

THE

General Gazetteer:

OR,

Compendious Géographical

D I C T I O N A R Y.

Containing a Description of all the

EMPIRES,
KINGDOMS,
STATES,
REPUBLICS,
PROVINCES,
CITIES,

CHIEF TOWNS,

FORTS,
FORTRESSES,
CASTLES,
CITADELS,
SEAS,

HARBOURS,
BAYS, RIVERS,
LAKES,
MOUNTAINS,
CAPIES, and
PROMONTORIES

IN THE

K N O W N W O R L D;

TOGETHER WITH

The GOVERNMENT, POLICY, CUSTOMS, MANNERS,
'and RELIGION of the Inhabitants;

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDS, and NATURAL PRODUCTIONS of each Country;
and the TRADE, MANUFACTURES, and CURIOSITIES, of the Cities and
Towns; their LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARING and DISTANCES in
English Miles from remarkable Places;

AS ALSO,

The SIEGES they have undergone, and the BATTLES fought near them.

I N C L U D I N G

An Authentic Account of the COUNTIES, CITIES, and MARKET-
TOWNS in ENGLAND and WALES; as also the VILLAGES, with
the Days on which the FAIRS are kept.

EMBELLISHED WITH NINE MAPS.

By R. BROOKES, M.D.

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit & urbes. HOR.

THE FIFTH EDITION, IMPROVED,

WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

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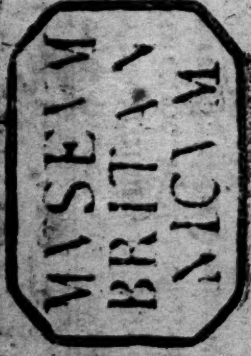
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Fleet-Street; and C. DILLY in the Poultry. MDCCCLXXII.

[Price Seven Shillings.]

N. B. In this fifth edition the latitude and longitude of every place has been carefully examined and corrected, from the best and latest astronomical observations: and the method which has been observed in doing it, is as follows. Every place where astronomical observations have been made, were first carefully settled both in latitude and longitude from these observations; and when this was done, the latitudes and longitudes of the other, as well as their bearings and distances were determined from these by means of the best geographical maps; particularly those of D'Anville, Captain Cook, Mr. Dalrymple, Murdoch Mackenzie, Mr. M. D'Après, and some others, in places which these do not extend to.

Directions for the Book-Binder.

The Book-Binder is desired to place the Map of the World before the Title, and the other Maps in the Pages where they are described.



P R E F A C E.

HAVING for some years past, on a particular occasion, made Geography my study, I could not help taking notice of the deficiency of all compendiums of this kind; both with respect to the number and length of the articles; for which reason I hope to do my country some service, in giving them another more copious and more complete, continuing its portableness at the same time. The description of our own country has been greatly neglected, as if it was hardly worthy of our notice, though it ought to be the first and principal object of enquiry to every Briton. This is not unlike the sending young gentlemen abroad to visit foreign parts, before they have obtained any adequate knowledge of the laws, constitution, trade, product, and geography of the kingdom in which they drew their first breath.

Perhaps the deficiencies may be thought only to relate to pocket treatises of this kind; but the same objections will lie against larger volumes, with relation to the number of the articles, which, that it may appear more readily, the reader may observe that those wanting in others, are in this marked with an asterism, thus*.

However, these are not all, for there are several other considerable towns and provinces, which should have been thus distinguished, and which have been overlooked.

As for the usefulness of Geography in general, nothing need be said, it being a study now greatly in vogue; and all, except the very dregs of the people, have some occasion or other to be acquainted with that science. It is absolutely necessary to men of letters, because no history can be well understood without it; to politicians, because it is impossible to comprehend the true interest of different states and countries, without the knowledge of this science. Officers, both by sea and land, have great occasion for it, because it informs them of the nature and circumstances of places and towns, and enables them to take their measures accordingly. Merchants and traders ought certainly to study it, because it assists them in taking prudent measures in order to establish a beneficial commerce. In short, all those who have either interest or curiosity in knowing any thing of the transactions of the world, or are desirous of forming

forming some judgment of the different events which happen in the times of war or peace, ought not to be ignorant of Geography.

The discoveries that have been made of late years in different parts of the globe, and the various settlements and emigrations in consequence thereof, render the old systematical writers of little or no use, especially as they had very little knowledge of the places they treated of, and have stuffed their books with absurd and monstrous stories, the natural offspring of the credulity of those times. I wish I could say our modern relations were more to be depended upon in many instances; for too many travellers seem to be very fond of the marvellous, and for that reason greedily swallow the most improbable fables. As for instance, Mr. Ovington, afterwards the king's chaplain, tells us, that in the island of Johanna, the inhabitants have a custom of burning the devil every year, and that he in revenge constantly steals one of their children annually, notwithstanding the utmost care to prevent it. However, this demon is so good-natured as to inform them, after certain invocations, of the time of the arrival of any foreign ship. He adds, that they often meet him in the highways and streets in the evening, and by the water-side. Now, if so learned a man could give credit to such an extravagant story, it is no wonder that ignorant sailors should be so often imposed upon, or be willing to impose upon others.

The places in this Dictionary generally have the appellation of *towns*, which in others are termed *cities*; because all cities are towns, though all towns are not cities. Besides, geographers are not agreed about the properties that constitute a city. In England and Wales every bishop's see is a city, though the number of houses is hardly sufficient to deserve the name of a village. In the Low Countries, every large walled place is a city, though it neither is, nor ever was, a bishop's see; as for instance Lisle: and yet in France they have a great number of cities that have no walls or other fortifications. The French distinguish their towns by the names of *Ville*, *Cité*, *Bourg*, *Bourgade*, and *Village*; but what the difference is between *Ville*, and *Cité*, is very hard to say. Many would have *Cité* to be the most ancient part of the town, and yet we find some have been lately dignified with that title, perhaps by charter like our corporations, having some particular privileges; but then what shall we say to Paris, one part of which is a *Ville*; and the other a *Cité*? But, be this as it will, the method I have taken is the least liable to create confusion.

The

The easiest way of finding places in a map is by the longitude and latitude, the former being numbered on the top, and the latter on the sides: and therefore, where lines drawn from each point may be supposed to meet, there the town will be found. Besides this, I have given the distances from some remarkable place or places, and the river, lake, or coast, on which any town is seated. The best method of understanding the map of any country, is first to become acquainted with the most remarkable rivers, because all towns of any considerable note are seated thereon; and then those that fall thereinto, and the places they pass by; as also in what manner any town is seated with respect to others in the same country, of which a particular map should always be procured.

The longitude is reckoned both east and west from the meridian of London, agreeable to the accurate set of maps given with this treatise, whereby the trouble of knowing the situation of places, with regard to the metropolis of this kingdom, is saved, and the difference of longitude between any two places found with the utmost facility.

In the descriptions of the empires, countries, provinces, districts, counties, cities, boroughs, and towns, every remarkable circumstance is taken notice of, as far as our room would admit. I have shewn how each country is bounded, its extent, productions, manufactories, forces, the numbers of the inhabitants, their manners and religion, at least as far as I could obtain any certain account. The distances of places in England and Wales are reckoned according to English statute miles, of which there are 69 to a degree; but every where else I follow the marine measure of 60 to a degree, and in general this last is most convenient, because the graduated line on the side of the map will always serve instead of a scale of miles; but then it must be remembered, that these marine miles, or rather minutes, are greater than the common statute miles of England, 60 of the former being equal to 69 of the latter.

There are great improvements in the Geography of England and Wales, care having been taken to get an exact account of the present state of the towns, or at least the greatest part thereof: to which are added not only the market-days, but those of the fairs according to the new stile, nor are those kept in the villages of every county forgotten. An exact account has been obtained of the counties in Ireland, with regard to the number of houses, parishes, baronies, and boroughs; and it were to be wished the same could have been done for Scotland.

Upon

Upon the whole, though I cannot say with Echard, that this Dictionary will be of standing use to succeeding ages; yet, as great care has been taken to render it complete, according to the size of the volume, it is hoped it will meet with a reception proportional to its merit, than which nothing more is or can be desired.

I might complain, as others have done before me, of the difficulties of writing Dictionaries in general, and more particularly those of Geography, on account of the different orthography of the countries and towns, the contradictions met with in the best treatises of this kind, as well as in maps, charts, and the relations of travellers; yet, as I was not pressed into the service, but was to all intents and purposes a volunteer, I have no body to blame but myself, for entering into so laborious a task.

However, I have been better enabled to reconcile differences, to expunge fallacies, and to set aside impositions, from having seen a considerable part of the world myself, and from having made such observations as in some measure qualify me to judge of places which I have not seen. Here you will find no selling of winds, no diabolical conjuration, no nations of cannibals or men-eaters, nor indeed any thing else that is shocking to common sense, or evidently repugnant to the customs and practices of other parts of the world, unless the strange accounts of the different objects of worship may be so esteemed; but then we find others to match them in very distant parts. Thus, if we find some that adore a fly, we shall meet with others that pay divine honours to a monkey's tooth; some to a serpent, others to a tree, not to mention the vast variety of image-worship all over the world: and therefore we cannot reject such extravagant practices from their seeming absurdity.

It likewise requires some share of judgment to make a proper choice of books of voyages and travels, for there are several extant full of nothing but fabulous stories. Thus one tells us he travelled through North America, and met with a great number of elephants and lions, and another informs us of the mad pranks he played in his journey into Arabia the Happy, giving an account of transactions impossible to be true. Nor has our own country escaped romantic descriptions, and particularly one of a very late date, which, out of respect to the memory of the very ingenious author, I forbear to mention. All such Utopian writers as these I have endeavoured to avoid: and therefore hope there is nothing to be met with in this Dictionary, but what may be depended upon, at least with regard to the most material circumstances.

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO

GEOGRAPHY.

THE science which treats of the disposition and assemblage of all parts of the universe, and of the relation they have to each other, is called COSMOGRAPHY; that is, a description of the world; and as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, it follows from hence that Cosmography has two principal parts; namely, *Astronomy*, which takes notice of the heavenly bodies and their motions; and *Geography*, which is a description of the earth. The latter is our principal object; but, as the study of the Heavens ought necessarily to precede that of Geography, it will be proper to explain some particulars relating to the former, before we proceed any further.

Of the Solar System.

That mankind began very early to lift up their eyes to Heaven, and observe that beautiful canopy so richly adorned, is not at all surprizing; but, that these observations before the flood, at least, contained any thing more than mere curiosity, may very easily be doubted. From Ptolemy we may date the great progress of astronomy throughout the world: for, till that time, what had been learned from the Egyptians, had been, in a great measure, confined among the Grecians. Ptolemy wrote for all mankind, his system was publicly taught every where, and his writings translated not only into Arabic, but almost all the other languages: the system of Ptolemy was looked upon as sacred truth beyond all dispute. It was long after him, however, that Europe received the true taste for the study of the Heavens: it was not until almost eleven hundred years after their publication, that the works of this author were published in Latin, and that Astronomy became a study regarded by the learned in this quarter of the world, in which it has at length arrived to an height, as much above all that it reached in Greece, as the highest pitch of the Grecian knowledge was above that of the Egyptians. Indeed, it is only within these hundred years, or thereabouts, that the heavens have been understood; and all that was before delivered is ignorance, in comparison with what is now established, and explained among us, by the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, and other modern writers.

In order to explain the disposition and arrangement of the several parts of the universe, and to shew in what manner the celestial bodies move, with regard to one another, and with regard to this earth which we inhabit, men have, from time to time, laid down certain hypotheses and systems, which they have called *Systems of the World*. There have been several of these, different in the greatest degree from one another: they began very far from truth: but, as science improved, they by degrees came nearer and nearer

to it, until they completed the present established system, which, there can be no reason to doubt, will last as long as that world it explains.

We shall here take notice only of the Copernican or solar system, being that which is retained by the most eminent mathematicians of the last and present age, as the best adapted to explain the nature and motion of the celestial masses. The solar system consists of the *Sun*, and the *Planets*, and *Comets* moving about it. The planets are bodies, which appear to us like stars: not that they have light in themselves, but shine by reflecting the light of the sun. They are called planets from a Greek word, which signifies *wandering*; because they change their places, and do not always keep the same distance with one another, nor with the fixed stars, as the fixed stars do. The planets are either *primary* or *secondary*. The primary planets are six, viz. *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*: The secondary planets, so called, because they move round other planets, are ten, viz. the *Moon*, which moves about the earth; the four moons or satellites which move about Jupiter, and the five moons which move about Saturn. Of these we shall speak separately.

The *SUN*, which is the centre of the universe, is likewise the fountain of light and heat: we see it the parent of the seasons; day and night, summer and winter, are formed entirely by it, and all the vegetable creation are the offspring of its beams; even our own lives are not to be supported but by its influence; and, where it has least power, we find that life hardly deserves the name of a blessing. It is in the heart of man to value what he possesses; but, to any one who has seen a happier climate, the frozen regions seem to make life a punishment. In these times, all men agree with Copernicus, that the Sun is fixed in the centre of the universe, and that all the planets, of which this earth inhabited by us is one, roll round its body. The Sun and fixed stars, says the great Dr. Cheyne, seem to be huge dense bodies, like the earth or planets, heated to an extraordinary degree; and their heat probably may be preserved by the greatness of their bodies, and mutual action and re-action between their parts and the light which they emit. Great bodies preserve their heat longest, and that perhaps in proportion to their diameters. - Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet which appeared in 1680, by approaching the Sun in its perihelion, acquired such a degree of heat, as to be fifty thousand years in cooling. Whence we may guess, that, supposing the Sun and fixed stars to be only collections of dense and solid matter, like the planets, heated to a very intense degree, they may be millions of years without losing any considerable part of their heat. To persons not accustomed to astronomical calculations, it cannot fail of being a matter of surprize, when they are told of the magnitude of the sun, which, from its vastly greater distance, appears to us to be but little larger than the moon. How great will be the astonishment of such persons on being told, that, when looking at the Sun, they are viewing a globe of liquid fire, the diameter of which is equal to an hundred diameters of the earth; whose thickness, in plainer terms, is seven hundred and ninety-three thousand miles; that its surface is equal to ten thousand times the surface of the earth, and whose solidity is a million of times as great! Let us now proceed to enquire into the six primary planets.

1. *MERCURY* is a planet, whose diameter is about two thousand seven hundred miles, and is therefore about two-thirds of the earth's magnitude. His distance from the Sun is thirty-two millions of miles, and his mean distance from us about eighty-eight millions, according to Cassini's numbers: he revolves round the Sun in something less than eighty-eight days, with the velocity of one hundred thousand miles in an hour, which is almost as fast again as the earth travels; for we do not go above fifty-six thousand miles in that time, and yet that is making pretty good speed

speed too, since it does not want much of a thousand miles in a minute. However amazingly swift this may seem, it is crawling like the American *Ignavis*, or beast called the Sluggard, in comparison to the velocity of the rays of light, which certainly move about one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the space of a second. The heat of the Sun in this planet is probably seven times (Mr. Huygens says nine times) greater than with us in the hottest summer, which is perhaps enough to make water boil: It is therefore natural to imagine, that his inhabitants cannot be such as we are, since our bodies could by no means bear such a degree of heat. Mercury is so near the Sun, that he is very rarely seen but by astronomers, who know how to look after him.

2. VENUS, which is the brightest and largest to appearance of all the planets, is distinguished in the heavens by a superiority of lustre from the others, and is incapable of being mistaken for any of them. The distinction to the eye between fixed stars and planets is, that the latter have, though a very bright, yet a more placid lustre than the former. The fixed stars are Suns, and have the source of light in themselves: the planets are globes of earth, or opaque matter, which only receive light from the Sun, and reflect it back again. Notwithstanding, therefore, the fixed stars are at an immensely greater distance, it is natural that their brightness should be greater than that of the planets: it is this that gives them that twinkling which distinguishes them from the planets when we look at them; but this is not so absolute a distinction as has been supposed; for the planets which are nearest to the sun, receive their light in so great a degree, that, being also near to the earth, they reflect it with a brightness which does not belong to the others. Venus in this manner twinkles a little, and Mercury, though so small, much more: in these, however, the effects are so much less than fixed stars, that it cannot confound them with those luminaries. In Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, it is not at all seen: so that those three planets are entirely, and these two are sufficiently, distinguished from the fixed stars by their light. The distance of Venus from the Sun is about sixty millions of miles: her motion in her orbit round the Sun is performed in a little above two hundred and twenty-four days, and her motion in an hour is about seventy thousand miles.

3. The EARTH by its revolution in an ellipsis round the Sun in three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes, makes the space of time we call a year. The Earth is near eight thousand miles in diameter, and distant from the Sun ninety-four millions of miles: the line which the Earth describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from West to East, according to the order of the signs of the Zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the several lengths of days and nights in those seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, it every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, which is twenty-three degrees and a half, or thereabouts. The turning of the Earth on its own axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned towards the Sun, and night in those parts which are in the shade, or turned from the Sun.

4. MARS is the least of all the planets, except Mercury, and his place is next above that of the earth, in the system of the universe, his course lying between the orbit of the Earth and that of Jupiter, but very distant from both. This planet appears of a dusky reddish hue, and has less lustre than any star in the skies; they compute the diameter of Mars to be about four thousand four hundred miles, and must therefore be much less than our Earth. His distance from the Sun is about one hundred and twenty-three millions of miles: he revolves about the Sun in six hundred and

and eighty-seven days nearly, and runs at the rate of forty-five thousand miles in an hour; his light and heat are twice, and sometimes thrice as weak as what we receive from the Sun.

5. JUPITER is the largest of all the planets, and is much more remote from the Sun than any of the inferior planets we have yet described. Heaven has therefore granted him a supply of light by four moons or satellites, which revolve round him as our moon does round us. These moons, like the satellites of Saturn, are so much less than their primary planets, that they are not visible without glasses of a great magnifying power, and therefore were perfectly unknown till the last age. The diameter of this planet is above eighty thousand miles, and the quantity of matter in him is about two hundred and twenty times greater than that of our Earth. His distance from the Sun is about four hundred and twenty-four millions of miles, and he revolves round his own axis in nine hours and fifty-six minutes; but his course round the Sun takes up eleven years and ten months; so large is his orbit, that he moves after the rate of about twenty-four thousand miles in an hour. Jupiter, besides a famous spot, by which his diurnal motion was determined, has appearances on him like swatches or belts, as they call them. These they take to be moveable, and to be formed by the clouds of this planet, which seem, like our trade-winds, to lie in tracts parallel to the equator of Jupiter. He has doubtless something round him like our air; but its texture, gravity, and elasticity, may notwithstanding be vastly different from that of ours. The prevailing opinion, that this planet must be inhabited, is now confirmed by the strongest reason: "For I take it, says Mr. Harris, that such an apparatus as the making of four moons to revolve about, and to enlighten him; (as five such there are also moving round Saturn, besides his ring) I take this, I say, to be a demonstrable proof, that both these planets have some kind of inhabitants, who have eyes to stand in need of light, as well as other senses proper for their natures: for we never find Nature doing any thing in vain, but ordering all things with the most consummate wisdom, and we must never believe she would form moons where there are no people to be lighted by them." The heat and light of the Sun cannot be above a twenty-seventh part of what we enjoy here, and therefore it must be very dark, dismal, and cold living there. To this we may add, that the weight of all bodies there must be double to what they are on our Earth.

6. SATURN is the most distant planet in our system, being seven hundred and seventy-seven millions of miles from the Sun. The time of his revolution round the grand luminary is about thirty years, and yet so very large is his orbit, that he moves at the rate of about eighteen thousand miles an hour. His diameter is about sixty-one thousand miles; and, with regard to the quantity of matter in him, it is about ninety-four times as great as that of our Earth; but his density is not much above a seventh part of that of the matter of our planet. As to light and heat, it is probable that he has not above a ninetieth part of what we enjoy by the Sun. Indeed, in order to supply this great defect of the Sun's light, occasioned by so great a distance, our all-wise Creator has furnished him with five moons or attendants. The most surprising phenomenon of all in this planet is that which we call his ring: It is a vast body of earth, of perhaps seven or eight hundred miles in thickness, which, at the distance of about twenty-one thousand miles from Saturn's body, and with just as great a breadth, is placed in a circular arch round the planet, in figure much like the great wooden crane wheels, in which men or horses walk to raise goods or draw water.

The *secondary planets*, as we before observed, are ten in number: one, which moves round the Earth; four, which attend on Jupiter; and five, which

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which revolve about Saturn. We shall here, however, confine our observations to the attendant of our Earth.

The diameter of our MOON is reckoned to be almost two thousand two hundred mil's; her magnitude, or rather her mass, or the quantity of matter in her, with regard to the earth, is about one fortieth part. The Moon, which is but a speck, in comparison of the other heavenly bodies, though it seems so near to us, is two hundred and forty thousand miles distant from us, and its surface is about fourteen millions of square miles. As the Moon is the nearest to the Earth of all the planets, her motion is also the quickest, the complete revolution being performed in about twenty-seven days, seven hours, and three quarters. To this attendant of the Earth we are indebted for the flux and reflux of the tides twice in twenty-four hours, which are attended with so many advantages, that mankind could hardly exist without them, since the waters would then become stagnated, and unfit for any of the purposes of human life.

It is generally agreed among astronomers, that COMETS are a kind of planets or bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits, whose periodical times and motions are as constant, certain, and regular as those of the planets, but abundantly more dense, as they pass through the greatest extremes of heat and cold, without any apparent diminution or alteration. All Comets appear to be spheres, with large atmospheres surrounding them, some fifteen or sixteen times more in diameter than their bodies are, so consequently three or four thousand times as large, which, in their perihelions, or nearest access to the Sun, by the intense heat emitted therefrom, are so much rarified, as to be abundantly lighter than the Sun's atmosphere, and extended into long lucid tails towards those parts opposite the Sun. As Comets recede from the Sun their tails diminish, and their atmospheres encrease gradually, until they approach the aphelions, or greatest distance from the Sun; then their tails are contracted into circumambient atmospheres again. The bodies of Comets, especially those which have the shortest periodical times, are of themselves but little larger than the Moon: so that it is their atmospheres and tails which make them conspicuous. Comets, like the planets, move in elliptical orbits about the Sun, with this difference, all the planets move from east to west in the plane of the ecliptic, and in orbits nearly circular, while the Comets in their very elliptical orbits traverse the compass in all directions, (the plane of the ecliptic only excepted) and that in so wonderful a manner, as not to interfere with one or the other's orbits. Hence it appears very probable, that both Planets and Comets are governed by the same stated laws: if so, it is by no means unlikely, that Comets have diurnal motions round their axes, as well as annual periods round their orbits.

Let us now proceed to say something of the FIXED STARS. The heavens are filled with a fluid much finer and thinner than our air, and extend beyond all limits, of which we have any conceptions. There being nothing visible to us in the remote parts of the heavens, we can only consider them as the places of the stars: all the fixed stars are situated in them; and, though they seem so near to one another, in our view of them, they are doubtless at an immense distance each from the other, and at a very different distance with respect to us. We must have a vast idea of this space, when we consider that the largest of the fixed stars which are probably the nearest to us, are at a distance too great for the expression of all that we can conceive from figures, and for all means of admeasurement. The smaller are doubtless more remote than the least; or those which are of the sixth magnitude, than those of the fifth; and those again more remote than the stars which are of the fourth magnitude, and so on. And yet, beyond the smallest of these, telescopes discover to us more stars, too distant

to be at all perceptible to the naked eye; and, in proportion to the power of these instruments, the more or less we discover. We may conceive by this in some measure, what and how great must be that extent, which admits of no limits. Plato and Aristotle supposed the heavens terminated somewhere: if they do, what must that be which is beyond them? though the distance of the fixed stars is too immense for ordinary calculation, yet some idea may be formed from what the greatest men have thought of it, by whom it is supposed, that if a bullet was to be discharged from one of them, the very nearest, and should fly to the Sun with that rapidity with which it leaves the mouth of a cannon, it would be twenty thousand years in reaching that luminary. The most remote that we see, even by telescopes, are not to be understood as the most remote in the heavens: that instrument has its limits like our eyes, though it reaches farther; but the extent of the creation and the heavens seems to have no limits. The heavens therefore appear indefinite in space, and the stars unnumbered and immovable. These, as they are truly so many Suns, may be supposed all to have planets revolving round them; and thus the space is filled up in a manner worthy the ideas we have of the Creator. Huygens has given the planets the name of *celestial Earths*; and it is probable that they are, in many respects, like to this globe which we inhabit, and that, as the plants and animals which abound with us are formed out of the principles of this Earth, so there are on those globes plants and animals also formed out of their constituent particles, and therefore calculated for living on them. We can easily conceive, that creatures like ourselves, like the animals which inhabit this Earth, or the plants that grow upon it, could not live in the extreme cold of Saturn, or the extreme heat of Mercury: all must be solid ice in the former, and, upon the surface of the latter, the heat is so great, that it will make water boil. Though creatures of our texture could not live in such worlds, he who created us and our world, and appropriated the one unto the other, could also form creatures proper for the other worlds he has created.

Description of the Artificial Sphere.

ON the convex part of the teraqueous globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is truly represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but, as 60 geographic miles are about 69 miles English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 24,840 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. The two Tropicks of Cancer and Capricorn; and 5. The two Polar Circles.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts: when the Sun is in this circle, there is then an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoxes. The principal use of this circle is to divide the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the Northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the Southern half.

The MERIDIAN is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles.

angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the Sun and the Stars appear above the horizon. As there are an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite; for the Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon, every step we take towards the East or West; but if we pass in a right line Northwards or Southwards, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been customary for geographers to establish a first Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary; Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most Western of the Canaries; but the common method at present is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the first Meridian, and accordingly the longitudes in this Dictionary are reckoned East or West from the Meridian of London. The use of the Meridian in a globe is to shew when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and to divide the visible hemisphere into two parts, namely, into oriental and occidental.

The ZODIAC is a broad circle that cuts the equator obliquely, in which are the constellations or stars that form the respective signs. The ECLIPHTIC is a line passing through the middle of the Zodiac, and shews the Sun's path, or annual course in which it advances thirty degrees in every month.

The HORIZON is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this Circle it is then Day, and when it is sunk eighteen degrees beneath it, Night then commences. This circle is the largest of all on the globe, and the Meridian is inclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere. Besides, it is immoveable, and on the circumference are marked the degrees of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and the days of the twelve months of the year.

The TROPICS are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near twenty-three degrees and a half. The Sun describes these tropics about the 20th day of June, and the 21st day of December. When he touches the tropic of Cancer he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and, when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the tropic of Cancer. For this reason, these points are called the winter and the summer tropics, as also the southern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

The POLAR CIRCLES are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because the poles of the Zodiac are in their circumference, or rather, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The ZONES are *five* broad circles encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The *Horrid Zone* contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two *temperate Zones* are so called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold, viz.

viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are either of them 43 degrees broad. Of the two *frigid Zones*, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

Of the Climates.

A CLIMATE is a space of earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that, in proportion as we advance towards the polar circles, the days of each Climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of twenty-four hours. Thus there are twenty-four Climates in all on each side of the equator. Some, after this, talk of Climates of months; but this is so useless a distinction, that it is not worth the reader's notice. However, it will not be improper to observe, that the spaces of the half-hour Climates, if they were marked on the globe, would become narrower as they advanced toward the poles. It is easy to know in what Climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are sixteen hours long, we need only subtract twelve from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done on any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The earth may be considered with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental, or towards the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus England is to the west of France, and Poland is to the east of Germany; as also Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie south-west of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be north-east with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the Terms used in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the earth; by the earth is meant the terraqueous globe, composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county; as for instance, Yorkshire. *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town, and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

As the earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between geographical charts or maps, which however may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former, is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shews the two surfaces

faces of the whole terrestrial globe, cut, as it were, in two, by the first meridian; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe; such as Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and even kingdoms; as for instance, Poland, Spain, Italy, Great-Britain, and the like: However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country: but they are more properly such as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordshire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the earth than a globe, because it is of the same shape and figure; but as it is impossible to make one large enough to shew every part of the earth and sea distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself; some of which have relation to the earth, and others to the water.

A continent, called by some Terra Firma, is a large part of the earth, which comprehends several countries not separated by any sea: thus Europe is a continent.

An island, or isle, is a portion of the earth entirely surrounded with water.

A peninsula, or chersonese, is a quantity of land which is only joined to a continent by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed with water.

An isthmus, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined to the land, as the isthmus of Suez and Darien.

A promontory is a high part of land, which advances or stretches into the sea, and is commonly called a cape, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a point. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An ocean is a large collection of waters surrounding a considerable part of the continent; such as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A sea is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense, as the British and Irish Seas; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to consist of land and sea.

A gulph is a part of the sea surrounded with land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the gulfs of Bengal, the gulf of Florida, and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which, properly speaking, are gulfs, as well as the gulf of Venice.

A bay is said to differ from a gulf only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than some gulfs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged bays in general are much smaller. A creek is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

A road is a place upon any coast where there is good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A strait is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the straits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

A lake is a collection of standing water surrounded by land, having no visible communication with the sea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake; and there is another near it, called the Lake of Aral, which has hardly ever been taken notice of by former geographers, it being but a late discovery. It is about one third as big as the Caspian Sea, and several rivers are now known to run into it, which by former writers were

were said to fall into the Caspian Sea. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several others to be mentioned hereafter.

A river is a stream of water that has its source from a spring, which always keeps running till it falls into some other river, or into the sea.

Description of a Map.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom of the Map as the south, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the west. In old Maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a Flower-de Luce is generally placed on some part of it, pointing towards the north, by which the other points are easily known. On the top of the Map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which shew the number of degrees, of eastern or western longitude of every place that is directly under those figures. At the bottom of most Maps are placed the same figures as those at the top; but, in Maps of the best sort, instead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place, which is situate one degree east of another, will appear to have the sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of us, as Naples, will appear to have the sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place situate fifteen degrees west of us, as the islands of Madeira, will appear to have the sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that shew the number of degrees, either north or south, which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situated 51 degrees, 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over some Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are frequently omitted, where a Map is too full to admit of them.

Kingdoms or *Provinces* are divided from one another by a row of single points, and they are often painted or stained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like little houses, with a small circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are wrote in a running hand, those of *cities*, in a Roman character, and those of *provinces* in large capitals. The *sea* is generally left as an empty space on the Map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind, described. *Rocks* are sometimes made in Maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands* or *shelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the shape of these sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding or fathoming the depths. *Currents of waters* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coasts, towards which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black; *bridges* are distinguished by a double line cross the rivers.

THE

General Gazetteer;

OR, A

COMPENDIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL

DICTIONARY.

A A

A A, a small river of Germany, in Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and falls into the river Embs, over-against Greven.

A A, a small river of Dutch Brabant, that has its source on the confines of the country of Liege and Guelderland, waters the town of Helmont, and after having received several small rivers, falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

A A, a river of Flanders, that rises in Picardy, in France, beyond Rumilly-le-compté, runs N. E. through Artois, becomes navigable near St. Omer's, by means of sluices, passes on to Gravelin, and falls into the English Channel.

* A A, the name of two small rivers in the United Provinces, that proceed from a morass named Bertang, in the territory of Drente, and unite in Westerwold, where they are called the Westerwold A A, and pass on till they fall into the gulph of Dollart, near the confines of the county of Embden.

A A

* A A, a small river of Westphalia, that rises in the diocese of Munster, in the quarter of Ahas, waters the town of that name, and afterwards Goer, in the district of Twente, which it runs through, and enters that of Sallant, where it joins the Vecht, a little above the small town of Omme.

A A, a large river in the duchy of Cour-land, that rises in Samojitia, and falls into the bay of Riga.

* A A, or ALPHA, a small river of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, waters the town of Gruningen, and falls into the lake Grieffensee, to the S. of the mouth of the river Glatt.

* A A, or ALPHA, a river in West-phalia, that has its source in the county of Lemgou, washes Detmold, passes on to Hervorden, and after that falls into the Weser, about eight miles above Minden. Some call it the Wehra.

* A A, or ALPHA, a small river of Westphalia, that rises in the county of Steinfort, runs through its whole length, waters

ABA

waters the town of that name, and entering Salant, joins the Vecht, a little below the small town of Omme.

* **A A**, or **ALPHA**, a river of Switzerland, that rises in mount Brünig, in the canton of Underwald, crosses it from S. to N. waters Sarnen, and falls into the lake of Lucern.

* **A A**, or **ALPHA**, a small river of Switzerland, that rises in the canton of Lucern, near Sempach, forms two small lakes in its course, waters Lentzburgh, and falls into the river Aar.

AALBORG. See **ALBORG**, as also other words that begin with two A's, and not found here.

ALBEIDE, a large barren heath of Denmark, in North Jutland, between Skive and Kolding.

ABACH, or **WELTENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, defended by a citadel, and seated on the river Danube, seven miles from Ratibon. Lon. 11. 59. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

ABAKANKOY, a town of Siberia, seated on the river Janeska; it was founded in 1703, and rebuilt in 1725; it is provided with artillery, and has a garrison. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

ABAKEN, a river of Siberia, in Asia, that falls into the Jeneci soon after it rises.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolskoi, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry it every year in procession to Tobolskoi. Lon. 68. 20. E. lat. 58. 11. N.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, in Italy, famous for the warm baths near it. In one called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered all over with the warm mud or slime, in hopes of a cure. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

* **ABARANER**, a town of Furcomania in Asia, where the archbishop of Nakisivan often resides; he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300 Roman Catholics said to be in this place. It is 20 miles N. of Nakisivan. Lon. 63. 59. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

* **ABASCIA**, a country of Asia, which may be said to be in Georgia, taken in general. It has Mingrelia on the E. the Circassian Tartars, or Black Circassia, on the N. and W. and the Black Sea on the S. It has very few towns, and those of little consequence; the inhabitants are called Abascians, and are well made and strong, but live in continual dread of each other; because those that have most power seize as many as they can of the poorer sort,

ABE

to sell them to the Turks. Lon. from 39. to 43. E. lat. 43. to 45. N.

* **ABASCIA**, a river of Mingrelia, in Asia, which falls into the Falso.

ABASKAJA, a town in Asia, in Siberia, seated on the river Ichim. The church is surrounded by a wall, and guarded by dragoons. Lon. 69. 5. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

ABBEVILLE, a considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy, and capital of the county of Ponthieu: seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and separates the town into two parts. A manufactory of woollen-cloth was set up here in 1665: they also make sail-cloth, coarse linen, and black and green soap. It carries on a good trade, by means of the river Somme, in which the tide rises six feet. It is 15 miles from the British Channel, 20 N. W. of Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 90 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ABBEYOYLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and province of Connaught, 23 miles N. of Roscommon, Lon. 8. 32. W. lat. 53. 56. N. It is remarkable for an old abbey.

ABBEY-HOLM, a town in Cumberland, so called from an abbey built here by David king of Scots. It stands on an arm of the sea, and had a market on Saturdays; it has now a fair on October 29, for horses and horned cattle. It is 16 miles S. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 54. 53. N.

ABBEY-MILTON, or **MIDDLETON**, an ancient but mean town in Dorsetshire, where there was formerly a low abbey. The market is come to nothing; but it has a fair on the Tuesday after July 25, for cattle and toys. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dorchester. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 50. 51. N.

ABBOT'S-BROMLEY, otherwise called **PAGET'S-BROMLEY**, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Thursday before midlent Sunday, May 22, and August 24, all for horses and horned cattle. It is six miles E. of Stafford, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, where there is a famous tannery: it has a market on Thursdays, and a fair, July 10. It is seven miles S. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

ABCASSIANS, inhabitants of Asia, in Abascia: a brutish people, and much addicted to theft; living apparently without law or religion.

* **ABENOW**, a mountain of Germany, in Suabia, in the principality of Furstenberg,

berg, 23 miles from Friburg. Remarkable for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains, that extends from the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the Forest Towns to the city of Thorshelm.

ABERADE, or ABERADE, a justice-tiſſion in the duchy of Sleſwick, in Denmark.

ABERADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleſwick, now in a flourishing condition, being twice as large as formerly, and built in a better taſte: it is ſeated on a ſpacious open bay of the Baltick, ſurrounded on three ſides by high mountains, that render the harbour ſecure. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſubject to the duke of that name: ſeated on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S. W. of Raſtbon. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorganſhire, in Wales, that had a market which is now diſuſed. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Avon, 19 miles N. W. of Cow-bridges, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

ABERBROTHIC, or ARDBROTHOC, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Angus, on the ſea-coaſt. It had a monaſtery, which was demolifhed at the time of the Reformation; but there are yet magnificent ruins to be ſeen. There are two churches, one of which is half ruined. It has a pretty good harbour, advantageous for trade, and ſtands on a fertile plain. It is 15 miles N. E. of St. Andrews, and 40 N. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 56. 36. N.

ABERCONWAY. See CONWAY.

ABERDEEN. There are two towns of that name in Scotland, Old and New Aberdeen. Old Aberdeen ſtands near the mouth of the River Donne, where there is a fine bridge of one arch, but no harbour. It is a ſmall place, about a mile from New Aberdeen; but has a handſome college, and was formerly a biſhop's ſee. New Aberdeen ſtands at the mouth of the river Dee, over which there is a fine bridge of 7 arches, is a large town, with a college, called the Marſchal College, a good tide-harbour, and very conſiderable, and a noble ſalmon-fiſhery. It ſends a member to parliament in conjunction with the boroughs of Bervie, Montroſe, Arbroath, and Brechin. It is 84 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 58 N. E. of St. Andrews. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 57. 6. N.

ABERDEENSHIRE comprehends the diſtricts of Mar, Garrioch, Strathgogie, and the greater part of Buchan; and ſends two members to parliament.

ABERDOUR, a ſmall town of Scotland. It ſtands on the north-coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in the county of Fife, about 3 miles from Edinburgh, and gives title to the Earl of Morton's eldeſt ſon, who has a fine ſeat hard by it.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; and four fairs, on the firſt Wedneſday in April, on the firſt Wedneſday in May, on the firſt Wedneſday in October, and on the Wedneſday after St. Luke's day; which are all for horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. It is 16 miles S. W. of York, and 180 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 53. 50.

ABERFRAW, a town of North Wales, in the iſle of Angleſey, formerly a place of great account, the kings of North Wales having then a palace here. Now reduced to a ſmall village, though it has four fairs, on March 7, Wedneſday after Trinity Sunday, October 23, and December 11, all for cattle. It is ſix miles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

ABERGAVENNY, a well-built town of Monmouthſhire, containing about 500 houſes, with two pariſh-churches, and an old caſtle. It has two markets, on Tueſdays and Fridays; and three fairs, on May 1, for lean cattle and ſheep; the firſt Tueſday after Trinity Sunday, for linen and woollen-cloth; and on September 25, for hogs, horſes, and flannels. It is ſixteen miles W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

ABERGELY, a village of North Wales, in Denbighſhire, that has four fairs, on April 2, the day before Holy Thurſday, Auguſt 20, and October 9, all for cattle. It is five miles W. by S. of St. Aſaph, Lon. 3. 42. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

ABERGUILLY, or ABERGERLECH, a village of South Wales, in Carmarthenſhire, with two fairs, on October 2, and October 27, for cattle, horſes, and pedlars ware. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Carmarthen. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern, a diſtrict of Perthſhire; ſeated on the river Tay, a little below the place where the Erne falls into the Tay; formerly the ſeat of the Piſtiſh kings; and afterwards the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſince transferred to St. Andrew's.

ABO

ABERYSTWYTH, a town of Cardigan-shire, in Wales, seated on the river Riddal, near its confluence with the Iſtwith, where it falls into the sea. It is but a small town, yet the market on Monday is considerable. It is thirty miles N. E. of Cardigan, and 199 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. o. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E. Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the W. Egypt on the N. and the coast of Ajan to the S. The principal towns are Excoco and Suagum, which is the capital, and the seat of a governor. It is very sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

* **ABIAD**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain, remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a small town of Italy, seated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

ABINGTON, or **ABINGDON**, a town of Berkshire, which is a good thoroughfare, and pretty well built. It has a market on Mondays and Fridays; and the fairs are on the first Monday in Lent, June 20, September 19, and December 11; all for horses and other cattle. It sends one member to parliament, and is seven miles S. of Oxford, and 55 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

ABIUL, a small town in Beira, a province of Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

* **ABLAY**, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians: but their chief is a Kalnuck prince. Lon. from 72 to 83. E. lat. 51 to 54 N.

* **ABLIS**, a town of France in the generalty of Orleans.

ABLOE, a town of little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* **ABNAKIS**, a people of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

ABO, a city of Sweden, and capital of Finland. It is surrounded with mountains, has a commodious harbour and a bishop's see, seated at the mouth of the river Aurojoki, near the gulph of Bothnia, 180 miles N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 22. 18. E. lat. 60. 27. N.

ABO-FLÖT, or **ABO-HUS**, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has

ABS

often suffered from the enemy and by fire.

ABOIM DE NOBREVAA COATO, a district of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro e Minho.

ABOUTICE, **ABOUTISH**, or **ABOUBI**, a town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the best opium in all the Levant. It was formerly a large, but now a mean place. Lat. 26. 50. N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a small town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, on the river Tajo, belonging to a marquess of the same name. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, an alms-house, and an hospital. Lon. 7. 18. W. lat. 39. 13. N.

ABREIRO, a town of Tri-a-os-montes, in Portugal, containing between 2 and 300 inhabitants; the district belonging to it comprehends ten parishes. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

* **ABROLHOS**, dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brazil, and near the island of St. Barbe.

ABRON, a river of France, in the government of the Nivernois.

ABRUG-BANYA, a well inhabited town in Transylvania, seated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which there are mines of gold and silver, and the mine-court is kept here. Lon. 23. 24. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, about 87 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the gulph of Venice; on the N. and W. by the marche of Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna of Rome; and on the S. by the Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, whereof one is called Ulterior, and has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citerior, of which Solmona is the capital. Besides the Apennine mountains, there are two others, called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. The top of this last is always covered with snow. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

* **ABSPERG**, a small town in Suabia, in the Norgow, near Anspach.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapiau, belonging to the kingdom of Prussia. It is a mountainous, but pleasant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDOS,

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AYDOS, a town and castle of Lesser Asia, now the southern castle of the Dardanelles at the Strait, joining the Archipelago to the Propontis. This Strait is otherwise called Gallipoli, and is two miles in breadth. Lon. 27. 36. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

ABYO, or **ABUYO**, one of the Philippine islands, in the East-Indies, between Mindinao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122. 15. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by that of Sennar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Dancalia; on the W. by Gorcham and Gingiro; and on the S. by Alaba and Ommo Zaidi. It was formerly of greater extent than it is at present, because several provinces have revolted, and the Turks have made encroachments to the East. The land is fertile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy season, when it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occasion the swelling of the river Nile, that has its source in this country. It contains mines of all sorts of metal except tin; but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The fields are watered by several streams, except in the mountainous parts. The emperor, or king, is called Negus; and he has been commonly taken for Prester John. His authority is absolute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. However, Abyssinia is not without cities, as some pretend; for Gondar is a large place, where he commonly resides when he is not in the field. The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not so ugly as the Negroes. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Judaism. The habit of persons of quality is a silken vest, with a sort of scarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

ACADIA, or **NEW SCOTLAND**, a country in North America, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the N. by the ocean on the E. by the bay of Fundy, and the sea of Acadia on the S. and by New-England on the W. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda, in 1661; but being afterwards taken by the English, it was, by the treaty of Utrecht, yielded up to them, where they have planted a colony. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game, besides fish. The capital town is Halifax.

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* **ACAMBOU**, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, whose king is absolute, and all his subjects slaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and insolent.

* **ACANNY**, an inland country on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, affording the best gold, and in great plenty. There is a town or village of the same name. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

ACAPULCO, a considerable town of Mexico, in America, seated on a bay on the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious, and will hold near 100 vessels. Every year they send a rich ship to Manilla, one of the Philippine islands; and another returns annually from thence to the same port, laden with the best commodities of the East-Indies. One of these laden with silver was taken by commander Anson in the year 1743. Lon. 102. 20. W. lat. 17. 22. N.

ACARAI, a town of South America, in Paraguay, built by the Jesuits in 1624. Lon. 51. 5. W. lat. 26. 0. S.

ACERENZA, a small town of Italy, in the province of Basilicata, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy. It was formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ACERNO, a town of Italy, in the citior principality of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles S. W. of Conza, and 12 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

ACERRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro; seated on the river Agno, seven miles N. E. of Naples, and 20 S. W. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

ACHAIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called Livadia; of which Athens, at present named Saithines, or Setines, was the capital. See **LIVADIA**.

ACHAM, a country of Asia, in the East-Indies, bounded on the N. by Bouton, on the E. by China, on the S. by Ava, and on the W. by Patan and Jesuat, in Bengal. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

ACHEN, or **ACHEM**, a capital town of a kingdom of the same name, in the N. part of the island of Sumatra, in the East-Indies. This kingdom extends as far as the line, and contains many animals, trees, and fruits, unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants are generally very superstitious. It has for a considerable time been a noted place for trade, and was formerly governed by a queen; but in 1700, a sayde, or preacher, had interest enough to obtain

Denies the government. It has nothing of its own but gold dust, which is exceeding good, for the elephants teeth are brought thither out of the country. They punish theft very severely, and yet robbers and murders are very frequent among them. This town is seated by the side of a river in a large plain, and the king's palace is in the middle of the town, being so well fortified that it commands the whole. It stands on the N. part of the island, and is 450 miles N. W. of Malacca, and 1000 S. E. of Fort St. George. Lon. 93. 39. E. lat. 5. 22. N.

ACHERON, a river of Albany, in the Turkish empire, now called Delichi. The ancient poets made it one of the rivers of Hell.

ACHOWRY, a small town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, seated on the river Shannon.

* **ACHEN**, or **ACKEN**, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburgh. It has a good citadel, and stands on the river Elbe, five miles below Dessau.

* **ACHMETSCHET**, a town in the peninsula of the Crimea, the residence of the Sultan Galga, eldest son of the khan of Taurary. Lon. 33. 20. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

ACHYS, a strong town and castle of Ukrania, subject to the Russians since 1667. It is on the river Uorisko, near the frontiers of Russia, 127 miles E. of Kiow. Lon. 36. 10. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

ACIERNO. See **ACERNO**.

* **ACOMA**, a town of North America, in New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104. 15. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia, in North America, being a peninsula; bounded on the N. by Maryland; on the E. and S. by the Ocean; and on the W. by the bay of Chesapeake. Cape Charles is at the entrance of the bay, being the most southern promontory of this country.

ACQS, a town at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in the government of Foix, in France, so called from the hot waters in these parts. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

ACQS. See **DAK**.

ACQUA, a town in the grand duchy of Tuscany, where there are warm baths. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

* **ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA**, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria-citerior, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins called *Sibari Rouneta*.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a pretty large town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Paglia, 10 miles W. of Orvieto, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

* **ACQUARIA**, a small town of Italy, in Frigiana, a district of Modena, remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 13 miles south of the city of Modena. Lon. 11. 19. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

ACQUAVIVA, a small town in Terra di Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 16. N.

ACQUI, a town in Italy, in the duchy of Montserrat. It has commodious baths, is a bishop's see, and seated on the river Bormia; 25 miles N. W. of Genoa, and 30 S. of Casal. Lon. 18. 35. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

ACRA, a town of Africa on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes, have strong forts, and each fort its particular village. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

ACRE, or **ACRA**, a sea-port town of Palestine, in Asia. It was formerly called Ptolemais, and is a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the crusades, and underwent several sieges, as well by the Christians as Saracens. It is now inconsiderable, and entirely supported by its harbour, which is frequented by several ships. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fanteynean country. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience, and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are addicted to husbandry, and sell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being farther inland, and a kind of a republic.

ACROFERI, a town in the island of Santorin, that lies in the sea of Candia. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

ACUMOLO, a small town in Abruzzo superior, in the province of the kingdom of Naples.

ADAMSHIDE, a district of the circle of Rastenburg, belonging to the king of Prussia, which, with Dombrosken, was bought in 1737, for 42,000 dollars.

* **ADAM'S-PIKE**, a high mountain of the East-Indies, in the island of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the first man

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man was created; and there is the shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or six feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's bridge; for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we must observe, that these are European names, for the first man is not called Adam by them.

* **ADANA**, an ancient, handsome, and agreeable town of Natolia, seated under the most charming climate in the world, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Choquen, 25 miles N. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 36. 12. E. lat. 37. 26. N.

ADDA, a river of Switzerland and Italy, which rises in mount Braulio, in the country of the Grisons, and passing through the Valteline, runs through the lake Como and the Milanese, falling into the Po near Cremona.

ADEA, a province of Anian, on the East coast of Africa. See **ADEL**.

ADEL, or **ADEA**, a kingdom of Africa, called also Zeila, from its capital town. It lies on the S. coast of the strait of Babmandel. It seldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered with rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper; and the tails of their sheep weigh 25 lb. each. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADELPHORS, a gold mine in the parish of Alsheda, and in the district of Jonkioping, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden. It was first discovered in the year 1733; and there are ducats coined with its gold.

ADEN, formerly a rich and considerable town of Arabia the Happy, in Asia. It is seated by the sea-side; but has been ruined and abandoned for some years. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

ADENBURG, or **ALDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, subject to the elector Palatine. It is 12 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 17 N. N. E. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 16. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

ADERBEGAN, a province of Persia; bounded on the N. by Armenia Proper; on the S. by Irac-Agemi; on the E. by Ghilan; and on the W. by Curdistan. The principal town is Tauris. Lon. from 47. to 52. E. lat. 36. to 39. N.

ADERNO, a small place in the Val di Demona, in the kingdom of Sicily. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

ADJAZZO, a handsome town and castle of Corsica, in the Mediterranean sea, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is

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populous, and the soil is fertile in wine. It is 27 miles S. W. of Corte. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S. of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S. by Trent, and then E. by Verona, in the territory of Venice, falling into the gulph of Venice, N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADIRBERTSAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, and part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Shirvan; on the S. by Irac Agemi and the Curdistan; on the E. by Ghilan and the Caspian sea; and on the W. by Turcomania.

ADOLPH, **FREDRICK'S SCHACHT**, a silver mine in Sweden, which from 1742 to 1747, produced a great quantity of silver.

ADON, a populous village, in the province of Stahl-Weissenburg, belonging to Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country near the river Danube. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

ADOUR, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Bigorre, and running N. by Tarbes, through Gascony, afterwards, turns E. and passing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biscay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a sea-port town of Granada, in Spain, 47 miles S. E. of Granada, and 22 S. W. of Almeria. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, which gives name to the Adriatic sea. At present it is very inconsiderable, though it has a bishop's see. It lies in the territory of Venice, 27 miles S. S. W. of Venice. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

ADRIANO A SIERRA, or mountain of Adriana, in Gupuscoa, a subdivision of the province of Biscay, in Spain. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Castle, which is very difficult; at its beginning there is a dark path of 40 or 50 paces cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that must be passed over, which is one of the highest of the Pyrenees. These mountains are little frequented; and there are no inhabitants, except a few shepherds who live in cottages.

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles N. W. of Constantinople. The Grand Signior often visits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the streets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26. 17. E. lat. 41. 45. N.

ADREN

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a small island in the South Sea, lying in 17. 6. S. lat. and 144. 18. W. lon. So called from the ship Adventure, in which capt. Furneaux sailed to the South Sea.

ADULA, a mountain of Navarre, in Spain, lying between Pampluna and St. Jean de Pie de Port.

ADZEL, a poor place in the general government of Riga, belonging to Russia. Lon. 38. 5. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

ADZENOTA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, seated on the mountains Pegna Golosa, where they have plenty of medicinal plants. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

ADWALTON, a village in the West-riding of Yorkshire, five miles S. W. of Leeds, with the following fairs; January 26, February 16, Thursday in Easter-week, Thursday fortnight after Easter, Thursday month after Easter, Whit-Thursdays, and every Thursday fortnight after till Michaelmas; all for horses, sheep, pedlars and tin-ware. Lon. 1. 34. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

ÆGADES, or **ÆGATES**, three small islands, lying on the W. side of Sicily, opposite to the main land between Marsella and Trapani; their names are Levanzo, Favignana, and Marettima.

ÆGELSTAWIK, a good harbour, lying about half a mile from the town of Soderledge, in Suder-torn, a district of Sudermanland, in Sweden.

ÆNGINA, one of the islands in the Archipelago. It lies on the bay of En-gia, and the town of that name contains about 800 houses and a castle; and near it are the ruins of a magnificent structure, which was probably a temple.

AERSHOT, a town in the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, and capital of the river Demur, ten miles E. of Malines, or Mechlin, and eight N. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

ÆTHKA, a river of Sweden, that rises in the lake Alsuogan, and runs by Falkenberg, in South Holland, and falls into the sea.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Red Sea, and the isthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose base, from Tangier to the isthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to say, from the Cape of Good-Hope, to the most northern part, is 4600 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guard-a-fui, it is 3500.

The greatest part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful in fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The flesh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more beasts than in any other part of the world, such as lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses, and elephants. There are also some animals peculiar to this continent, such as the hippopotamus, or the sea-horse, whose teeth are so large that they instead of ivory, and ate much better than the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the most beautiful animal in the world, the zebra, which is esteemed a fine prey to the greatest princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, are now met with in several places, or at least creatures so much like them, that it is hard to know the difference. Besides these, they have ostriches, camels, various sorts of monkeys, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, which is almost without water; and whose inhabitants are so loose, that, by means of a favourable wind, they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who come from place to place, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negroland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger. This last is thought by some to have its source near the Nile, and to run quite across Africa from E. to W. and to fall into the Atlantic ocean in several branches, of which Senegal is the chief; but this is denied by others, and notwithstanding, there are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary, which last country is mount Atlas, separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometanism and Paganism, though there are Christians in some parts, as in Abyssinia, and among the European settlements. Africa is variously divided, according to different geographers; however, the best distinguish them by the names Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Caffaria, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with islands that surround it. See these articles.

AFRICA, a sea-port town of Tunis, seated on the coast of Barbary, 70 miles S. E.





J. Lodge Sculp.

E. of Tunis. This was taken by the emperor Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 35. 36. N.

AFWESTAD, a large copper-work belonging to the crown of Sweden, which lies on the Dals, in the province of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It looks like a town, and has its own church. Here they make copper-plates; and it has a mint for small silver-coin, as well as a royal post-house. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 61. 10. N.

AFWIOWARA, a village in the district of Kantokeino, in Lapland, situated among the mountains. It has a bailiwick and a court of justice. Lon. 26. 12. E. lat. 69. 20. N.

* AGADES, a kingdom of Negroeland, in Africa, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombut. It produces excellent sena and manna. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 19. 10. N.

AGATHA, St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the ulterior principality, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 36. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

AGATTON, a town of Africa, seated near the mouth of the river Formosa, on the coast of Guineas, 80 miles S. of Benin. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 7. 20. N.

AGDE, a populous town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Eraut, a mile and a half from its mouth, in the Gulph of Lyons; on which there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N. E. of Narbonne, 30 S. by W. of Montpellier, and 400 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

AGDENAS, a small district of Norway, in the territory of Drontheim, into which the bay of that name runs.

AGDESIDE, a small district in the diocese of Christianland, in Norway. It contains the bailiwicks of Nidenas, Raabygdelaet, Listen, and Mandal.

AGEN, a rich, handsome, and ancient town of France, the capital of the Agenois, in Guienne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gatonne, in a pleasant country, 26 miles N. E. of Condom, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

AGENOIS, a district of France, in Guienne, whose capital is AGEN. It is very fruitful.

AGER, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, with the title of a viscount. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGGA, or AGGONA, a country on the Gold Coast of Guineas, in Africa, in which

there is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, supposed to contain a great quantity of gold. The English have a fort here; and the village near it is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

AGGERHUY, the largest diocese in the S. part of Norway, and principal of the whole kingdom. In this diocese there is a castle of the same name, seated upon a mountain, and on the W. side of the bay, under which the town of Christiania lies.

AGGERHUY, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles N. W. of Frederickshall, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

AGGERO, one of the castles of Frederickstadt, in the diocese of Christianland, belonging to Norway.

AGGERS-HERRER, a district of Christianland, and a diocese of Norway. It consists of three juridical places; namely, Acher, West Barum, and Ager.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles S. W. of Wicklow. Lon. 6. 21. W. lat. 52. 45. N. It is famous for a battle fought in 1691.

AGINCOURT, a village of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois; near this place Henry V. king of England, obtained a signal victory, with a handful of men, over the French in 1415. It is seven miles N. of Hesdin. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks in the island of Corfu. It lies to the W. and has 20 villages, with above 8000 inhabitants. The most remarkable place is a convent, called Palleo Castrizza.

* AGMAT, a town of Africa, in the province, and on the river of the same name, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is seated on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the air is good, and the country fertile, 16 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 30. 56. N.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.

AGENABAT, a town of Transilvania, ten miles N. E. of Hermanstadt, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, in the territory of Como, famous for two battles; of which the first was fought in May 1509, and the other in August 1705. It is seated on the canal between Adda and Serio; five miles S. E. of Casana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

* AGNANO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom

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Kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded with mountains.

AGNEREIN, a small place in the châtelleny of Ville Neuve, belonging to the government of Bourgogne, in France. It was formerly the seat of the châtellany. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

AGON, an island in the N. part of Heligland, a province of Sweden, with a good harbour, to which shipping resort.

* **AGOSTA**, a sea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1693; and what remains is inconsiderable. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 37. 35. N.

AGRA, the capital town of a province of the same name, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is looked upon as the largest city in these parts, and is in the form of a half-moon.

A man on horse-back can hardly ride round it in a day. It is surrounded with a wall of red stone, and with a ditch 100 feet wide. The Great Mogul sometimes resides here, and his palace is prodigiously large, and the seraglio commonly contains above 1000 women. There are above 800 baths in this town; but that which travellers admire most, is the mausoleum of one of the Mogul's wives, which was 20 years in building. The indigo of Agra is the most valuable of all that comes from the East Indies. It is seated on the river Jemna, about 50 miles above its confluence with the Tehemel, and is 300 miles N. E. of Surat. Lon. 79. 49. E. lat. 26. 43. N.

AGRAMONT, a small town of Catalonia in Spain, and the chief place of a jurisdiction. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 41. 30. N. **AGREDA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 8 miles S. W. of Tarazona. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 41. 53. N.

AGRIA, called by the Germans Eger, a small, but strong town, of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. The Turks besieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men; but were obliged to raise the siege. The garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians; but the women shewed a great deal of courage on this occasion. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687; since which, it has continued under the dominion of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda, and 35 W. of Cassovia. Lon. 20. 10. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* **AGRIGNAN**, one of the islands of the Ladrones, which is about 40 miles in compass. Lon. 146. E. lat. 19. 40. N.

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AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 25. 40. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

AGUA DE PEIXIS, a small town of Portugal in Alentejo. It has an audience-court of its own. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 39. 5. N.

AGUA REVES, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-montes. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a district of two parishes. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

* **AGUILA**, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fes, in Africa, seated on the river Aguila, and subject to the king of Morocco.

* **AGUILAR**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W. of Eftella. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 42. 35. N. There is another town called Aguilar-del-campo, in Old Castile.

AGUIR, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is a ville in the provedoria of Beja, and contains about 450 inhabitants.

AGURANDE, or **AGURANDE**, a small town of France, in Berry, with a châtelleny. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

* **AGURENDE**, a small town of France, in la Marche, seated on the confines of Berry. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

AHUN, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the generality of Moulins, being a royal jurisdiction. It is seated on the river Creuse, 8 miles S. E. of Gueret. Lon. 2. 4. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

AHUYs, a sea-port town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the principality of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S. E. of Christianstad, and near the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 56. 15. N.

AJAZZ6, a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

AJAZZO, a sea-port town of Natolia, in the province of Carapania, anciently Silicia, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 30 miles N. of Antioch, and 40 W. of Aleppo, where the city of Issus anciently stood, and near which Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 33. 10. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

AICH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the river Par. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, and some time after reduced to ashes. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishoprick of the

the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 250 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is moderately large, and seated in a valley on the river Almul, 10 miles N. of Newburg, and 30 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 57. N. The bishoprick is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; and the bishop is chancellor of the church of Mayence or Mentz.

AIELLO, a small town in Abruzzo Ulterior, in the kingdom of Naples, that gives title to a duke. It now belongs to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

AIGLE, a river in the government of Orleans, in France, that rises at Mee, in Beaulieu, and falls into the Loire.

AIGLE, a pretty little town of France, in Upper Normandy, where they carry on a trade in corn and hard-ware, particularly in pins. It is 27 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 47 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

AIGREMONT, a barony of Basigny, in France, in the government of Champagne and Brie, depending on the duchy of Langres.

AIGUEPERSE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and in the duchy of Montpensier. Near it is a spring that pours out its water in a great stream, very cold, and fatal to the animals that drink of it. It is 20 miles N. of Clermont, and 280 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

AIGUILLON, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois, with a castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a fertile valley, 10 miles N. W. of Agen, and 50 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 44. 19. N.

AIGUIS-MORTES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It is very strong on account of its situation among the morasses, though at some distance from the sea. It had a harbour, which is now choaked up; and it has still an admiralty, a viguerie, and a board of five great farms. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

AIGUIS-CAUDES, a district of France, in the valley of Ossau, the finest in the whole bailiwick of Oleron. It is in the government of Navarre and Bearn; and has a warm spring that is oily, saponaceous, and spirituous; and is used outwardly to cure wounds and swellings, as well as inwardly for internal disorders.

* **ALAH**, a small but ancient town of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, seated on the eastern side of one of the N. bays of the Red Sea. It is near the road which the pilgrims take when they travel from Egypt to Mecca. Some think it the Elath mentioned in Scripture. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

ALLSBURY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire, with the title of an earldom, and a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm Sunday, June 14, and September 25, for cattle. It consists of several streets lying about the market-place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, where the assizes are sometimes held. It sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 44 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

AIMARGUES, a small town of France, in the diocese of Nîmes, and government of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Veistre, among morasses. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

AIME, or **AXIMA**, a small town in the county of Tarentaise, belonging to the duchy of Savoy, seated on the river Isère.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in the principality of Sorbrabe, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on a plain on the river Ara.

AIRE, a sea-port town in Scotland, in the shire of Aire, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Frith of Clyde; 65 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 39. E. lat. 55. 30. N. It is small, and seated in a sandy soil; but the inhabitants have found means to render it pretty fruitful.

AIRE, a town of France, in Proper Gascony, of which it is the capital, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Adour on the declivity of a mountain, 32 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

AIRE, a strong town in the Netherlands, in the county of Artois, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1710, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer's by a canal cut from the river Aa. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

AISAY, a small town and chatellany in the territory of Montagne, belonging to the government of Burgundy in France.

AISNE, a river of France, which rises in Champagne, and runs W. by Soissons, in the Isle of France, and falls into the river Oise, a little above Campeigne.

AIRONA, or **HIRONA**, a small town in the principality of Catalonia in Spain, and the

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the capital of a marquisate. Lon. o. 39. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

AIX, a large, handsome, and ancient town of France, and capital of Provence, with a parliament, and an university. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the little river Arc. It is 40 miles S. W. of Avignon, 75 E. of Montpellier, and 82 W. of Nice. Lon. 5. 51. E. lat. 43. 31. N.

AIX, a very ancient town in the duchy of Savoy, on the lake Bourget, with the title of a marquisate. Here are mineral waters frequented by a great number of persons. It is eight miles N. of Chambery, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the Isle of Oleron and the Continent. It is only memorable for an unsuccessful expedition of the English in 1758, when they were bound to Rochfort with a design of taking or burning the ships and stores in the river on which that town is seated; but returned without doing any thing, except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochfort, and 12 S. S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 5. N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is a free Imperial town, and the emperor Charlemain was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword, his belt, and the Four Evangelists, written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. The famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded with mountains, 17 miles N. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of Liege, and 40 W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 3. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* AKISSAT, a town of Natolia, in Asia, built in a handsome plain above 17 miles over, which is sown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermus, 50 miles S. E. of Pergamo. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 48. N.

ALABA, one of the three smallest districts of Biscay, in Spain, but pretty fertile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are very good mines of iron, and it had formerly the title of a kingdom.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey, in Asia, lying between Amasia, and the Mediterranean Sea, towards Mount Taurus. The country is rough, stoney, and inaccessible, on account of the great num-

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ber of mountains. However, there are good pastures, and they breed excellent horses and camels.

ALAPOENS, a district in the province of Beira, in Portugal, comprehending 37 parishes; in 1718 it was raised to a duchy.

ALAGON, one of the principal rivers in the government of Auvergne, in France; it rises at Cantal, is very rapid, and runs into the Allier.

ALAGOA, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores; it has two parish-churches.

ALAGON, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on a peninsula formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon.

ALAINÉ, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALAJOR, a district of the island of Minorca, so called from a small town of that name.

ALAIS, a diocese of France, in the government of Languedoc, in the mountains of Cevennes.

ALAIS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow at the foot of the Cevennes, 35 miles N. of Montpellier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

ALAND, an island of the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Finland, subject to the former. It lies between 20 and 21 degrees of E. lon. and between 60 and 61 degrees of N. lat. at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia,

ALAPAEWSKOI-SAWOD, an iron-forging in the circles of Cathrinenburg, belonging to Siberia, in Asia.

ALARCON, a small town of New Castile in Spain, near the river Xucar: it was demolished by the Moors, but afterwards rebuilt.

ALATAMHA, a large river in North America, which has its source in the Allegany mountains, and running S. E. through Georgia, falls into the Atlantic Ocean below Frederica.

* ALATRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated on a hill, with a bishop's see. It is five miles N. W. of Veroli, and 40 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, in Asia, in the circle of Alatyrlkoy, seated on the river Suru, in the government of Casan, and 40 miles E. of that place.

ALAVA, a district of Spain, about twenty miles in length, and 17 in breadth, containing

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taining very good iron mines. Victoria is the capital town.

ALAUTA, a river of Turkey, in Europe; it has its source in the mountains that separate Moldavia and Transylvania, runs S. through Walachia, and discharges itself into the Danube, almost opposite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a bishop's see. It was ceded in 1631 to the duke of Savoy, and is seated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

* **ALBA-JULIA**, a strong and considerable town of Transylvania, capital of the territory of Gualatowax, a bishop's see, and an university. The princes of Transylvania generally reside here; it is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompais, 25 miles W. of Hermanstadt, and 120 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the gulph of Venice. It is bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the E. by Thessalia and Macedonia, and on the N. by Bosnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are good horsemen, and great thieves. They are Christians of the Greek church, and descended from the ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the capital town. Lon. from 18. to 22. E. lat. 39. to 43. 30. N.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name, in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. The territory about it produces the best wine in all this country, and a great many noblemen have gardens here, where they pass the summer. It is near Castel Gandolfo, 15 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 41. 43. N. There is likewise another town of the same name in the Basilicate of the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

* **ALBANOPOLI**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania. It is seated on the river Drin, 40 miles E. of Eleffio. Lon. 20. 12. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

ALBAN'S, ST. a town in Hertfordshire, with the title of a duchy, and two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 25, June 17, and September 29, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Coln, arose from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, and receives its name from a monastery dedicated to St. Alban, a Roman martyr. The monastery is now used as a parish church, and in it were buried several persons of

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royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered not many years since. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 21 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 45. N. It sends two members to parliament.

ALBANY, a fortress belonging to the English, seated on the S. W. of Hudson's bay. Lon. 81. 20. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

ALBANY, a town of North America, in the province of New York, which is a well built place, considering the country. Here the sachems, or the kings of the Five Nations of Iroquois, meet the governors of the British plantations, when they enter into any treaty with them. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

ALBANY, or BRAIDALBIN, a district of Scotland, in the shire of Perth. Albany formerly gave the title of duke to a branch of the royal family of Stuart; and Braidalbin now gives the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Campbell.

ALBAREGALIS. See **STUL WEISENBURG**.

ALBARGARIA, a poor town in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, but has an audience court of its own.

ALBARGARIA DE PENELA, a district of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, consisting of eleven parishes.

ALBAZIN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of New Castile, with a bishop's see. It is an ancient and strong place, and its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalavir, 12 miles W. by N. of Teruel, and 100 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

* **ALBAZIN**, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. Lon. 103. 30. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

ALBE, or AUBE, a lordship of France, in the government of Lorraine and Barre. Alb, or Sar Alb, is the capital town, and is seated on the river Saar.

ALBEGNE, a small town of France, in Quercy, a district of the government of Guienne and Gascony.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMARLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of earl. The serges of this town are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, on the confines of Picardy, 35 miles N. E. by N. of Rouen, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

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ADREMARLE, the most northern part of the province of North Carolina, in America.

ALBENGUA, an ancient strong sea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. The place is surrounded with olive-trees: but the air unwholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 37 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALBI, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the Albigeois, a small territory, about 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants are called Albigenſes, and were the first that disputed the Pope's authority; but were condemned by a council held here in 1176. The environs of Albi are delightful, and the walks are the most agreeable in Languedoc. It is seated on the river Tarn, 30 miles S. by W. of Rhodéz, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

ALBI, a small town in Abruzzo Cisterior.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa; here is a porcelain manufacture, and several country-houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded in 1745, by the English. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

ALBOLODUX, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 37. 15. N.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of the diocese of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is called Albours, which signifies Eel-town, on account of the great number of eels taken here. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, 30 N. of Wyeburg, and 50 N. of Arhuys. It has an exchange for merchants, and a safe and deep harbour. They have a considerable trade in herrings and corn; and a manufactory of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

ALBRET, a town of Gascony in France, 37 miles S. of Bourdeaux, and 40 N. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 44. 10. N.

ALBRIGHTON, a village in Shropshire, on the edge of Staffordshire, 10 miles N. N. E. of Bridgenorth, with three fairs, on May 23, July 18, and November 9, all for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, defended by a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in wool and cloth, is 22 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 17 N. of Badajoz. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 38. 50. N.

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ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, a town of Andalusia in Spain, seated on the river Guadaira, five miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 16. W. lat. 37. 28. N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. Without the walls there is a fine spring, that the water is kept for the king's use. It is seated on the river Henarez, 10 miles S. W. of Guadalaxara, and 13 E. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a famous monastery; seated near the river Salado, six miles S. of Seville. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

*** ALCAMO**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifant. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 38. 2. N.

ALCANTARA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the river Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, and retaken by the French the same year. It is seated on the river Tajo, on the confines of Portugal, 42 miles N. by W. of Merida, and 142 N. by W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 7. W. lat. 39. 20. N. There is another **ALCANTARA**, in Andalusia: it stands pretty high, has a place where the Romans built a bridge over a morass, with a tower at each end, which upon occasion can be shut up.

*** ALCARAZ**, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a strong castle, and has a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is situated near the source of the river Guadalquivir, and 135 miles S. S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 38. 28. N.

*** ALCARAZ LEQUER**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It was taken by Alphonso king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned to the Moors. It is seated on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

ALCAZAR DO SAL, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. They make fine white salt here, from whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoun, 15 miles from the sea, and 35 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Guardamara, which has a fortress on a high hill for its defence, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 38. 15. N.

ALCAMEL,

ALCAMER, an ancient and handsome town of the United Provinces, in Kennemerland, a part of North Holland. In the environs of this town they make the best butter and cheese in Holland; and have the finest tulips. It is 15 miles N. by E. of Harlem, and 17 N. by W. of Amsterd. Lon. 4. 44. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

ALCMINA, a marquise in the kingdom of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara.

ALCOLASTRE, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALCONCHOS, a castle of Spain, on the frontiers of Estremadura, seated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S. by W. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 58. W. lat. 38. 12. N.

ALCOVENDAS, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a barren country.

ALCOUTIM, a small town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, on the confines of Alentejo. It is seated on the river Guadiana, contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a district of six parishes. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

ALCUDIA, a town in the island of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, seated between two large harbours, called Major and Minor. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a sea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 1, and May 3, for toys. It is pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill to the Westward, and the sea to the East; a river runs on the S. W. and the old church stands on a hill. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The harbour is tolerably good, but small; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a town in the West-riding of Yorkshire; it stands on the river Ouse, had formerly a market, and still sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 210 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

* **ALDEA**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 55. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

ALDERHOLM, a pleasant island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Nordland, in Sweden. A considerable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

ALDERNEY, an island in the British channel, separated from the coast of Normandy by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful island, and fruitful in corn and pasture; but has only one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the same name, the island being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **ALBRETTE**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is seven miles S. E. of Port-alcgra. Lon. 7. 25. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

ALBI, a river of Russia, in Asia, which falls into the Ob.

ALEXCIN, a small town in the circle of Tuli, belonging to the government of Moscow.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, between the rivers of Tajo and Guadiana: the soil is very fertile, and the inhabitants laborious and industrious. The principal town is Ebor.

ALENZON, a large and handsome town of Lower Normandy, in France, with the title of a duchy. Near it are stone quarries, in which they find a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarte, 20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

ALEPPO, or **HALEB**, the principal town of Syria, in Asia. It was taken by the Arabs in 1637, and is inhabited by Turks, and four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop, a church, and the free exercise of their religion. There are 16,000 Greeks, 12,000 Armenians, and 10,000 Jacobites, besides Maronites, or Roman Catholics. The city and suburbs may contain 200,000 persons in all. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable town in the Turkish empire. It stands on four hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. They have a great many stately mosques, and caravanseras, with fountains and reservoirs of water, with vineyards and gardens well planted with most kinds of fruits. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a very considerable trade in silks, camblets, and Turkey-leather. Several European nations have factors here, and

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and the English live in a quadrangle resembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel; and at leisure hours, divert themselves with hunting and fowling. About 12 miles S. E. of Aleppo is a large salt lake, from whence they bring salt to be laid up in the magazines near Aleppo. The beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant Sea and the river Euphrates; but the governor of the castle is independent of him. Aleppo is seated on a small brook called Cowaick, 70 miles E. of Scanderoon, and 170 N. by E. of Damascus. Lon. 37. 25. E. lat. 35. 45. N.

* **ALESHAM**, a small neat town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on March 23, and the last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and petty chapmen. It is 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 52. 53. N. The town consists of about 400 pretty good houses; but the streets are narrow, though well paved.

ALESSANDRIA, or **ALEXANDRIA**, a strong and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the district of Alessandrino, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the French in 1745; but it was retaken next year by the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 15 miles S. E. of Casal, 35 N. W. of Genoa, and 40 S. by E. of Milan: Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 44. 55. N. The territory formerly belonged to the duchy of Milan; but in 1707, it was ceded to the emperor of Germany, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht.

ALESSANO, a town of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see, 15 miles S. W. of the town of Otranto. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 40. 10. N.

ALESSIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the province of Albania; it is a bishop's see, and seated near the mouth of the river Drino, 23 miles S. E. of Anzivris, and 40 W. of Albanopolis. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turkey, in Dalmatia, and in the kingdom of Hungary. It is a bishop's see, and seated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatto.

ALET, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and silver found in the stream which runs from the Pyrenean mountains, at the foot of which it stands. It

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is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcassone, and 37 S. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 42. 59. N.

ALEXANDRETTA, or **SCANDERROON**, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the seaport town of Aleppo. The air is unwholesome on account of the marshes among which it stands; for which reason, while the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, seated among the mountains, where there is excellent water, and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 25. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

ALEXANDRIA, or **SCANDERIA**, a handsome, rich, ancient, and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendor, particularly Pompey's pillar, and two obelisks full of hieroglyphics. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now in ruins, or rather turned into a castle called Pharillon, used to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; each of which would contain 200 soldiers, and had a cistern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed. It was formerly a place of very great trade, all the treasures of the East-Indies being deposited there; but since the Portuguese have discovered the way to those rich countries by sea, this trade is in a great measure lost. The land on which the town stands is so low, that the seamen can hardly discover it till they are very near. The gates of the town are of Thebaic and granite marble, and Pompey's pillar is one entire piece of granite 70 feet high, and 25 in circumference. This place is subject to the Grand Signior, who however has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 21. N.

ALFARAKS, the name of certain islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFAYATES, a town of Beira, in Portugal, containing 500 inhabitants, with a district of two parishes.

ALFECHIMO, one of the four bailiwicks of the island of Corsu, belonging to the Turks. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

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ALFEIZERA, a small town of Estramadura, in Portugal, seated on the sea-side, and containing about 700 inhabitants. Lon. 9. 10. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Heildesheim, and circle of Lower Saxony, 15 miles S. S. W. of Heildesheim. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Citerior Abruzzo, with the title of a marquissate. It was famous in the war of the Samnites. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 41. 48. N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays for provisions and corn; and 2 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and November 8, for cattle and sheep. It is seated on a small brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is six miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

ALFORD, a village in the county of Aberdeen, where the Marquis of Montrose obtained one of his victories over the Covenanters, during the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament.

* **ALFRETTON**, a town in Derbyshire, with a small market on Mondays; and one fair on July 20, for horses and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 135 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

* **ALFRISTON**, a village in Suffex, eight miles S. E. of Lewes, with two fairs, on May 12, and November 30, for pedlar's wares.

ALGAGIOLA, a small sea-port town in the island of Corsica, fortified with walls and bastions. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has since been repaired. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

ALGARRIA, a district of Spain, in the most northern part of New Castile. It is very fertile.

ALGARVA, a province of the kingdom of Portugal 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. and S. by the sea, on the E. by the river Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentejo. It is very fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; besides, the fishery brings in large sums. The capital town is Pharo. It contains 4 cities, 12 towns, 67 parishes, and 60,638 inhabitants.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a harbour on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors, after a long siege, in 1344; is 10 miles N. W. by W. of Gibraltar, and 12 N. E. of Tariff. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 36. 14. N. It is at present in a mean con-

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dition, on account of the harbour being decayed.

ALGER, or **ALGERI**, a town of the island of Sardinia, seated on the N. W. coast, with a bishop's see. It is 6 miles S. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by mount Atlas, and on the W. by the kingdom of Morocco and Taflet. It extends 600 miles from E. to W. along the Babary coast. The air is very temperate, and the land towards the N. very fertile in corn; the vallies are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely Tlemfan on the W, Titterie on the S. and Constantia on the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors or natives of Africa have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the Grand Signior, who keeps a bashaw, or viceroy there; but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janisaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. They have murdered 4 of their deys, and deposed two, within the space of 20 years. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute made by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year, to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the deys, or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called Lingua-Franca, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of

of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inasmuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are extremely narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 1500 Jews, and 2000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1655, and in 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. It stands on the sea-side, over-against the island of Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

* **ALGONQUINS**, a people of North America, in Canada, who live a wandering life, near the Lake Ontario: their language is the most esteemed of any in North America.

ALHAMA, a handsome and pretty large town of the kingdom of Granada in Spain. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley surrounded with craggy mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon: 3. 24. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

ALHAMBRA, a small river in Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, which falls into the Ebro.

ALICANT, a small, but rich, and strong town of the kingdom of Valencia, and territory of Segura, in Spain. It is remarkable for its harbour, which is defended by strong bastions; for its excellent wine, and for the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. It has a great trade, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls there. The castle, which stands on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; however, it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock on which the castle stood was blown up. It is seated on the Mediter-

anean, and on a bay of the same name, 37 miles N. E. of Murcia, and 75 S. of Valencia. Lon. o. o. lat. 38. 16. N.

* **ALICATA**, a town of Sicily, remarkable for corn and good wine. It was plundered by the Turks in 1543, and is seated in a sort of peninsula near the sea, 22 miles S. E. of Gergenti. Lon. 13. 48. E. lat. 37. 11. N.

ALIGANY. See **APALACHIAN**.

ALLE, a river of Prussia, which rises in Ermeland, and falls into the Pregel, near Wehlau.

* **ALLEGRAZZA**, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying to the N. of Graciosa, to the N. W. of Rocca, and to the E. of St. Clare. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

* **ALLEGRE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquise. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong castle. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

ALLENDORF, a small town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the river Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 59. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

ALLER, a river which rises in the duchy of Magdeburg, and runs N. W. through the duchy of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, and passing by Zell, continues its course N. W. till it falls into the river Weser a little below Verden.

ALLERIA, an open decayed town in Corsica, in the district on this side the mountain. It is a bishop's see, and the place where king Theodore first landed in 1736. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

* **ALLERTOWN**, a village of Northumberland, 8 miles S. W. of Hexham, with two fairs, on May 10, and November 14, for horned cattle, linen cloth, green and dry hides.

ALLIER, a river of France, in the government of Languedoc; it rises at Charbelier, in Gevaudan, runs through the province of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne, begins to be navigable near Vialle, and at length falls into the Loire.

ALLOA, a small town of Scotland, situated on the Frith of Forth, and in the shire of Clackmannan. It consists of one spacious street, well paved, and shaded with rows of lime-trees, and carries on a considerable trade with Holland, Hamburg, and the Baltic. Here the merchants of Glasgow have warehouses for tobacco, sugar, and other American commodities that are intended for the north-
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ern parts of Europe, and for those they import from thence. Hard by the town stands Allosa-house, one of the most magnificent seats in Great-Britain, surrounded with beautiful gardens, woods, and plantations. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 56. 10. N.

ALMACARRON, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, seated at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S. W. of Carthagea. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 37. 28. N.

ALMANZA, a little town of New Castile, on the frontiers of the Kingdom of Valencia, in Spain. It is remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when most of the English were either killed or taken, they having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is 50 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicante. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 38. 54. N.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the river Tago, opposite to Lisbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 38. 33. N.

ALMEDIA, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-montes, on the confines of Leon, where there was a very brisk action between the French and Portuguese in 1663, 17 miles N. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 15. W. lat. 40. 45. N.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa; it contains but one parish-church, though near 2200 inhabitants; it has also an almshouse, an hospital, and a convent; its district comprehends two parishes. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 40. 38. N.

ALMENDVALAIO, a small town of Estramadura, in Spain, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 15. 6. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

ALMERIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Almeria, on the Mediterranean, 62 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 36. 51. N.

ALMISSA, a small strong town at the mouth of the Cetina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies, 10 miles E. of Spalatro. Lon. 17. 4. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALMUNECAR, a sea-port town in the kingdom of Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle, 30 miles S. S. E. of Alhama. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

ALNWICK, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Palm Sunday eve, for shoes, hats, and pedler's ware; on May 12, for horned cattle,

horses and pedler's ware, and the last Monday in July for horned cattle, horses, and woollen and linen-cloth; on the first Tuesday in October, for horned cattle, horses, and pedler's ware; and on Saturday before Christmas, for shoes, hats, poultry, and linen-cloth. It is a populous well-built town, with a town-house, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and shew that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It is defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of his grace the duke of Northumberland, and has been lately repaired and beautified by the present Duke. It is 30 miles N. of Newcastle, 26 S. of Berwick, and 310 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

ALOST, a town in the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, subject to the house of Austria, seated on the river Denuder, 15 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

ALPHINGTON, or APHINGTON, a village in Devonshire, two miles S. of Exeter, with two fairs, on the first Thursday in June, for horned cattle, and October 16, for horses and horned cattle.

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, separating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France towards the coast of the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa, and county of Nice; and they terminate at the gulph of Carnaro, which is part of the gulph of Venice. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont against the attempts of France.

Switzerland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the vallies between them, and for that reason are secure against the Germans and French. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter-season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

ALUXARES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coast of the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the ancient Moriscoes, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on June 24, for sheep, horses, and cows, 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 60 W. S. W. of London. It is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houses, two principal streets, which are large and broad, and a small manufacture of lindseys. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

ALSACE, a province of France bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Switzerland and the French Comté, on the W. by Lorrain, and on the N. by the Palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit-trees. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are pine-trees 120 feet high. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, but Strasbourg is the capital of both. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, though the Protestants are allowed a free exercise of theirs. The language is the German, it having been part of that empire, and is still accounted so by some geographers.

ALSEN, an island in Denmark, in the Lesser Belt, or entrance into the Baltic Sea, between Sleswick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, is 100 miles W. of Copenhagen, and subject to Denmark.

ALSFIELD, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse Cassel, 12 miles N. W. of Marburg, and 35 S. of Hesse Cassel. Lon. 9. o. E. lat. 50. 55. N. It is an ancient town, and well-built, and the inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation.

ALSHEDA, a parish of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, where a gold-mine was discovered in 1738.

* **ALSTON-MORE**, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the last Thursday in May, and the first Thursday in September, for horned cattle, horses, linen and woollen-cloth. It is seated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a stone bridge over it, and near it is plenty of lead-ore. It is 20 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

ALSUNGEN, an inland lake of Sweden, in the province of Holland, from which the river Falkenburg arises.

ALTAMONT, a very handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Citerior, 15 miles N. W. of Bagniano. Lon. 16. 22. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples in the territory of Bari, with the title of a principality, seated on the foot of the Apennine mountains. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

ALTEA, a sea-port town of Valencia, in Spain. It was taken in 1705, in favour of

the archduke Charles; but lost, after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. o. 15. lat. 38. 34. N.

ALTENBURG. See **ALTENBURG**.

ALTEN, a district of the Danish mission, in Norway, lying in Finmark.

ALTENA, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It is a modern town, built by the king of Denmark, and was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but since been beautifully rebuilt; the merchandize brought from Asia, by the Danish East-India company, is sold here. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 53. 37. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a strong castle; formerly an Imperial town, but at present belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Pleisse, 20 miles S. of Leipstick. Lon. 12. 28. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Transylvania, belonging to the house of Austria, 18 miles S. of Weissenburg. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. o. N.

ALTENBURG, or **OWAR**, a small strong town of Lower Hungary, in the territory of Moson. It is seated on the river Danube, 15 miles S. of Presburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 13. E. lat. 48. o. N.

ALTENBURG, or **OLDENBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

ALTESON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, 2 miles E. of Lauvenerie. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

* **ALTEZEY**, a town and castle of Germany, in the Lower Palatine, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated upon a brook 15 miles S. W. of Meutz. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

ALTIN, a lake of Russia, in Asia, 18 miles long, and 12 broad; the northern part is frozen over in the winter, but not the southern.

ALTIRK, a town of Alsace in France, seated on the river Ill, 12 miles N. W. of Basil, and 45 S. S. W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 20. lat. 47. 40. N.

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 7 miles N. W. of Dungannon. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

ALTMUL, a river of Germany, it rises in Franconia, runs S. E. by Anspach, and then

then turning E. passes by Papenheim and Aichstet, falling into the Danube at Kellheim, 12 miles above Ratibon.

* **ALTRON**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on December 29, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wey, and the market is large for cattle and provisions. It is 28 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 50 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 51. 12. N. It is governed by a constable, and consists of about 250 houses, indifferently built, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad street, a part of which only is paved. It has one church, a Presbyterian, and a Quaker's meeting, a famous free-school, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serge de Nîmes, and round the town is a large plantation of hops.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university, a library, and a physic garden. It is subjected to the house of Brandenburg, and lies 10 miles S. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 22. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, 20 miles N. E. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, of which it is capital; seated near the mouth of the river Rus, on the lake Lucerne, 20 miles S. E. of Lucerne. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on August 5, and December 2, for cattle, and drapery goods. It is 10 miles E. of Warrington, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and territory of Salamanca, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Tormes, 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 47 N. E. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

ALUTA, a principal river of Transilvania, rising at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and running thro' Walachia. **ALZIRA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on the river Xucar, 17 miles S. of the town of Valencia. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

AMADABAT, a populous town of Asia, and capital of Guzurat, in the East-Indies. It carries on a large trade, and has an hospital for birds and sick animals, which the Genoos take great care of. Here the Eng-

lish and other Europeans have their respective factors, and purchase fine chintz; callicoes, and other Indian merchandize. It lies 120 miles N. of Surat, and 40 N. E. of Cambaya. Lon. 72. 22. E. lat. 23. 10. N.

AMADAN, or **HAMADAN**, a handsome town of Persia, in Asia, 200 miles N. E. of Bagdad. Lon. 47. 4. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

AMADANAGER, a town in the hither peninsula of India, in the province of Decan, 120 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 18. 10. N.

AMADIA, a trading town of Asia, in Kurdistan, belonging to the Turks; seated on a high mountain, 40 miles S. E. of Gezira. Lon. 41. 5. E. lat. 36. 5. N.

AMAK, or **AMAKA**, an island in the Sound, on the E. coast of Zealand, separated by a very narrow channel from Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 55. 35. N.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Daland, seated on the river Weser. It has a good harbour, and carries on a large trade, especially in timber, deals, and tar. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 58. 50. N.

AMALFI, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and an archbishop's see. Some authors say, that Flavio Bembo, a native of this place, invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulph of Salerno, 13 miles S. W. of Salerno. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

AMANCE, a town of France, in Lorraine, on a rivulet of the same name, six miles E. of Nanci, and 20 S. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Berri, seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

AMAND, ST. a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, with a celebrated abbey. It was taken and dismantled by the French in 1667, and is seated on the river Scarpe, seven miles N. of Valenciennes. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

AMANTEA, a sea-port town of Naples, near the bay of Eufemia, in the province of Calabria, 20 miles S. W. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

AMAPALLA, a sea-port town of North America, in the province of Guatimala, seated on a gulph of the same name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatimala. Lon. 86. 40. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Natolia, remarkable for the birth of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a Bashaw, and gives its name to the province

province it stands in, where there are the best wines and the best fruits in Natolia. It is seated near the river of Casalmack, 36 miles N. of Tocat. Lon. 36. o. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

AMAZONS, a supposed race of warlike women, who lived in Lesser Asia, now called Anassia, on the banks of the Black Sea. It is now very much doubted, whether they ever had any existence in the manner related by authors.

AMAZONS, a great river of South America, which has its source in Peru, not far from the South Sea, and running E. falls into the ocean directly under the equinoctial line. Its course is at least 3000 miles, and is supposed to be the greatest river in the world. In its course it takes in a great number of other rivers and streams, and we have an accurate map of it by Mr. Condamine, who went into those parts to measure a degree of the meridian. He made particular enquiry after the warlike women called Amazons, but could get no account of them; and therefore we may conclude, that what has been said by travellers relating to this affair is a mere fiction. Orellana was the first that entered this river, about the year 1539.

AMBAR, a river that rises in the S. W. part of Bavaria, runs to the N. E. by Landsberg and Dachan, and falls into the Elser a little above Landshut.

AMBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Nordgow, and a capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria; it has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Ills, 40 miles E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

* **AMBERT**, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, remarkable for its trade, and its manufactures of paper and camblets.

* **AMBLESIDE**, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Wednesday after Whit Sunday, for horned cattle, and on October 29, for horned cattle and sheep; seated at one end of Winander-Meer, 13 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

AMBLETEUSE, a sea-port town of France, in Picardy, defended with a battery of cannon. It is eight miles N. of Boulogne, and 12 S. W. of Calais. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

AMBOISE, a town of France, in Touraine, seated at the confluence of the river Loire and Massée, 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. o. 54. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, with a garrison town of the

same name. It is the chief of the Molucces, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English by force, tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they have possessed the entire dominions of the Spice Islands, and excluded all the rest of the world from trading here. The natives wear large whiflers, and their dress is only a slight peice of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy the wives of their parents, and if they are barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman Catholics among them. The women are extremely fond of the Europeans, and when they are forsaken by their gallants, they generally give them a dose of poison. Lon. 127. o. E. lat. 4. o. S.

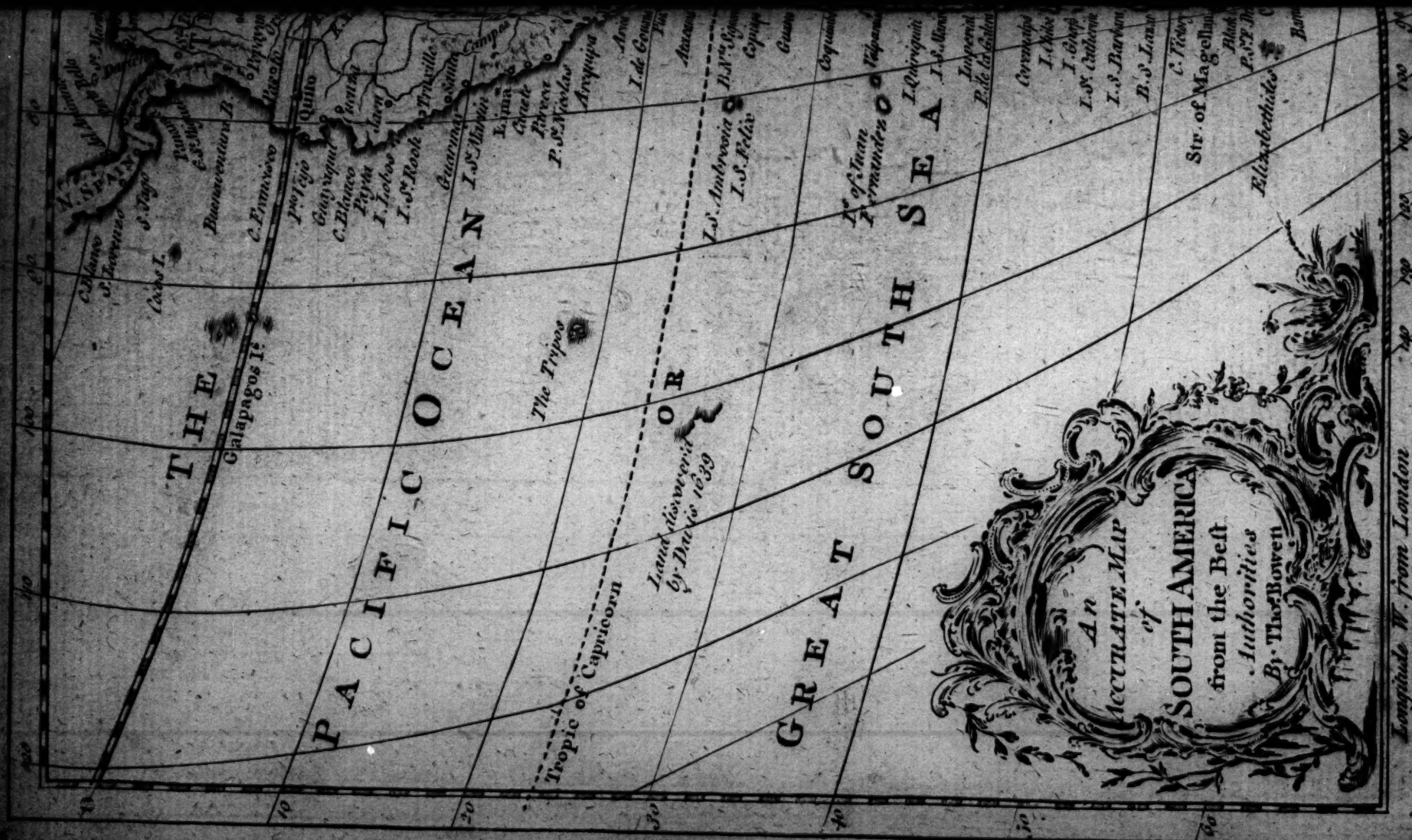
AMBRUNE. See **EMBRUNE**.

AMBRYM, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, lying in 16. 19. S. lat. 168. 12. E. lon.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, seated on the side of the river Meule, opposite to the city of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 43. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

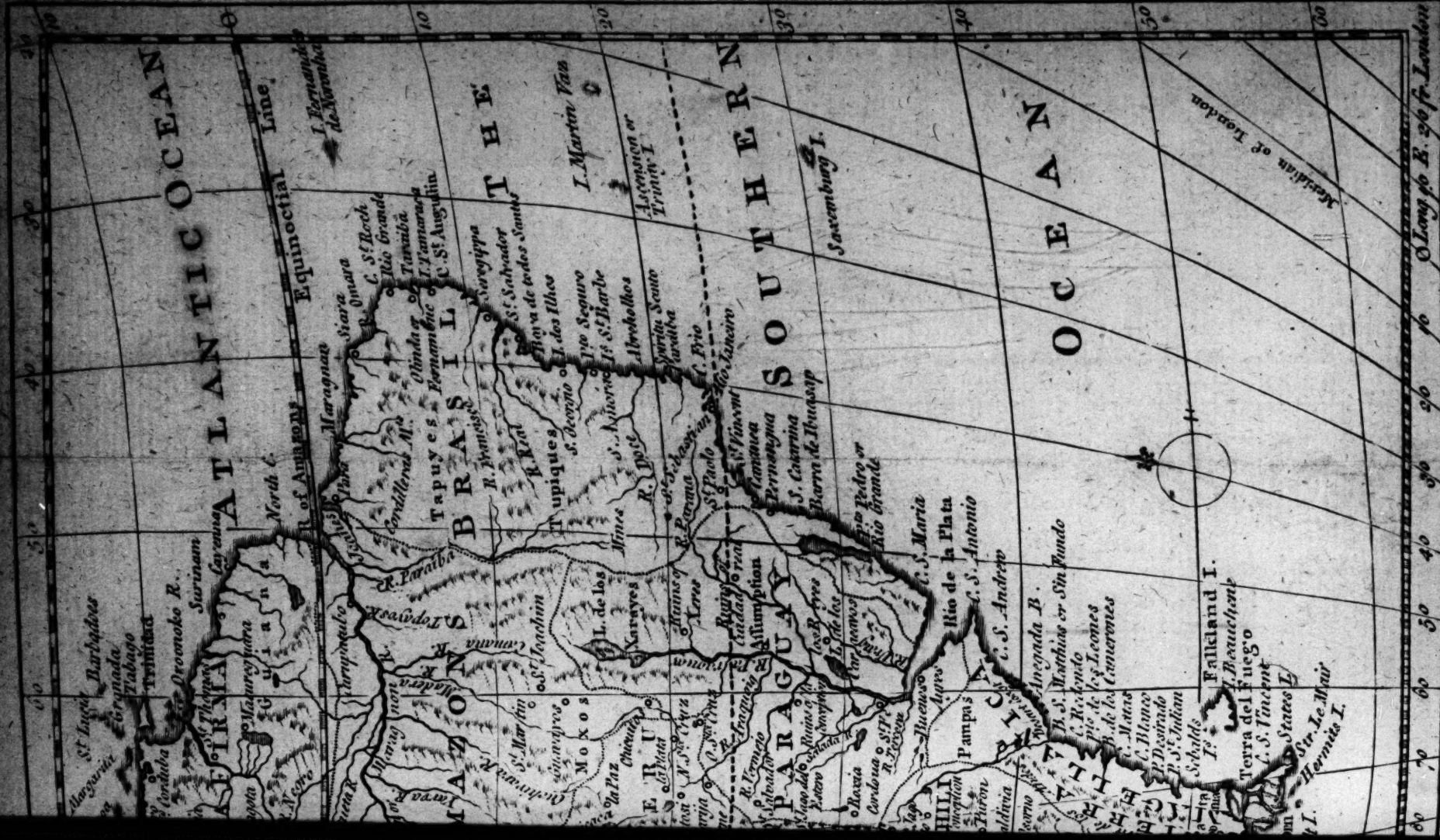
AMELIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see, seated on a mountain, between the river Tiber and Nira, in a pleasant fertile country, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 43 M. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 42. 33. N.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the north-east part of Asia. It took its name from Amerigo Vesputius, a Florentine, who is said to have discovered that part of this country seated under the line; but several good authors have proved this to be a mistake. America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1491. Some call it the New World, and with a great deal of propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ in some respects from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees, shrubs, and plants, that grew no where else, before they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Eskimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same original; for they agree in every particular from the Straits of Magellan, in the S. to Hudson's bay, in the N. Their skins, unless dabb'd with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part



An
Accurate Map
of
SOUTH AMERICA
from the Best
Authorities
By Thomas Bowen

Longitude W. from London



their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are conjectures about the peopling this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. We have not room to enter into detail of these particulars, and therefore shall only observe, that when the original of the Negroes is settled, we may also be pretty certain from whence those people descended. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized among them seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in greatest plenty. It is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in these are Mexico and Peru. But the Portuguese are in possession of Brasil in S. America, and the English are masters of all the E. coast in N. America, from the river Mississippi; the French having relinquished Canada, and what they call Louisiana, after Lewis XIV. and the Spaniards Florida. Besides those already mentioned in S. America, there are Paraguay within land, Chili on the S. Sea, and Terra Magellanica to the N. of the Straits of Magellan, whose bounds are not certainly determined. The names of the English settlements are Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, New-England, Nova-Scotia, Canada, and Florida; besides several of the Caribbee islands, in what is commonly called the West-Indies.

AMERSFORT, a considerable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; situated in a country fertile in corn and excellent pastures, on the river Ems, 12 miles E. of Utrecht, and 23 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and September 29, for sheep. It consists of a long street, lying in the road, about the middle is a cross one, and in the intersection the church. The town-hall, or market-house, is a brick building, supported by arched pillars, with a lantern and clock at the top, and free-stones at the corner. It sends two members to parliament, chosen by the lord's tenants

of the borough, who pay foot and lot, about 130 in number. It is 30 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 29 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* AMID, a town of Turkey, in Asia, 40 miles from Amasia, and 60 from Tocat. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

AMIENOTS, a town of France, in the government of Picardy, and Artois.

AMIENS, a handsome, large, and ancient town of France, the capital of Picardy, and a bishop's see. The nave of the cathedral church is a finished piece of building, and the whole structure stately; besides which, there are ten parish-churches, and one in the suburbs, several religious houses, an academy of belles lettres, fivegates, and about 35,000 inhabitants. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which there are as many bridges; it lies in the road from Calais to Paris, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, by the following stratagem: soldiers, disguised like peasants, conducted a cart loaded with nuts, and let a bag of them fall just as the gate was opened; and while the guard was busy in gathering up the nuts, the Spaniards entered, and became masters of the town. It was retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and wollen-cloth, and lies 20 miles S. E. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

AMIX, a district of France, in the kingdom of Lower Navarre.

* AMLWICK, or AMLWOCH, a village of Wales, on the north side of the isle of Anglesey, with a fair on November 12, for cattle.

* AMOL, a town of Asia, in the country of the Usbecks, seated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W. of Bokhara. Lon. 64. 30. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

AMONT, a district of France in the government of Franche Comté, containing three bailiwicks.

AMORGUS, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. It is well cultivated, and the inhabitants are assable, and generally of the Greek church. The best parts belong to a monastery, where there are a great number of caloyers, or monks. The greatest inconvenience in this island is the want of wood. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N. of Candia. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

AMOUR, a river of Asia, whose source is in Siberia; it runs E. through Chinese Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea. AMOUR, St. a small town of France, in the Franche Comté, 15 miles from Tournai. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

AMOY,

AMOI, an island on the S. W. coast of China, in the province of Fokien; the English had a factory here, but abandoned it on account of the impositions of the inhabitants of those parts.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey, in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, seated on the river Strymon, 70 miles N. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 24. 16. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It has two fairs, on May 4, and December 11, for cattle. It is six miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

AMPUGNIANO, a district of Corsica, in the country on this side the mountains.

AMPURIAS, a sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the mouth of the river Fluvià, 60 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

AMRAS, a very strong castle in Germany, agreeably seated in the Tirol, two miles S. E. of Inspruck. It is remarkable for a rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 47. 9. N.

AMSBURY, or **AMBERSBURY**, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 6, June 11, and Nov. 13, for horses. It is a scattering place, six miles N. of Salisbury, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, handsome city of the United Provinces, and capital of all the Dutch Netherlands. It was formerly a lordship belonging to the lords of Amstel; was ruined in 1300, but afterwards rebuilt. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amstel, one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all ages, sexes, religions, and countries. One great cause of the populousness of Amsterdam is their tolerating all religions, who have the use of churches and bells; though the reigning religion is the Protestant. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into

a morass, and under the stad-house alone are 13,000. The houses are brick and stone, the streets spacious, and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about half as big as London, and none of the inhabitants are idle. It is governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgo-masters, four of whom are always sitting. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. of Paris, 330 W. of Copenhagen, 560 N. W. of Vienna, and 370 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

AMT, or the German district in France, in the government of Lorraine and Barre. It lies along the river Saar, and is so called because the inhabitants speak the German language.

ANADIR, a considerable river of Siberia, in Asia, that falls into the Eastern ocean.

ANAGNI, a small town of Italy, in Campania, and in the territory of the church; it is a bishop's see, 32 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

ANATOTOM, one of the islands called Hebrides, in the South Sea, whose lat. is 20. 10. S. and lon. 170. 9. E.

ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the march of Ancona, five miles N. of Ascoli, and 82 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

ANCASTER, a town in Lincolnshire, 15 miles S. of Lincoln, and eight from Grantham. It has neither fair nor market, but gives title to a duke.

ANCENIS, a town of Brittany in France, seated on the river Loire, 15 miles E. of Nantz. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

ANCLAM, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, remarkable for its excellent pastures. It is seated on the river Pene, 20 miles S. of Gripswald. Lon. 14. 2. S. lat. 53. 52. N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, having a river of the same name flowing through it, the banks of which are very pleasant, adorned with fine lofty trees, affording the most agreeable shade in the world. On the western bank is a very populous village.

ANCONA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and the march of Ancona; it is a bishop's see, has a harbour, and the inhabitants are noted for blanching white wax. The trade is chiefly carried on by the Jews residing here, who are said to be 5000 in number, and

and have a Synagogue. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, fifty miles S. E. of Urbino, and 116 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

ANCONA, the name of a marquissate in Italy, belonging to the ecclesiastical state, and lying on the Adriatic Sea. There is a sort of shell-fish found here, called balaui, among the stones taken out of the harbour, which is in high esteem at Rome.

* ANCRE, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquissate. It is twelve miles S. E. of Anteno, and 12 W. by N. of Peronne. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 49. 59. N.

ANDAJA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, that falls into the Douro.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain, about 250 miles in length, and 159 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Granada, on the W. by Algarve and the sea, on the N. by Eltramadura, and on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia. The river Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile, rich, agreeable, and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDALUSIA, New, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, lying on the coast of the N. Sea, opposite to the Leeward Islands, bounded by the river Oroonoko on the W.

ANDAMAN, certain islands on the E. side of the entrance in the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are a harmless inoffensive people, living chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furnish ships that come that way. They seldom eat any flesh, though some writers of voyages have represented them as cannibals.

* ANDELY, a town of France, in Normandy, parted in two by a paved causeway. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims flock from all parts, to be cured of their disorders, on the feast-day of the saint to which it is dedicated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 40 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANDELLE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy; it rises in the parish of Forge, and falls into the Seine. Large rafts of timber, cut in the woods of Lyons and Peaire, are carried down it to Paris.

* ANDEOL, ST. a town of France, in the Vivarez, five miles S. of St. Viviers, whose bishop formerly resided there. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress of Brabant, in the Netherlands, two miles N. of Brussels, designed for an out-work to that city.

ANDERNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Cologne, on which it depends. It is seated on the Rhine, near the confines of the electorate of Treves, or Triers, ten miles N. W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

ANDERO, ST. a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W. of Bilbao. Lon. 4. 30. lat. 43. 25. N.

ANDES, otherwise called CORDILLERA, a great chain of mountains, which run almost the whole length of South America, parallel to the sea-shore, and terminating at the Straits of Magellan. They are the highest, and most remarkable mountains in the world; for those within the Torrid Zone are always covered with snow; and in passing over the lowest part of them, you are in danger of being starved with cold. There are a great many volcanoes, which break out sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another; and by melting the snow, occasion such a torrent of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished.

ANDLAU, a river of Lower Alsace, that rises in the Waigan mountains, and falls into the Ill.

* ANDOILLE, a town of France, in Lower Maine, and in the election of Laval.

* ANDON VILLE, a small town of France, in the generality of Paris, and election of Estamps.

ANDOVER, a market-town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Midlent Saturday, for cheese, horses, and leather; on May 12, for leather, and millinery-goods; and on November 16, for sheep, horses, leather, and cheese. It is a large town, sends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the western road, ten miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 61 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 14. N. Near this town is held an annual fair on October 10, called Weyhill. It is for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of the largest in England, and has booths erected for the sale of all kinds of goods.

ANDRABUM, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland, two miles and three quarters S. of Christianstad, where there is the greatest allum-work in the whole kingdom.

* ANDRE, ST. a small town in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Lodive.

* ANDRE DE BEAULIEU, ST. a small town, E

town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Loches.

* **ANDRE**, ST. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of Roanne.

* **ANDREAS**, ST. a town of France, in Bourdelois, and diocese of Bourdeaux.

ANDREZE, a town of France, in the generalty of Tours, and election of Angiers. **ANDREW**, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Levant, 35 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 95 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

ANDREW'S, ST. a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with an university; it was formerly the see of an archbishop, but the cathedral church is now in ruins. It is seated in a plain, which has a prospect of the German Ocean. The university consists of three colleges, the Old College, St. Leonard's, and the New College. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures here to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a very good condition, though there passed an act of parliament in 1728. to repair it. It is thirty miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 46 E. N. E. of Stirling. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

ANDRIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a plain, 4 miles S. of Barletta. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

ANDROS, an island, and town of Turkey, in Europe, in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop, and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consists in silks, and the fields are very pleasant and fertile, being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, jujubes, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N. of Candia, and to the S. E. of Negropont. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

ANDUXAR, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, defended by a strong castle. Its territory abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all sorts of fruits and game. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 25 miles E. of Corduba. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 37. 55. N.

ANDUZE, a town of France in Languedoc, seated on the river Gardon. It carries on a considerable trade in serges, and woollen-cloth, and is 25 miles N. of Montpellier, and 20 N. W. of Nîmes. Lon. 2. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

* **ANEGADA**, one of the Caribbee Islands

in America. Lon. 64. 7. W. lat. 18. 40. N.

* **ANET**, a large and handsome palace in the isle of France, near the river Eure, built by Henry II. It is 40 miles W. of Paris, and belongs to the dukes of Maine.

ANGELO, ST. a small, but strong town of Italy, in the Capitanata, 5 miles N. of Manfredonia, and two from the sea. There are several other towns and castles of the same name in Italy, and particularly the castle of St. Angelo at Rome. Lon. 16. 13. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

ANGELOS, a populous and trading town of N. America, in Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 22. W. lat. 19. 30. N.

ANGERAP, a river in the kingdom of Prussia, which uniting with the Inster, near Insterburg, forms the navigable river Pregel.

ANGERBURG, a handsome town in the kingdom of Prussia, surrounded with palisades, defended by a strong castle, and seated on a lake of the same name, from whence the river Angerac rises.

ANGERMANIA, a province of the kingdom of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland and Bothnia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia and Medelpadia, and on the W. by Jemti and Heredel. It is full of rocks, mountains, and forests; and there is one very high mountain called Scull. It has excellent iron-works, and lakes abounding with fish.

ANGERMANSLAND, a province of Lapland, belonging to Sweden, lying on the river Angermania.

ANGERMUND, a town of the duchy of Berge, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, 19 miles N. of Dusseldorp, subject to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

ANGERS, a large town of France, and capital of the duchy of Anjou, with a bishop's see, an university, and an academy of Belles Lettres, established in 1685. Part of this town stands pleasantly on the side of a hill, and the rest in a plain, through which the river Maine runs. It contains about 9000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants. Besides the cathedral, which is an elegant structure, there are 16 parish, and 8 collegiate churches, with a great number of convents. It is surrounded with a wall, and antique fortifications, and defended by a castle standing on a steep rock. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Loire and Sarre, 42 miles E. of Nantes, and

and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 47. 28. N.

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the eastern side of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

ANGLARS, a town of France, in Auvergne, in the generality of Riom, and the election of St. Flour.

*ANGLE, a town of France, in Poitou, on the river Anglin, with a rich abbey, 22 miles from Poitiers.

*ANGLES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Castres, seated on a mountain near the river Agut.

ANGLESEY, the isle of, is the most western county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends one member to parliament. It is separated from the continent by the river Meni, which divides it from Carnarvonshire, and on every other side surrounded by the sea. It is a fertile spot, and abounds in corn, cattle, flesh, fish, and fowls, with very good mill-stones and grind-stones. The chief town is Beaumaris. Near Kemlyn harbour is a quarry of stone, called asbestos, which is a beautiful marble, out of which may be got the linum asbestinum, called here salamander's wool, a substance like flax, and will bear a common fire: and not far from this is a yellow sulphureous copper-ore, which has never been worked. At Llabbadrig, about three miles eastward from hence, is a great body, or vein of stony-ochre, of various colours, as red, yellow, blue; and an extremely fine white clay, of the cimolia kind, of great service to painters, potters, and stone-cutters.

ANGOL, a town of South America, in the province of Chili, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lon. 72. 59. W. lat. 37. 36. S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, between the river Dande and Coanza, in Congo. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and general-idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several colonies and settlements on the coast. However, the English and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves. These are the most lazy and ungovernable of any on the coast of Guinea, because they are generally brought from inland countries, where they have not the least knowledge of the rest of the world. They go almost naked, and are very fond of dog's flesh, though they have plenty of

other provisions. All the males are circumcised; but for what reason they cannot tell.

ANGOULEME, a town of France, and capital of the duchy of Angoumois, with a bishop's see. It stands on a mountain, surrounded with rocks; the river Charente runs at the foot of it. It is 20 miles W. of Limoges, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. o. 14. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

ANGOUMOIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Poitou, on the E. by Limosin and La March, on the S. by Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge.

ANGOURA, or ANGORA, a town of Turkey in Asia, formerly called Ancyra. It is a Greek archbishop's see, and remarkable for the remains of antiquity. There is nothing to be seen in the streets but pieces of pillars and old marble; among which is a species of reddish porphyry, marked with white, and red and white jasper. Though the houses at present are all of clay, yet there are a great many pieces of very fine marble mixed among it, as well as in the walls of the town, which are low. The castle has a triple enclosure, and the walls are of white marble, and stone, resembling porphyry. Here they breed the finest goats in the world, and the hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camblets. It is 212 miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ANGRA, a sea-port town of the island of Tercera, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see, and subject to Portugal. It is one of the Azores, or Western islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 27. 7. W. lat. 38. 39. N.

*ANGRIE, a town of Anjou, in the generality of Tours, and election of Angiers, in France.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, belonging to the king of Sardinia, seated miles W. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

ANGUILLA, one of the Caribbee islands, in America, 100 miles N. of St. Christopher's, and subject to Great-Britain.

*ANGUILLABA, a small town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N. W. of Rome.

ANGUS, a shire of Scotland, having Meris on the N. the German Ocean on the E. the Frith of Tay, which divides it from the shire of Fife, on the S. and the shires of Perth and Gouy on the W. It has many lakes and hills, but it is fruitful in corn and pastures.

ANHALT, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, about 42 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by the county of Mansfeld, on the W. by the duchy of Halberstadt, on the E. by the duchy of Saxony, and on the N. by the duchy of Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and the Melda; its principal trade is in beer.

ANHALT, an island of Denmark, in N. Jutland, lying in the Categut, eight miles from the coast of Jutland, ten from Seeland, or Zealand, and seven from Houlund. It is dangerous for seamen, for which reason there is a light-house.

ANIAN, a straight, formerly supposed to lie between the N. E. of Asia, and N. W. of America; but at present we are better informed.

ANIAN, a country lying on the E. coast of Africa, near the Red Sea, of which we have very little knowledge.

* **ANIANE**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, at the foot of the mountains, near the river Arre, with a Benedictine abbey. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

ANJENGO, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, belonging to the East-India company. Their merchandize consists chiefly in pepper and calicoes. Lon. 76. 1. E. lat. 7. 3. N.

ANJOU, a province and duchy of France, about seventy-five miles in length, and thirty in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Maine, on the W. by Bretagne, on the S. by Poitou, and on the E. by Touraine. The country is very pleasant, and fertile in wine, corn, pulse, and fruit. Its quarries of slate are the best in the kingdom. It formerly belonged to Henry II. by inheritance.

ANJUAN. See **JOHANNA**.

ANNA, a town of Turkey, in Asia, seated on the western bank of the river Euphrates, and the pleasantest place in all these parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are sown with cotton; and the corn grows extremely high. The town is divided into two parts, the largest of which is surrounded with old walls, and the houses are built with brick and stone, with gardens belonging thereto. It is 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 120 S. S. W. of Moufol. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 33. 35. N.

ANNAMAROE, an English factory on the Gold-coast of Guinea, in Africa. The fort is very neat and compact, and they carry

on a considerable trade in gold and slaves; they have also a great deal of corn, and their palm-wine is excellent.

ANNAND, the capital, and a parliament-town of the shire of Annandale, in Scotland. It stands in a fertile country, about three miles N. of Solway Firth, and sixty S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

ANNANO, a strong fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It has been twice taken by the French; but was restored to the duke of Savoy in 1706. It is seated on the river Tanaro, twelve miles S. of Casal. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, in N. America, of which the late lord Baltimore was the proprietor; its chief produce is tobacco. Lon. 77. 20. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Nova Scotia, or Acadia. It is a fortified town, has a garrison, and belongs to Great-Britain. Lon. 64. 5. W. lat. 44. 52. N.

ANNECY, a town in the duchy of Savoy, in the territory of Geneva, seated on the river Siar, and on a lake of the same name, about ten miles long, and four broad, seventy miles S. of Geneva, and twenty-two N. E. of Chambery; subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

* **ANNOBONA**, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, because it was found out on New-year's day. It is well stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and several other fruits; also with hogs, goats, sheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. The inhabitants are mostly black, and of villainous dispositions; and the women are all common whores, as the sailors find to their cost; and yet most of them very ugly. The governor is a Portuguese. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S.

* **ANNONAY**, a town of France, in the Upper Vivarais, seated on the river Duerre, twenty-two miles S. W. of Vienne. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

ANO-CAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and lies on the west-side of the island.

* **ANSE**, an ancient town of France, in the Lyonnais, 10 miles W. of Trevoux, and 25 S. by W. of Macon. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

* **ANSICO**, a kingdom of Africa, under the line, abounding with two sorts of sandal-wood. The inhabitants are vigorous and

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and courageous, and have been accounted man-eaters. Some have said, that they had public markets for human flesh; but this is far from being true. They are said to adore the sun and moon, and a great number of idols.

ANSLO, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, with a bishop's see. The supreme court of justice is held here for Norway. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 30 miles N. W. of Fredenickstadt. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 59. 26. N.

ANSPACH, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the marquisate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Brandenburg, and is a very handsome place. The palace, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 23 miles S. W. of Nuremberg, and 50 S. by W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANSTRUTHER, a parliament town of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the shire of Fife, 25 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

ANTE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy; it rises beyond Falaise, and, after a course of four miles, falls into the Vire.

ANTEGO, one of the Caribbee islands in America, 20 miles in length, and about as many in breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to save the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands. However, it is now said they have lately discovered springs. The chief produce is sugar. It is 60 miles E. of St. Christopher's, and 40 N. of Guadalupe. Lon. 62 5. W. lat. 17. 5. N.

ANTEQUIERA, a handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle: the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of salt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N. of Malaga, and 50 N. W. of Almunecar. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 37. 1. N.

ANTEQUIERA, a town of America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Guaxaca, 75 miles S. E. of Guaxaca.

ANTIBES, a sea-port town of Provence, in France, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it stands opposite to Nice, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles W. of Nice, and 10

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S. E. of Grasse. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

ANTICOSTE, a barren island, lying in the mouth of the river St. Laurence, in North America. Lon. 64. 16. W. lat. from 49 to 52 N.

* ANTIGNE, a town of France, in the generality of Poitiers, and election of Fontenay.

* ANTIQNY, a town of France, in the generality of Bourges.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee islands, in America. They were discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492. See CARIBBEES.

ANTRO, a promontory of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, near which is an harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city Antium, whose ruins extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, in Asia, of which it was formerly the capital; but is now almost come to nothing; however, the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Affi, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 40 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 43. E. lat. 35. 17. N.

* ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Carmania, with a bishop's see, over-against the island of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 15. E. lat. 36. 43. N.

ANTIPAROS, an island of the Archipelago, over against Paros, from which it is five miles distant. In this island is a wonderful grotto, by which some that have visited it, pretend to prove the vegetation of stones.

ANTIVARI, a strong town of Turkey, in Europe, in Dalmatia, a Greek archbishop's see, and subject to the Turks. It is 10 miles N. of Dolcigno. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 42. 19. N.

ANTIVENTRIA, a subdivision of Terra Firma, in South America, lying to the S. of Carthagena.

* ANTOINE, a town of France, in Dauphiny, in the diocese of Vienne, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated among the mountains, 13 miles E. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* ANTONGIL, a large bay in the island of Madagascar, which is very safe for ships to ride in, and the land about it is remarkably fruitful.

* ANTONIN, St. a town of France, in Rouergue, in the diocese of Rhodéz, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Aveiron. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

ANTONIO,

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ANTONIO, *St.* one of the Cape de Verd islands, on the western coasts of Africa, 75 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, from whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains, and there are also some villages. *Lon.* 25. 0. *W.* lat. 17. 0. N.

ASTRAIN, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, seated on the river Coesnon, on the confines of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Avranches, and 20 N. by E. of Rennes. *Lon.* 1. 22. *W.* lat. 48. 26. N.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry, on the N. by the ocean, and on the S. E. by the county of Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful; it contains 18,014 houses, 56 parishes, eight baronies, and five boroughs; and sends ten members to parliament, two for the county, two for Liffburn, two for Belfast, and two for Antrim.

ANTRIM, the capital town of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, seated at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is but a poor place, 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus. *Lon.* 6. 6. *W.* lat. 54. 53. N. It sends two members to parliament.

ANTWERP, a large handsome town of the duchy of Brabant, and capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong regular citadel. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but now removed to Amsterdam. It is in the shape of a bow, and the river represents the string. The harbour is very handsome and commodious, the water being 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide; so that large vessels may come up to the key, and by the canals they may be brought to the doors of the houses. The public buildings are very beautiful, and are at least 200 in number. The cathedral is a fine structure, and the town-house is thought to be as handsome as any in the world. The streets are very large and regular, and the citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries. It was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, and surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Ramillies. It was taken by the French in 1746; but restored to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Scheldt, 22 miles N. of Brussels, with which it communicates by a canal, 22 miles N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amsterdam. *Lon.* 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

* **ANVERS-LEE-HAMON**, a town of

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France, in Anjou, and election of la Fleche. *Lon.* 4. 29. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

* **ANWEILER**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the river Quich, above Landau.

* **ANZERMA**, is a town and province of Popayan, in S. America, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. *Lon.* 75. 25. *W.* lat. 4. 53. N.

AOSTRA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital of a duchy of the same name, a bishop's see, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans, and for the birth of Aselem, archbishop of Canterbury. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 33 miles N. of Suza, 50 N. W. of Turin. *Lon.* 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

AOSTRA, a territory of Piedmont, with the title of a duchy. It is a valley 30 miles in length, and extends from the pass of St. Martin's, near the frontiers of Yvree, to St. Barnard. It abounds in pastures, and all sorts of fruits: the capital is of the same name.

* **APALACHE**, a river of North America, in Florida, which divides it into six provinces, that have each their own chief. The country is full of high mountains, whose vallies are very fruitful. These mountains are called by some the Apalachian mountains; but improperly, for their true name is Aligany, from the river of that name, usually known by the title of the Ohio. These mountains lie W. of the British plantations, between 35 and 44 degrees of lat. It is very doubtful, whether there is any river now known named Apalache, for it is not found in modern maps.

* **APAMEA**, now called **AFAMIA**, not Hama, as some travellers have thought, a town of Syria, in Asia, seated on the river Assi, or Orontes, 20 miles N. by W. of Hamah, and 45 S. of Antioch. *Lon.* 36. 56. E. lat. 34. 32. N.

APANOMIA, a town of Santorin, an island in that part of the Mediterranean Sea, called the Sea of Candia; it has a spacious harbour, in the form of a half-moon; but so deep, that ships cannot anchor there. *Lon.* 25. 59. E. lat. 36. 18. N.

- **APPE**, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Mallicolo. *Lon.* 168. 32. E. lat. 16. 46. S.

APENNINES, a chain of mountains which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the southern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. From hence proceed all the brooks and rivers which water Italy, and render the land fruitful.

* **APES**

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* **APENRADE**, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, or South Jutland, with a citadel. It has been plundered several times, and is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the Baltic Sea, 27 miles N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

APENZEL, a town of Switzerland, and the capital of the canton of the same name, which is divided into twelve communities; six called the interior, are Roman Catholics, and the six exterior are Protestants. It is 10 miles S. E. of St. Gall, 30 N. of Coire, and 40 E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

* **APHIOM KARAHISSART**, a town of Natolia, in Asiatic Turkey; it is called Aphiom, because it produces a great deal of opium, called aphiom, by the Turks. Lon. 31. 48. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

* **APPE VILLE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the generality of Rouen. **APPERSHOREN**, a little village of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, seated on the river Keyßel, at the corner of a wood, before which the right wing of the confederate army encamped the night before the battle of Hochstet. Lon. 10. 46. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

APLEBY, the county town of Westmoreland, with a good corn-market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Whitfun-eve, for horned cattle; on Whit-Monday, for lincloth and merchandize; and on August 10, for horses, sheep, and linen cloth. It is gone greatly to decay from what it was, it being only one broad street of mean houses; however, it still keeps the adizes and sessions, and at the upper part is the castle. The church stands at the lower end of the town, and has lately been repaired; and they have likewise erected a town-house. It is ten miles S. E. of Penrith, and 280 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 54. 34. N. It is seated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and sends two members to parliament.

APLEDORE, a town of Kent, seated on the river Rother, not far from its influx into the sea. It had a small market, and there is still a fair on June 22, for cattle, and pedlar's ware. It is four miles N. of Rye. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

* **APPLESHAW**, a village in Hampshire, four miles W. of Andover, that has two fairs, on May 23, and November 5, for sheep.

* **APPLETERWICK**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. of Skipton, with a fair on October 2, for cattle and horses.

* **APREMONT**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the generality of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 38. W. lat. 46. 45. N.

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ARTE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the river Calaron, 20 miles N. of Ais, and 25 S. E. of Orange. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

APULIA, the E. side of the kingdom of Naples, along the gulph of Venice. It is divided into three territories, whose modern names are the Capitanato, Terra de Bari, and Otranto.

APURIMA, or **APORAMAC**, a very rapid river of S. America, in Peru, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

AQUA-NEGRA, a small town of Italy, in the Mantuan, seated on the river Chiefa, 12 miles W. of Mantua, and eight E. of Ustiano. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

AQUILA, a large and handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed, and 1500 hurt. It is seated on the river Pescara, 35 miles from the sea, and 52 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

AQUILA DEL CAMPO, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, lying on the river Pisuerga.

AQUILEIA, formerly a very flourishing, rich, and trading town of Italy, now gone to decay. However, it has a patriarch, who resides at Udino. It is seated on the Triuli, near the sea, 23 miles W. of Trieste, and 57 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

AQUINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro; a bishop's see, but ruined by the emperor Conrad; and now consists of about 35 houses. It was the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, and Thomas Aquinas; lies 20 miles N. E. of Gaëta, and 30 N. W. of Capua. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 41. 36. N. **ARABIA**, a country of Asia, bounded on the W. by the Red-Sea, on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, and the Persian gulph, on the S. by the ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the desert of Dyrbekar. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petres, Deserta, and Felix, or the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and towards the N. is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, so called from the nature of the soil, which is generally a barren sand. However, there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle.

cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert there are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. Some give it the name of Yemen, but improperly; for that is a kingdom on the S. coast, whose capital is Sanza. The Arabs in the desert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and purely to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this desert from Bussarah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum-arabic, and more especially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs, who live in the desert, have no houses, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers soon after his death conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

ARABO, commonly called RAAB, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Hungary; it has its source in Steirnaack, and falls into the Danube.

ARACAN, a small maritime kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, bounded on the S. by the bay of Bengal, on the E. and N. by the kingdom of Ava, and on the W. by the kingdom of Bengal. It is a fertile country, tho' thin of people, and produces the fruits proper to the East-Indies. They have only two seasons; the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season, which includes all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited on account of the ravage made by these animals. The commodities are timber for building, lead, tin, stick-lack, and elephant's teeth; and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. Horses are very scarce, and the houses are very low.

ARAFAT, or GIBBEL-L-ARAFAT, which signifies in Arabick, the Mountain of Knowledge, a hill near Mecca, whither the pilgrims resort to the number of 70,000 every year. There are certain stones placed as boundaries, to shew how far the sacred ground extends. Here they implore par-

don for their sins, and receive the blessing of the imaums, which is performed in the most solemn manner; and here they first receive the title of Hadgis. Before they go to rest, each person gathers 49 small stones, which the next morning they carry to a place called Mina, the place; they say, where Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Here they pitch their tents, and throw their stones against a little square stone building, to shew their defence of the devil. This is done at three several times, and three several places. Then they each buy a sheep, which are brought by the country people for that purpose, which they sacrifice, eating part of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, lying to the E. of the Caspian Sea, from which it is distant above 200 miles. It is but lately discovered, tho' above 300 miles in length, and in some places 50 in breadth. Several rivers, which were formerly thought to run into the Caspian Sea, are now found to run into this lake. It lies between 58 and 62 of E. lon. and between 42 and 47 of N. lat. in the country of the independent Tartars.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Rhone, five miles W. of Avignon, and 20 S. E. of Uzes. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

* ARAN, a valley among the Pytanean mountains, which is crossed by the river Garonne, before it enters the territory of Comingses.

* ARANDE-DE-DUERO, a handsome town of Old Castile in Spain, on the river Duero, 25 miles W. of Osma, and 42 E. of Valladolid. Lon. 3. 30 W. lat. 41. 40. N.

ARANJUEZ, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 15 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 25 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20 W. lat. 40. 0. N.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Asia, in Armenia, where they pretend Noah's ark have been at the top of it, and seen the ark; but that is impossible, for it is always covered with snow, and no one could ever get up, though several attempts have been made.

* ARASSI, a maritime, populous, and trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles S. W. of Albignay, and 37 E. of Ventuniglia. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

* ARAWA, a fortress of Upper Hungary, in a county, and on a river of the same name, 72 miles N. W. of Cassovia. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

ARAUCO, a fortress and town of Chili, in South America; situated in one of the finest

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ancient valleys, on a river of the same name. The natives are so brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 37. 30. S.

* **ARAW**, a town of Switzerland, in Argow, seated on the river Aar. It is pretty handsome, large, and remarkable for its church, its fountain, and the fertility of the soil. It is eight miles N. E. of Arburg, and 27 W. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

ARAXES, or **ARAS**, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, and running S. E. falls into the river Kur, formerly Cyrus. It runs quite across Armenia, and part of Persia.

* **ARBE**, an episcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is but five miles distant.

ARBELA, a town of Asia in Curdestan, where Alexander fought the last decisive battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S. E. of Mousel. Lon. 42. 25. E. lat. 25. 0. 5. N.

* **ARBERG**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a handsome castle, where the bailiff resides. It is seated on the river Aar, in a kind of island, 10 miles N. W. of Bern, and 12 S. W. of Soleure. Lon. 6. 7. 0. 5. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

ARBOIS, a small populous town of France, in the Franche Comté, famous for its wines. It is 14 miles S. E. of Dole, and 22 S. W. of Besançon. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

ARBON, an ancient town in Switzerland, seated on the S. side of the lake Constance, in Turgow, with a castle built by the Romans. It is under the bishop of Constance; but the Protestants have the free exercise of their religion. It is 12 miles S. E. of Constance, and eight N. of St. Gall. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

* **ARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar. It is small, but very strong, being seated on a rock, and defended by a good fortress, cut out of the rock, 12 miles E. of Soleure, 22 S. of Basil, and 30 W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

ARC, a river of Italy in the duchy of Savoy, arising in the Morienne, and falling into the Isère: it is rapid, and full of cascades.

ARCADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the gulph of the same name, and in the province of Belvedere, 22 miles N. of Navarin, and 12 S. of Logganico. Lon. 21. 42. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

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* **ARC-EN-BARROIS**, a town of Burgundy in France, seated on the river Anjou, thirty-five miles N. of Dijon, and thirteen N. W. of Langres. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 55. N.

* **ARCES**, a town of France, in the generalité of Rochelle, and election of Saintes.

ARCEUIL, a village of France, three miles S. of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought by some to equal the works of the ancient Romans. It was built and finished in 1624, by the order of Mary de Medicis: its water is distributed into the different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGE, a noted sea-port town of N. Russia, and capital of the province of Dwina. It was the only sea-port town of Russia for many years, and was first reformed to by the English in 1553. The trade is greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg, to which the ships sail through the Bactick Sea. It is seated on the river Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, 300 miles N. of Moscow, and 400 N. E. of Petersburg. Lon. 39. 0. E. lat. 64. 34. N.

ARCHANGELGOROD, one of the governments of Russia, in Europe, containing a part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

* **ARCHIPELAGO**, a considerable part on the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N. Naxosia on the E. Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. and the Isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 45 principal islands.

* **ARCIS-SUR-AUBE**, a small handsome town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes, and 20 S. E. of Séfanne. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

ARCO, a strong town and castle in the Trentin, belonging to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the lake Garda, fifteen miles S. W. of Trent, and thirty-five N. W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **ARCOS**, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy; seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Guadaleto, 28 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 46. W. lat. 36. 52. N.

ARCY, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the Auxerrois, where there is a magazine of salt.

ARDEBH, a large town of Asia, in Persia, and in Ardibel-Zan. It is one of the most famous and ancient towns in Persia, having been the residence and burial

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rial of many kings; especially Shiek Sefi the author of the Persian Sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris, and 162 N. by W. of Casbin. Lon. 48. 20. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

ARDENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and formerly the most considerable in that country; but has been dismantled by the Dutch. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bruges. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

ARDENNE, a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse, extending, in Cæsar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it at present lies between Thionville, in Luxembourg, and the city of Liege.

ARDER, or **ARDRA**, a small territory or kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, properly so called. It lies at the bottom of the gulph of St. Thomas, and has a town called Ardres, supposed to be the capital. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple, nor any place for religious worship. However, they are very courageous, and their king was absolute, till about eleven years ago, the king of Dahome made war upon this and the neighbouring territories, brought them under subjection, and burnt the towns, particularly Ardres. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the small-pox makes great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of salt. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

ARDES, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and the chief place in the duchy of Mercœur. It is the staple of trade between Upper and Lower Auvergne, and lies 15 miles N. W. of Brioude, and 22 S. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

* **ARDIN**, a town of France, in Poitou, in the generality of Poitiers, and the election of Niort.

ARDINGLEY, a village in Suffex, five miles N. W. of East Grinstead, with a fair on May 30, for pedlar's ware.

ARDRES, a small, but strong town of France, in Lower Picardy. Here was an interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII. king of England, in 1520. It is seated in the midst of a morass, eight miles S. of Calais, and ten S. W. of Gravelines. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

AREBALILLO, a river of Old Castile, in Spain, that falls into the Douro.

AREBO, or **AREBON**, a town on the Slave coast of Guinea, in Africa, seated at

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the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory there, as the Dutch have still. It is a large oblong place, indifferently well furnished with houses and people. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

* **AREKEA**, a sea-port town of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquem. It is large and well fortified, and at the entrance of the port is an island of about 200 paces in diameter.

AREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ahr, twenty-two miles S. of Cologne, and 27 W. of Coblenza. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* **ARENSEERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; seated on a hill in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, fifty miles N. E. of Cologne, and thirty-seven S. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **ARENSBURG**, an episcopal and sea-port town of Sweden, in Livonia, in the isle of Oesel, on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 58. 15. N.

* **ARENSHARD**, a tract of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons and Slavi. It extends across the country, about eight or nine miles in length.

* **ARENSWALDE**, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the lake Slauin, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 55. 13. N.

AREQUIPA, an episcopal town of South America, in Peru. The air is very temperate, and the best in the country. Near it there is a dreadful volcano; and it is seated on a river, in a very fertile country, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 16. 40. S.

AREZZO, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the territory of Florence. Guyarisen, a Benedictine monk, was born here in the 11th century, the inventor of the musical notes, as ut, re, mi, and so forth. It is seated on a mountain, fifteen miles W. of Citta-di-Castello. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

ARGA, or **EGA**, a river of Spain, that runs through the kingdom of Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

* **ARGENCES**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the river Meance, ten miles E. of Caen, and twelve N. of Falaise. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 49. 12. N.

ARGENS, a river of France, in Provence,

vence, which has its source in the mar-
quidate of Ollares, and falls into the Me-
diterranean, near Prepus.

ARGENTIA, one of the principal rivers
of Albania, a province of Turkey.

* ARGENTAC, a town of France, in the
Limousin, on the river Dordogne, 15 miles
S.E. of Tulle, and 25 N. W. of Auril-
lac. Lon. 2. 3. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* ARGENTAN, a town of France, in
Lower Normandy, and in the diocese of
Sez, with the title of a marquitate. It is
seated on an eminence, in the middle of a
fertile plain, on the banks of the river
Orne, and carries on a considerable trade.
It is 12 miles N.W. of Sez, and 110 W.
of Paris. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* ARGENTEUIL, a town of the isle of
France, seated on the river Seine, five miles
N.W. of Paris, and 12 S. E. of Pontoise.
It is a very beautiful place with a fine vine-
yard. In the Benedictine priory, they pro-
tend to have the seamless coat of Christ;
in the environs they have quarries of the
plaster of Paris. Lon. 2. 22. E. lat. 48.
52. N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of France, in
Champagne, near the river Armancon, 8
miles S. of Tonharre, 8 N. E. of Noyers,
and five N. W. of Reviere.

ARGENTIERA, an island of the Archi-
pelago, near that of Milo. Its name is
taken from the silver-mines in it. The
island is barren, and they have no water,
but what is kept in cisterns. The inhabi-
tants are Greeks, and very debauched,
having little religion. There is but one
village in the island. Lon. 23. 10. E.
lat. 36. 50. N.

* ARGENTIERE, a town of France in
Languedoc, in the Vivarais, five miles S.
W. of Aubenas, and 17 W. of Viviers.
Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

ARGENTON, a town and county of
France, in the duchy of Berry, divided in-
to two by the river Creuse. Lewis XIV.
demolished the castle. It is 37 miles S.W.
of Bourges, and 62 S.E. of Poiniers. Lon.
1. 38. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

ARGONNE, a territory of France, be-
tween the rivers Meuse, Marne, and Aine.
St. Menesbould is the capital.

ARGOS, a sea-port town of Turkey, in
Europe, in the island of Morea, seated on a
bay of Napoli de Romania, 25 miles S. of
Corinth. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* ARGOSTOLI, a sea-port town of the
isle of Cephalonia, over-against Albania;
it is the best harbour in all the island, and
the proveditor resides in the fortress, which
is five miles distant.

* ARGOW, a county of Switzerland, ly-
ing on the river Aan, from whence it de-
rives its name.

ARGUIN, an island of Africa, on the
western coast of Negroland, with a fort of
the same name. It was taken by the Dutch
from the Portuguese in the year 1638, af-
terwards the French took it from the
Dutch, and kept possession of it ever since.
It is 30 miles S.E. of Cape Blanco. Lon.
17. 20. W. lat. 20. 30. N.

ARGUN, a river of Tartary, in Asia,
which divides the Russian from the Chinese
empire.

ARGUN, a strong town of the Russian
empire, in East Tartary, on the frontiers of
the Chinese empire. There are mines of
silver and lead near it; and a pearl fishery
in the river Argun. Lon. 103. 56. E. lat.
42. 30. N.

ARGYLESIRE, in Scotland, is bound-
ed by Lenox on the E. by the ocean on
the W. by the Irish Sea, and Frith of
Clyde on the S. and by Lochabar on the
N. with the title of a duchy. It sends one
member for the county, and its royal bo-
roughs, Campbelltown and Inverary, in
conjunction with those of Air, Irvin, and
Rothley, send another.

ARHUSEN, a considerable town of Den-
mark, in North Jutland, and capital of the
diocese of Arhus, with a good harbour,
and a bishop's see. It is advantageously
seated on the coast of the Baltick Sea, at
the mouth of the river Guda, which runs
through it, and it is surrounded with fo-
rests full of game. It is 25 miles S. of
Wiborg, and 45 S. of Alburg. Lon. 9.
50. E. lat. 56. 5. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the king-
dom of Naples, in the Ulterior Principali-
ty, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles E.
of Benevento, and ten N. W. of Trevico.
Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferra-
rese, seated on a branch of the river Po,
eight miles S. of Adria, and 22 N. E. of
Ferrara. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 45. 0.
N.

ARICA, a sea-port town of South Ame-
rica, in Peru, almost destroyed by an earth-
quake in 1605. It never rains here, and
there are a great many farms employed in
the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which
they have a great trade with Lima, and
other places on the coast. They have a
great quantity of the dung of a bird called
gana, which renders the soil so fertile, that
one corn will produce 500. It is 300 miles S.
E. of Lima. Here they ship the treasure
which is brought from Potosi, it being seated

on the South Sea. Lon. 71. 6. W. lat. 18. 27. S.

* **ARIEGE**, a river of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and running by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne. There is gold-dust found among its sands.

* **ARIPO**, a strong town of Asia, on the western coast of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch, and to the E. of it is a bank, where they fish for pearls. Lon. 30. 25. E. lat. 8. 42. N.

ARKLOW, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles S. of Wicklow. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

* **ARLES**, a large handsome, and ancient town of France, in the government of Provence; it is an archbishop's see, and has an academy, consisting of 30 gentlemen. The country about it is very pleasant, and produces good wine, vermillion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre, and obelisk, are the most remarkable. It is seated on the river Rhone, 37 miles W. of Aix, and 12 S. E. of Nîmes. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 43. 41. N.

* **ARLES**, a town of France, in Roussillon, 15 miles from Perpignan, with a Benedictine abbey, and a famous tomb, in which it is pretended water enters miraculously on certain days of the year.

* **ARLESHEM**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the bishoprick of Basil, or Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

* **ARLEUX**, a town of France, in the generality of Moulins, and election of Chateauchinon.

ARLEUX, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in Cambresis, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1645, and retaken by the allies in 1711; but the French got possession again the same month. It is five miles S. of Douay, and 108. N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Netherlands, formerly a strong place; but now dismantled, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain, ten miles N. W. of Luxemburg, and 37 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Down, on the W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N. by Lough Neagh, and on the S. by Louth. It contains 10,510 houses, 49 parishes, 5 baronies, and two boroughs, and sends six members to parliament, two for the county, two for Armagh, and two for Charlemont.

ARMAGH, once a considerable town, now a small village, but gives name to the county of Armagh, in the N. of Ireland. It is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland, and lies about 45 miles S. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 54. 27. N.

ARMAGNAC, a province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the river Garonne, on the S. by Bigorre and Bearn, on the W. by Gascony, and on the N. by Candomais and Agenois; Auch is the capital town. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy, wool, and bon chretien pears, which are excellent.

ARMENIA, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdistan, and Aderbijan, on the E. by Shirvan, and on the N. by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile and finest countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. It had its own kings, but could not keep them long. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are a sort of Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop.

ARMENTIERS, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, and district of Ypres. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1667, who dismantled it, and it now belongs to the French. It is seated on the river Lis, 8 miles N. W. of Lille and 35 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 3. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

ARMERS, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, seated on the river Samber, eight miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 20 S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, seated on the Gulph de Velo, 30 miles S. E. of Larisso. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ARMUYDEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in the island of Valcheren, formerly very flourishing; but now inconsiderable, the sea having stooped up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is three miles E. of Middelburg. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

ARNA, a town of Andros, one of the islands of the Archipelago; it has a good harbour.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy which carries on a pretty good trade. It is seated on the Auxois, in a valley near the river Aroux.

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25 miles N. W. of Baune. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, three miles from each. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631; but is now subject to the king of Prussia.

ARNEDO, a town of South America, in Peru; it has a harbour on the South Sea, and lies 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARNEHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, of Guelderland, belonging to the Dutch. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. but they are now rebuilt. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N. of Nimeguen, and 32 E. 65 of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

ARNO, a large river of Italy, in Tuscany. It has its source in the Appenines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the sea a little below the latter.

* ARNOULD, ST. a town of France, in Beauce, on the road from Chartres to Paris, and in the forest of Iveline.

* ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and in the bailiwick of Alzey, eight miles from Crutzenach.

ARNSTADE, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S. W. of Erford. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a strong castle. It stands on the lake Maggione, 24 miles N. of Vercell, and 30 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Spain. It is seated on the river Caro, five miles S. E. of Portalegra, and 20 N. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 39. 3. N.

* AROOL, a town of the Russian empire in the Ukraina, seated on the river Occa, 200 miles S. of Moscow. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* AROSBAY, a town of the East-Indies, on the coast of the island of Madura, near the island of Java. Lon. 114. 30. E. lat. 6. 30. S.

* ARPINO, a town of the Terra-di-Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, eight miles N. of Aquino, and 50. 8. S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

* ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, and territory of Venice, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is 10 miles S. of Padua. Lon. 11. 58. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

* ARQUES, a town of Normandy, in France, seated on a small river of the same

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name, four miles S. E. of Dieppe, and four N. E. of Longueville. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

ARAGON, a kingdom, and one of the most considerable provinces of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separates it from France, on the W. by Navarre and the Two Castiles, on the S. by the kingdom of Valencia, and on the E. by a part of Valencia and Caragons. The air is pure and wholesome; but the country, though abounding in rivers, is a want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are mines of salt in plenty. It was united to the crown of Spain in 1478. Saragossa is the capital town, and the Ebro the most considerable river.

ARRAN, an island in Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, between Canire and Cunningham, with the title of an earldom. There is plenty of fishing on its coast.

ARRAN, a town of Swisserland, seated on the river Aar, 25 miles S. W. of Baden, where the Protestant cantons hold their diet.

ARRAS, an episcopal town of the Netherlands, and capital of the county of Arrtois. It is remarkable for its fine church, and well furnished library. A great part of the fortifications were built by Vauban. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and the Lower, and seated on the river Scarpe, 12 miles S. W. of Douay, and 22 N. W. of Cambray. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 52. 17. N. It belongs to the French.

ARROE, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, to the N. of the island Dulcen, and a little to the S. of Funen. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 55. 10. N.

ARROJO-DE-ST. SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajox. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

ARSAMAS, a town of the Russian empire, in the territory of Morduates, seated on the river Mokcha-reca, on the road to Astracan, 300 miles S. by E. of Moscow, and 500 N. by W. of Astracan. It was here general Dolgoruki punished the rebellious Cossacks.

ARTA, a considerable and ancient seaport town in Europe in Lower Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and where there are more Christians than Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade, and is seated on the river Asdhas, 20 miles N. E. of Previsa, and 70 N. N. W. of Lepanto. Lon. 21. 20. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

ARTOIS, a province of the French Netherlands;

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the lands; bounded on the N. and partly on the E. by Flanders, and by Hainault, Cambresis, and Picardy, on the S. and W. It is one of the best provinces in France; and is 62 miles in length, and about 30 in breadth. Its trade consists of corn, flax, hops, wool, oil, and cloth. The inhabitants are sincere and laborious; and are greatly attached to their ancient customs and privileges.

* **ARTONNE**, an ancient but small town of France, in Lower Auvergne, seated on the river Morges; and famous for being the abode of several Popish saints.

* **ARVERT**, an isle of France, in Saintonge, lying to the S. of the mouth of the river Soder, and to the E. of the river of Marenne. It has a town of the same name.

ARUBA, an island near the continent of Terra Firma, in America; subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67. 35. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

ARUNDEL, a town in Sussex, with the title of an earldom; it has a good market on Thursdays, and a small one on Saturdays.

The fairs are on May 14, for cattle and hogs; on August 21, for hogs, cattle and sheep; and on December 15, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, over which it has a wooden bridge, where small ships may ride. The ancient castle is seated on the summit of the hill, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is eight miles E. of Chichester, and 55 S. W. by S. of London; governed by a mayor and burghesses, and sends two members to parliament, has two streets paved with stones; about 200 houses, and 800 inhabitants. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

ARZILLA, an ancient and handsome sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was once in the possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it long since. It is 100 miles N. W. of Fez, and 50 S. S. W. of Tangier. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 35. 30. N.

* **ASAD-ABAD**, or **ASED-ABAD**, a handsome town of Persia, in Asia, 68 miles N. E. of Amadon. Lon. 48. 25. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

ASAPH, ST. an episcopal city of Flintshire, in North Wales, seated on the river Elway, where it unites with the river Clwyd; and over both there is a bridge. It is a very poor place; and of note only for its cathedral. It has a small market on Saturdays; and four fairs, on Easter Tuesday, July 15, October 16, and December 26, all for cattle. It is 24 miles W. of Chester; and 212 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

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ASCENSION, a dreary, barren, uninhabited island, in the Atlantic ocean, situated about 600 miles N. W. of St. Helena. Lon. 56. S. lat. and 14. 18. W. lon. The East-India ships often touch here, to furnish themselves with turtles, which are very plentiful, and vastly large, some of them weighing above 400 pounds a piece. There is a good spring in it behind a very high mountain.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, many, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is the place where the king of Great-Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. The French attacked his army the next day in their march to Hanau; but were repulsed. It is 20 miles E. of Francofort, and 40 E. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* **ASCHERLEBEN**, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt; seated on the river Eine. It was raised out of the ruins of Ascania, from whence the princes of the house of Anhalt proceeded.

ASCOLI, a pretty large and populous town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, and territory of the Church; it is a bishop's see, and seated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the river Fronte; 60 miles N. of Aquila, and 80 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

ASCOLI DE SATRIANO, an episcopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, seated on a mountain, 27 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

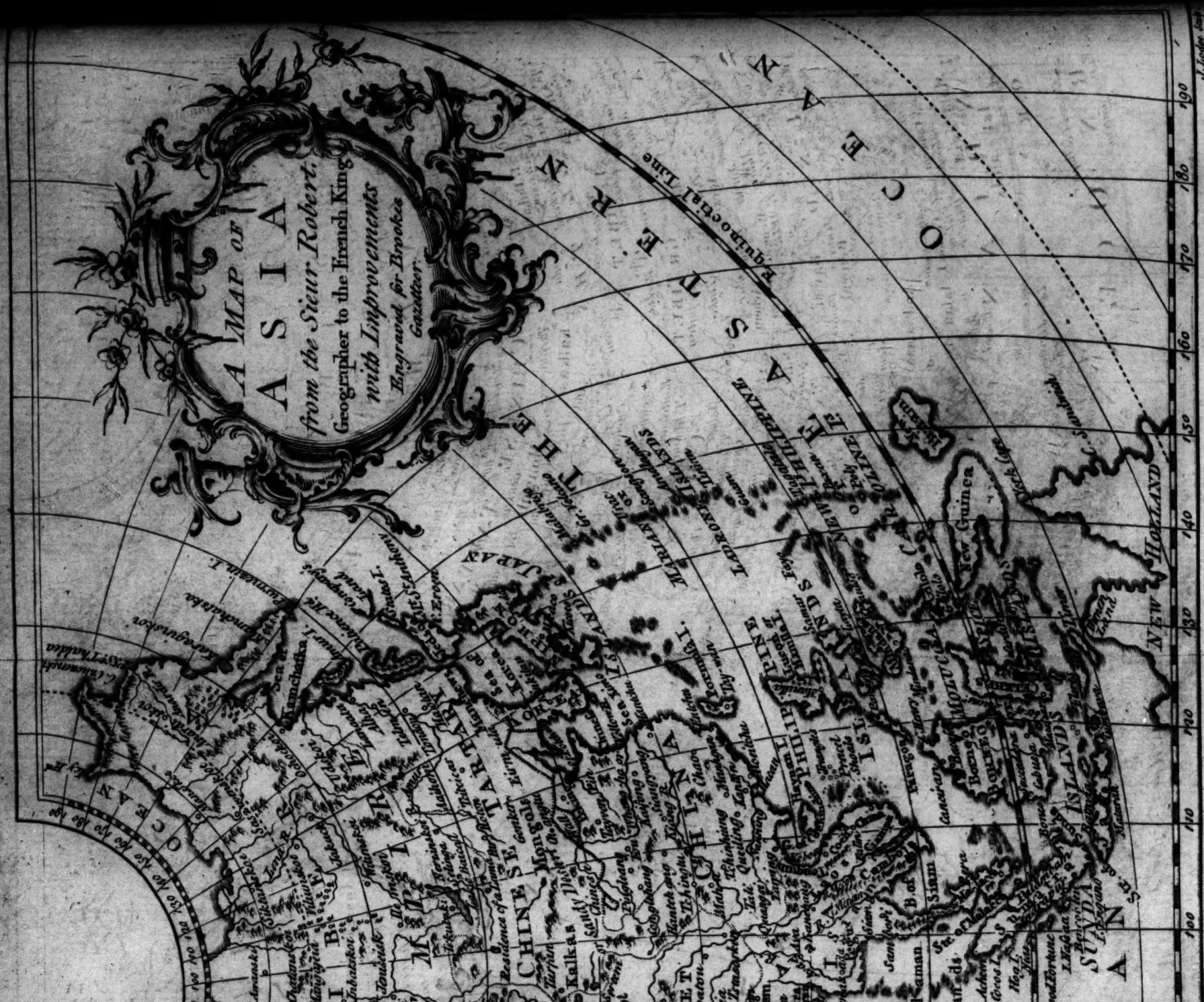
ASH, a village of Kent, not far from Canterbury, with two fairs, on March 14, and September 29, for pedlar's ware.

ASHBORN, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays; and fairs on February 13, for horses of all sorts, and horned cattle; on April 14, May 21, and July 5, for horses, horned cattle, and wool; on August 16, for horses and horned cattle; on Oct. 20, and Nov. 24, for coarse heavy horses and horned cattle. It is seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, over which there is a stone bridge in a rich soil, and is a pretty large town, though not so flourishing as formerly. It is 10 miles N. E. of Uttoxeter, and 130 N. E. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

* **ASHERITTLE**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles W. of Willington, where a fair on February 25, for cattle.

ASHBURTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, for wool and yarn only; and on Saturdays for produce of





All sorts. The fairs are on the first Thursdays in March, the first Thursday in June, August 10, and November 11, principally for horned cattle. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the four shire towns. It is seated among the hills, which are remarkable for tin and copper; and has a very handsome church; also a chapel, which is turned into a school. It stands near the river Dart, 19 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by rail of London. Lon. 3-50. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a plentiful market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Whit-Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep; on St. Bartholomew, and St. Simon and Jude, for horses and cows. It has a castle with a very high tower, a great part of which is still standing. It has also a good free-school, and is 13 miles S. of Derby, and 109 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 43. N.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays; and two fairs, on May 17, and Sept. 9, for horses, cattle, and pedlar's ware. It is 24 miles S. E. of Maidstone, and 57 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 52. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

ASHILL, a village of Somersetshire, five miles E. of Taunton, with two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, and the first Wednesday after September 8, for all sorts of cattle, and pedlar's ware.

* ASHINGTON, a village of Suffex, 10 miles S. by W. of Hordham, with one fair on July 10, for sheep and cattle.

* ASHOVER, a village in Derbyshire, six miles S. of Chesterfield, with two fairs, on April 25, and October 15, for cattle and sheep.

ASHTON UNDER LINE, a village in Lancashire, six miles E. of Manchester, with two fairs, on August 5, and December 3, for horned cattle, horses, and toys.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, and the second in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea, on the E. by the Eastern Ocean, which is part of the South Sea, on the S. by the Indian Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent; and it is generally said, that the first man was created here; though many are of a different opinion, arising from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. But be that as it will, arts and sciences were early cultivated here; though they are thought to come originally from Egypt; but all the

considerable religions now known had their first beginning in Asia; and there are still a great number of people who maintain their ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thousand years old. They have one sort of religion in China, and another in India, whose priests are the Bramins; not to mention the Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, whose beginnings are sufficiently known to all the world. This was the seat of several ancient empires, or monarchies; such as that of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. It is 4749 miles in length from the Dardanelles on the W. to the Eastern shore of Tartary; and 4380 in breadth from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla. It may be divided into ten great parts, namely, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, the Mogul's empire, with the two Peninsulas of India; Thibet, China, and Corea, Great and Little Bocharia, with Carazin, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the islands. The governments of Asia are generally monarchical; and Turkey, Persia, the Mogul's empire, Thibet, and China, are subject to single monarchs; but the rest divided among several sovereigns; so that there are reckoned seven emperors, thirty kings, besides petty princes and the rajahs of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Christian is but small in respect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one-third of Asia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Besides these some pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Christian. The languages are so many and so various, that it is impossible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkish, the Grecian, the Arabick, the Chinese, the Persian, and the Old Indian. In short, every country and island has almost a distinct language. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, and many others. There are several great lakes; but the principal are the Caspian Sea, which is 2000 miles in circumference, and the lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. As for the rivers I shall not mention them here, but refer to their proper places.

ASIA THE LESS, now called Natolia; which see.

ASIRO, a town of Italy, in Perugia, and in the Pope's territories, 16 miles S. E. of Perugia, and 66 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. N.

* ASINARA,

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* **ASINARA**, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N. by W. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 41. N.

* **ASKEATON**, a town of Ireland, in the province of Munster, in the county of Limerick, seated on the river Shannon, and sends two members to parliament.

* **ASKRIG**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with three fairs on May 11, and the first Tuesday in June, for woollen cloth, pewter, brags, and millenary goods; and on October 28 and 29, for horned cattle, woollen cloth, pewter, and millenary goods. It is six miles S. by E. of York, and 175 N. of London. Lon. 1. W. Lat. 53. 55. N.

* **ASMER**, a province of India, on this side the Ganges, between the river Sind, or Indus, and the province of Deili.

* **ASMELD**, or **ASMILD**, an old celebrated convent of Denmark, in North Jutland, founded in 1164, but at present a royal fief.

* **ASNA**, or **ESNA**, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, so near the character that it may be heard from thence. In the middle of it is an ancient temple closed on three sides; and in the front 24 columns very well preserved; they support stones placed cross-ways, on which rest great tables adorned with hieroglyphicks, in the same manner as the sides and columns. The people here drive a considerable trade in Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and the caravans that pass over the deserts. The inhabitants are all Arabs, and governed by a calif and two sheriffs of their own nation. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 24. 45. N.

* **ASOLA**, a town of the Bressian in Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Bressa, and 25 N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

* **ASOLO**, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, seated on a mountain 17 miles N. W. of Trevisan, and 10 N. E. of Bassano. Lon. 11. 36. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

* **ASOPH**, a town of Coban Tartary, in Asia, seated on the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the E. of the Palus Moeris, or Sea of Asoph. It has been several times taken and retaken of late years; but in 1739, the contending powers agreed that the fortifications should be demolished, and the town remain under the subjection of Russia. Lon. 41. 30. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

* **ASPEROSA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe; it is a bishop's see, situated on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S. E. of Nicopoli. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 40. 58. N.

* **ASSANCALE**, a strong town of Armenia, seated on the river Aras, 22 miles E. of

AST

Erzerum. There are hot baths greatly frequented. Lon. 41. 10. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

* **ASSANCHIEF**, a town of Asia, in Diarbekir, seated on the river Tigris, 40 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 40. 20. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* **ASSENS**, a sea-port town of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles S. W. of Odenslev. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 55. 17. N.

* **ASSISTIO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, built on the side of a very high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is very magnificent, and composed of three churches one above another. It is 10 miles S. E. of Perugia, and 70 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 38. E. lat. 43. N.

* **ASSOS**, a sea-port town of Natolia, seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S. E. of Troas, subject to the Turks. Lon. 26. 36. E. lat. 39. 32. N.

* **ASSUMPTION**, an episcopal city, and the capital of Paraguay, in S. America. It is populous, and stands in a country fertile in all sorts of corn and fruit. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the trees all ways green. It is seated on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57. 40. W. lat. 26. S.

* **ASSYRIA**, a country of Asia, which formerly comprehended those provinces of Turkey and Persia, now called Diarbek, Curdistan, and Irac-Arabi.

* **ASTABAT**, a very handsome town of Asia, in Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Nakfivan. This is the only country that produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

* **ASTERABAT**, a large town of Persia, in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 55. 35. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

* **ASTERAC**, or **ESTERAC**, a territory of France, in Lower Armagnac, very populous and fruitful; Mirande is the capital town.

* **ASTI**, a handsome and ancient town of Montferrat, in Italy. It is a bishop's see, and was taken by the French in 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles N. E. of Alba, and 22 E. of Turin. Lon. 8. E. lat. 43. 3. N.

* **ASTIER**, ST. a town of France, in Perigord, and in the diocese of Perigueux, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **ASTORGA**, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, well fortified by art and nature, seated on a pleasant plain,

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53 miles S. W. of Leon, and 90 W. of Burgos. Lon. 5. 32. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

ASTRACHAN, an episcopal city of Tarsary, in Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is large and populous, and has a good harbour, where the Europeans embark for Persia. It is surrounded with strong walls, and famous for excellent fish. It seldom rains here; but the river Wolga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astrachan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 miles N. W. of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 47. 40. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

ASTROP-WELLS, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, are resorted to by great numbers on account of the virtues of the waters.

ASTURIA, a town of Italy, in the Compagna di Romagna, having a good harbour, and a fortified tower.

ASTURIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Biscay, on the S. by Old Castile and the kingdom of Leon, on the W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the ocean. It is divided into two parts, Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horses excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion, and belongs to the eldest sons of the kings of Spain.

* **ASTWICK**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair on the Thursday before Whituntide for horned cattle.

* **ATACAMA**, a harbour of S. America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name, and a chain of mountains which separate Peru from Quito. On the mountains the cold is so violent that passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 0. 22. S.

* **ATALAVAS**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress, five miles S. of Tomer, and as near the river Tajo. Lon. 7. 56. W. lat. 39. 25. N.

ATAYADA, a river of Spain, in Old Castile, that falls into the Douro.

* **ATENA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near the River Negro, 22 miles N. of Policastro, and 12 miles N. W. of Marico. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

ATH, a small, handsome, and very strong

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town in the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault. It was taken by the French several times; and last of all, in 1745, but afterwards restored to the Austrians. It is seated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons, and 25 S. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, greatly celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called Setines, and is an archbishop's see: though at present inconsiderable to what it was formerly. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly Christians of the Greek church, and speak a corrupt sort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1464, and in 1687, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. side; there are still several magnificent ruins which sufficiently testify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and situated on the Gulph Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Lacedæmon, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 57. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

ATHERSTON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs on April 7, for horses, cows, and sheep; on July 18, for pleasure; on September 19, for horses, cows, and considerable quantities of cheese; and on December 4, for horses and fat horned cattle. It is seated on the river Anker, and is indifferently large, and well built. It is ten miles N. of Coventry, and 104 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

ATHLONE, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, and province of Connaught, seated on the river Shannon, 60 miles W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 41. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

ATHOL, a county in the middle of Scotland, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the shire of Badenoch, by Breadalbin on the S. by Gaunria on the E. and by Lochaber on the W. It abounds with lakes; Blair is the capital town.

ATHOS, or **MONTÉ-SANTO**, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, and in a peninsula to the S. of the gulph of Constantia. It is inhabited by a great number of Caloyers, or Greek monks, who have many fortified monasteries upon it; it is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county

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of Kildare, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S. of Kildare. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. These are the mountains from whence the Atlantic Ocean takes its name.

ATOCK, or ATTOCK, the capital town of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in Asia. It was lately the boundary between Persia and India; and when the Great Mogul was prisoner to Kouli Khan, sovereign of Persia, he was obliged to surrender it to that prince. Lon. 72. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

ATTRI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the Gulph of Venice, and 10 S. E. of Teramo. Lon. 13. 48. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

ATTIGNI, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, where several of the kings of France had their residence. It is seated on the river Aisne, eight miles S. E. of Rhetel, and 20 N. E. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

ATTLEBURY, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a good market on Thursdays for fat bullocks; and three fairs, in April, Holy Thursday, and August 15, for cattle and toys. It is 14 miles N. E. of Thetford, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 05. E. lat. 52. 33. N.

AVA, a kingdom of Asia, beyond the Ganges, lying on the Gulph of Bengal. It has a capital of the same name, which is pretty large and populous. The houses are all of wood, and the streets are as strait as a line. The king's palace is very large and built of stone, and greatly embellished with gilding. The inhabitants are well shaped, with good features, and an olive complexion. The women are small, but whiter than the men; their black hair is tied up behind; and when they go abroad they wear a piece of cotton-cloth loose on the top of their heads. Lon. 96. 30. E. lat. 21. 0. N.

* AVA, a kingdom of Japan, whose capital is of the same name. It is seated in an island between those of Niphon and Bongo. Lon. 133. 40. E. lat. 33. 0. N. There is another kingdom of Ava in Japan, in the peninsula of Niphon.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on the river Couvain, 20 miles

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S. E. of Auxerre, and 50 W. of Dijon. Lon. 3. 52. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

AUBAGNE, a town of Provence, in the road from Marseille to Toulon, seated on the river Vaune, ten miles S. E. of Marseille. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

AUBE, a considerable river of France, which rises in a mountain on the S. of Auvergne; and crossing part of Champagne falls into the Seine below Plancy.

* AUBENAS, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Ardèche, at the foot of the mountains called the Cévennes, 15 miles N. W. of Viviers. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

* AUBENTON, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Aube, ten miles S. of Virvins. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 49. 41. N.

* AUBETERRE, a town of France, in the Angoumois, seated on the river Dronne, 22 miles S. of Angoulême. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

AUBIGNI, a town of France, in Berry, with a castle, and the title of a duchy, which belongs to the duke of Richmond, in right of the duchess of Portsmouth, who was also duchess of Aubigni, and from whom he is descended. It is seated on the river Nerre, in an agreeable plain, twenty-two miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

AUBIN, a town of the island of Jersey. It has a good harbour defended by a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of Brittany in France; famous for a battle between the viscount of Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. in 1488, when the latter was made prisoner. It is ten miles E. of Rennes, and twelve S. of Antrain. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 48. 15. N.

* AUBONNE, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, seated on a river of the same name, in the territory of Vaux, ten miles W. of Lausanne. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fair. It is but an indifferent town, seated on a branch of the river Kennet, eight miles N. E. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lon. 1. 32. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

AUBUSSON, a town of la Marche in France, with the title of a viscounty. It has a manufactory of tapeltry, which renders it a populous trading place; is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

AUCH, an episcopal city, and the capital of Gaucony in France. It is divided into the

the upper and lower town, and the cathedral is one of the finest in France. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Gers, 37 miles W. of Toulouse. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

AUCAUGREL, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain, Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 9. 10. N.

*AUCONBURY, or ALCONBURY, a village in Huntingdonshire, four miles N. W. of Huntingdon, with a fair on June 24, for pedlar's ware.

AUDE, a large river of France, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, runs N. by Alet, then to Carcassone, and passes from thence W. through Languedoc, falling into the Mediterranean a little to the N. E. of Narbonne.

*AUDLEY-END, a village in Essex, near Saffron Walden, with one fair on August 5, for cheese.

AVERRO, a town of Portugal, seated on the lake of Vouga, with the title of a duchy; it has a good harbour 30 miles S. of Porto. Lon. 8. 35. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

AVELLINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is sixteen miles S. of Benevento, and twenty-five N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

*AVENCHE, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Switzerland, but now greatly decayed. It is four miles S. W. of Morat, and 15 W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

AVERNO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying in a narrow valley, two miles long, and about one broad. Virgil and others have said that the water was so bad that birds dropt down dead when flying over it; and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W. of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumaean Sybil. There are also some old walls standing, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town in Italy, of the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, eight miles S. of Capua, and eight N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

AVES, or the island of birds, one of the Caribbees, 450 miles S. of Porto Rico, with a good harbour for careening of ships. It is so called from the great number of birds that frequent it. There is another

of the same name lying to the N. of this, lat. 15. 0. N. and a third near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5. N.

AVENES, a small but strong town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, subject to France. It is seated on the river Heiper, twenty-five miles E. of Cambray, and one hundred N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

*AUGE, a small territory of France, in Normandy, with the title of a viscounty. It produces corn, flax, and plenty of apples. Towards the sea are salt-works, where they make very fine white salt. It feeds a great number of horned cattle, which are sold at Paris. Honfleur and Port Levisque are the principal towns.

AUGSBURG. See AUSBURG.

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an island in the Adriatic Sea, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 55. N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N. America, on the E. coast of Florida. It lies on the frontiers of Georgia, and was ceded to the English by the late treaty of peace. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 30. 10. N.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S. America, in Brasil, 300 miles N. E. of the Bay of All Saints. Lon. 35. 40. W. lat. 8. 30. S.

AUGUSTOW, a small, but strong town of Poland, in the duchy and palatinate of Polakia, seated on the river Narieu, 44 miles N. of Bielsk. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

AVIGLIANO, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

AVIGNON, a handsome and large town of France, in Provence, and capital of a territory of the same name, which depends on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It was formerly the residence of the popes, before they removed to Rome. The churches are very handsome, and there was a famous bridge of nineteen arches, now reduced to three. An inquisition is erected here, but not so rigorous as those of Spain and Portugal, the Jews being allowed to have a synagogue. It is advantageously seated on the river Rhone, twelve miles S. of Orange, and twenty E. of Nîmes. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

AVILA, an ancient, pleasant, and strong town of Spain, in Old Castile; it has an university, and a manufacture of fine cloth; is seated in a large plain, surrounded with mountains covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 30 miles S. W. of Segovia, and 40 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

AVO

ÁVILES, a town of Spain, in the principality of Asturias, on the Bay of Biscay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 43. 27. N.

AVIS, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 17 miles N. W. of Altrémox, and 65 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 38. 46. N.

AVKLAND BISHOPS, a town in the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, June 21, and on the Thursday before Old Michaelmas-day, for cattle and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and noted for its castle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago, for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious; and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 254 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

* **AULCESTER**, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Tuesday before April 5, May 18, and October 17, for horses and cheese; seven miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, and 81 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

AULPS, a town of France, in Provence, in the diocese of Frejus, with the title of a vigueria. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

AUMALE. See **ALBERMARLE**.

* **AUNAY**, a town of France, in the generality of Orleans, and election of Blois: There is also a rich abbey of the same name in Normandy, and diocese of Bageux of the Cistercian order.

* **AUNEAU**, a town of France, in the territory of Chartain; 10 miles from Chartres, and thirty-five from Paris.

AVNIS, a small territory of France, to the N. of Poitou, from which it is separated by the river Seure; on the W. it is bounded by the ocean, and on the E. and S. by Saintonage. It is a dry country, but produces corn and plenty of wine. In the low marshy grounds are meadows which feed a great many cattle, and in the marshes they make as good salt as any in Europe. It has several sea-port towns, and carries on a good trade, particularly in brandy. Rochelle is the capital.

AVON, **LOWER**, a river that rises in Wiltshire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, and continues its course to Bristol, and falls into the Severn a few miles N. W. of that city.

AVON, a river that rises in Leicester-

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shire, and running S. W. by Warwick, continues its course by Evesham, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire.

AURACH, a fortified town of Germany, in the S. part of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated at the foot of a mountain on the rivulet Ermslt, 15 miles E. of Tübingen. Lon. 9. 22. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

AURANCHES, an episcopal town of France, in Lower Normandy, in a territory called Avranchin; seated in a mountain near the river See, a mile and a half from the ocean, and 30 E. of St. Maloe. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

AURAY, a sea-port town of France, in Brittany, in the gulph of Maubian; eight miles W. of Vannes, and 55 S. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

AURE, a river of Normandy, in France, that rises in the parish of Parfourn, 14 miles from the sea. It unites with the Drome in the parish of Malfoms, and gradually disappears, but it is thought to rise again at Port-en-Bessin.

AURENGABAD, a large town of India, in Asia, and capital of the province of Belagat, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is a trading populous place, and seated in a very fruitful country, 200 miles S. E. of Surat, and 245 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 20. 10. N.

AURICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in E. Friesland, with a castle where the count resides. It is seated in a plain surrounded with forests full of game, twelve miles N. E. of Embden, and twenty N. of Oldenburg. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

* **AURILLAC**, a considerable and populous town of France, in the Lower Auvergne, with a secular abbey; seated on the river Jordane, 30 miles S. W. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 22. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

AURORA ISLAND, an island in the South Sea, about twelve leagues long and five broad. The middle of it is in 15. 8. S. lat. and 168. 24. E. long. It is one of the Hebrides.

AUSBURG, or **AUGSBURG**, a handsome, large, famous, and ancient town of Swabia, in Germany. It is a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half Protestants and half Papists. The churches, town-house, and other public buildings are very magnificent. It is surrounded with fine pasture-land, beautiful and very fertile plains, and large forests full of all sorts of game.

name. In the bishop's palace here, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles, in the year 1550, hence called the confession of Aurburg, which occasioned a civil war in the empire, between the Protestants and Papists, that lasted upwards of 20 years. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but they abandoned it in the year following, after the battle of Hockstedt. It is seated between the river Werdach and Lech, 301 miles N. W. of Munich, and 58 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 04. E. lat. 48. 27 N.

* **AUSTLE**, St. a village of Cornwall, formerly of some account; and it has now three fairs, on Good-Friday, Whit-Thurs-day, and November 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is six miles W. of Foy.

AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Syria, and on the W. by the archbishopric of Salzburg. The river Enns divides it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz the capital of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plenty; and the saffron better than that of the East Indies. We must not confound proper Austria with the Circle of Austria, which is the chief of the Circles of the empire; nor with the territories of the House of Austria. It was long since made an archduchy, and enjoys great privileges.

AUTHIE, a river of France, that rises on the borders of Picardy and Artois, and runs between the mouths of the Somme and Canche into the sea.

AUTRE EGLISE, a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended when the confederates obtained a signal victory over them at Ramillies, in 1706. It is two miles N. E. of Ramillies, and 12 N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

AUTUN, an ancient and very handsome episcopal town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Autunois. It contains very fine monuments of antiquity, but less considerable since it was taken by the Saracens in 730. It is seated at the foot of three large mountains near the river Aroux, 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, about

100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Toretz and Velay, on the W. by Limosin, Quercy, and La Marche, and on the S. by Rouergne, and the Cevennes. It is divided into the upper and Lower, otherwise called Limagne, one of the most fertile and pleasant countries in the world. Auvergne supplies Lyons and Paris with fat cattle, makes a large quantity of cheese, and has manufactures of several kinds. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon. Clermont is the capital of the whole province.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Auxerrois, with a bishop's see. The episcopal palace is one of the handsomest in France, and the churches are very beautiful. It is very advantageously situated for trade with Paris on the river Yonne, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

* **AUXOIS**, a small territory of France, in Burgundy; Semur is the capital.

AUXONNE, a small fortified town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy; seated on the river Saone, over which is a bridge of 23 arches, to facilitate the running off of the waters, after the overflowing of the river. At the end of the bridge is a causeway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, seated on the river Kochen, 15 miles W. of Oeting, and 12 N. of Heidenheim. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on March 25, and June 11, for cattle, sheep, cheese, and toys. It is seated under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a mayor-town, consisting of one principal street, which is long but narrow, ten miles N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London. Lon. 3. 00. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

AXEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 miles N. of Ghent, and 25 W. of Antwerp. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold-coast of Guinea, containing two or three towns or villages on the sea shore. The negro inhabitants are generally rich, and sell a great deal of gold to the English and Dutch. They are likewise industrious in fishing and tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they exchange to other places on the coast, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. They all

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go naked in the same manner as on the rest of the coast, having nothing to hide their nakedness but a clout. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on April 25, Wednesday after June 24, and the first Wednesday after September 29, all for cattle. It is seated on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of some note in the time of the Saxons. It is governed by a portreeve; has one church, and about 200 houses; but the streets, tho' paved, are narrow. Here is a small manufactory of broad and narrow cloths; some carpets are also made here in the Turkey manner. It is 18 miles E. by N. by Exeter, and 156 W. of London. Lon. 3. 08. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

AXUMA, formerly a large and handsome town of Abyssinia, and capital of the whole empire, but at present only a village. The ruins, however, shew that it has been a large place. It is 125 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 36. 4. E. lat. 14. 13. N.

* **AY**, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Maine, a mile and a half N. E. of Eperna, and 12 S. of Rheims, remarkable for its excellent wines. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

AYMONTE, a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle built on a rock; seated at the mouth of the river Guadiana, opposite to Castro Martna, 15 miles E. of Tavira. and 80 N. W. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 12. N.

AYMOUTH, a town in Scotland, in the county of Mers, formerly fortified to curb the garrison of Berwick, from which it is six miles N. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 56. 11. N.

AYTON, a small town in Scotland, upon the river Aye, or Eye, in the county of Berwick.

* **AZAMOR**, a small sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Duquela; formerly very considerable, but ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 7. 0. W, lat. 32. 50. N.

* **AZAY**, a town of France, in Touraine, seated on the river Indre, 15 miles S. W. of Tours, and 10 N. E. of Chiron. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

AZEM, **ASEM**, or **ACHAM**, a kingdom of Asia, in the N. part of that of Ava. It is very fertile, and contains mines of gold, silver, iron, and lead, which belong to the king. They have a great quantity of gum-lack, and coarse silk. The inhabitants are well made, and look upon dog's

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flesh as a delicacy. They are idolaters and marry several wives. Kemmerou is the capital town.

AZERQUE, a river of Lyounois, in France.

* **AZMER**, a town of the East Indies, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a province of the same name, with a extreme strong castle. It is moderately large, and the Great Mogul sometimes goes thither. The principal trade of this province consists in salt-petre.

* **AZO**, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, seated on the frontiers of the kingdom of Azem, on the river Laquia. Lon. 88. 30. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

AZOP. See **ASOPH**.

AZORES, or **WESTERN ISLANDS**, a group of islands, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32 degrees of W. lon. and between 37 and 40 N. lat. 60 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Miguel, or St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were first discovered by some Flemish ships in 1439, and afterwards by the Portuguese, in 1447; to whom they now belong. The two westernmost were named Flores, and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are all fertile, and subject to a governor-general, who resides at Angra, in Terceira, which is also the seat of the bishop, whose diocese extends over all the Azores.

The income of the latter, which is paid in wheat, amounts to about 200l. sterling a year. On every island there is a deputy-governor, who directs the police, militia, and revenue; and a juiz or judge is at the head of the law department; from whom lies an appeal to a higher court, at Terceira, and from thence to the supreme court at Lisbon. The natives of these islands are said to be very litigious, and to have law-suits continually depending. The inhabitants of Flores having been infected with the venereal disease many years ago, by the crew of a Spanish man of war, that was wrecked upon their coast, the evil, it is said, still maintains its ground there, none of the inhabitants being free from it, as in Peru, and some parts of Siberia. St. Miguel contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and flax. Terceira is the largest island, next to Pico, and its chief town, named Angra, is the residence of the governor-general. No poisonous or obnoxious animal, it is said, is to be found

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in the Azores, and that if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. One tenth of all their productions belongs to the king; and the article of tobacco, which is monopolized by the crown, brings in a considerable sum. The wine, called Fayal wine, is chiefly raised in the island of Pico, which lies opposite to Fayal, and is the largest of all the Azores. From 18 to 30,000 pipes of that wine are made there yearly. A pipe of the wine which is tart, but pleasant, and has a good body, is sold on the spot for six or seven pounds sterling. It is affirmed that a quantity of grapes, which would yield 3000 pipes of wine, is eaten during the vintage there, every person indulging his taste with this delicious fruit; though no people are more sober and frugal at their meals than the Portuguese. The other islands have nothing that merits particular notice. All of them enjoy a salubrious air, but are exposed to violent earthquakes, from which they have frequently suffered.

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BABEL-MANDEL, a freight betwixt the coast of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the ocean. Near it is a small island and a mountain of the same name. Long. 44. 30. E. lat. 12. 40. N.

* **BABENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg; five miles N. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **BABOLITZA CARETHNA**, or **BABOLITZA**, a town of Hungary, or rather Slavonia, seated near the river Drave, between Possega and Zygeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined, that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are sure that it was seated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, which is, by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigness of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 66 stadia in circumference, which is about 30 of our statute miles: however, it was not full of houses; for, within the walls, were not only gardens and orchards, but

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cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a stone bridge 625 feet in length, and 30 broad. The Tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a square form, 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were such a prodigious work, that they passed for one of the seven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four acres of land, and were supported by vast columns at the top of a palace 2,500 paces in circumference; they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also so astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; they were built of bricks and Bitumen; 50 miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 thick. There was also a temple consecrated to Belus, whose magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, first the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonasser. Lon. 42. 46. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

BACA, or **BAZA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada; 15 miles N. E. of Guadix, and 20 S. W. of Guescar. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

BACAIM, or **BAZAIM**, a handsome seaport town of Asia, in the kingdom of Vilapour on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, subject to the Portuguese, 22 miles N. of Bombay, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 19. N.

BACANO, or **BACCANO**, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; seated on a small lake, and near a river of the same name, well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the peninsula of Crimea, in Little Tartary, where the khan of the Crim Tartars generally resides, 70 miles S. of Precop. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany in the Lower Palatinate, formerly imperial, and famous for its wine, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S. E. of Castellaun, and 20 W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **BACH**, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Toln, seated on the river Danube, formerly a bishop's see.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the East-Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125. 5. E. lat. 0. 25. S.

BACHMUT, a fortified town of Russia, in Europe, in the district of Wononeh; seated

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seated on a river of the same name and defended by a citadel.

BACHTA, a river of Russia, in Asia, that falls into the Jeneisey.

BACHAB, a sea-port of Persia, in the province of Shirvan, seated on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, 300 miles S. of Astracan. Lon. 49. 15. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

BACTRIA, a country formerly so called, now part of Usbeck Tartary, and the Persian province of Chorazan.

BADAJOZ, a large and strong town of Spain, capital of Estramadura, a bishop's see, and famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the river Guadiana. On this bridge the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It is seated on the river Guadiana, in a very fertile territory, abounding in pastures, 12 miles S. E. of Elvas, and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

* **BADDESMORE**, a village in Kent, eight miles W. of Canterbury, with a fair on September 6, for linen and toys.

BADELONA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, seated on the Mediterranean. Lord Peterborough landed here in 1704; when he was going to besiege Barcelona, from which it is 10 miles N. E. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

BADEN, a small handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the margravate of the same name, of which it is capital, with the castle on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, 4 miles S. of Rastat. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

* **BADEN**, the margravate of, in the circle of Swabia, is bounded on the N. by the Palatinate and bishoprick of Spire, on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemberg, and principally of Furtemberg, on the S. by the Brisgaw, and on the W. by the Rhine. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient and handsome town of Swisserland, in the county of the same name. It is remarkable for its baths, and the treaty of peace concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It was taken by the cantons of Bern and Zurich, in 1712, who continue masters of it, allowing the Papists liberty of conscience. It is seated on the river Limat, 10 miles N. W. of Zurich, and 30 S. E. of Basil. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, famous for its hot baths; seated on the river Suchat, 15

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miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 35. 2. lat. 49. 27. N.

BADENWEILER, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, seated near the Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

BADINOGH, a district of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Murray, on the S. by Athol, and on the W. by Lochaber.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia; subject to Russia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

BAEZA, a large and handsome episcopal town of Spain, in Andelusia, with an university; taken from the Moors, towards the end of the 15th century, by Ferdinand the Catholic. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles N. E. of Jaen. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulph in North America, discovered by one Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a N. W. passage that way to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees of latitude.

BAFFO, a considerable town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort built near ancient Paphos, of which there remain considerable ruins, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32. 30. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

BAFWEN, a lake of Sudermania, in Sweden, in which there are an hundred islands.

* **BAGBOR WEST**, a village in Somersetshire, six miles N. of Taunton, with a fair on May 12, for cattle of all sorts.

BAGDAD, or **BAGDAT**, a town of Asia, seated on the E. bank of the river Tigris, formerly belonging to Persia, but now to the Turks. The country it stands in is called Irac Arabi, of which it is the capital. It is a large trading place, but wretchedly built, and thinly peopled, there being several vacant places within the walls. It is about three miles in circumference, and is inhabited by Christians, as well as Turks, and other religions. It has a pretty strong castle, seated on the banks of the river; and over against it, on the other side, is another town, which is looked upon as the suburbs of Bagdad. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century: since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians; and last of all by the Turks, in 1638, who still keep possession of it. Kouli Khan besieged this place; but in vain. It is 350 miles N. by W. of Basora, and 155 E. of Annah. Lon. 43. 52. E. lat. 33. 20. Bag-

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BAGNAGAR, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Golconda, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges. The inhabitants within the town are the better sort; and the merchants, and meaner people, inhabit the suburb, which is three miles long. It was the residence of the kings of Golconda, before it was taken by Aurengzebe, and famous for a magnificent reservoir of water, around which a colonnade was built, supported by arches. It is seated near the river Nerva, 5 miles S. E. of Solopore, and 150 W. of Masulipatan. Lon. 78. 30. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

* **BAGNARA**, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Ulterior Calabria, with the title of a duchy, eight miles S. of Palma. Lon. 16. 8. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

* **BAGNAREA**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and district of Orvieto, 5 miles S. of Orvieto, and 12 N. of Viterbo. Lon. 12. 28. E. lat. 2. 36. N.

* **BAGNERES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Bigorre, so called from its mineral waters, which are good in several diseases. It is seated on the river Adour, ten miles S. E. of Tarb. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 43. 3. N.

BAGNIALACK, a large town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, 30 miles N. E. of Spalatto, and 90 S. of Porga. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

* **BAGNOLAS**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It has a very handsome square and two fountains, which rises in the middle of the town, seated near the river Cefe, 8 miles S. W. of Pont St. Eprit. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

BAHAMIA ISLANDS, often called the Lucaya Islands, are the easternmost of the Antilles, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. They are very numerous, but 12 only are taken notice of. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail in their passage to Europe, lies between these islands and the continent of Florida.

BAHAMA PROPER, an island which gives name to those in the preceding article. These islands were discovered by Columbus in 1492. But for a more particular account, see PROVIDENCE.

BAHREN ISLAND, lies in the gulph of Persia, and was formerly very famous for its pearl-fishery, which is now come to nothing. Lon. 49. 5. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

BAHUS, a strong town of Sweden, and capital of a government of the same name,

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seated on a rock in a small island, 16 miles N. of Gottenburg, and 130 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 57. 52. N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, in a fruitful country, thirty-five miles N. W. of Essek. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 46. 16. N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Canary Islands. Lon. 14. 22. W. lat. 26. 12. N.

BAJAH, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro. It was famous for its hot baths, and elegant palaces, in the time of the Romans, of which there are some ruins remaining; but is now otherwise inconsiderable. It is seated on the sea-coast, 12 miles W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

* **BAIKAL**, a great lake in Siberia, on the road from Muscovy to China. It is of very large extent, and the waters fresh and very clear. There are a great many seals in it of a blackish colour, with multitudes of fish, particularly sturgeons of a monstrous size. The river Angara runs out of this lake to the N. N. W. Near it are mink, deer, and camels, of a very large size, which the inhabitants sell to travellers, for such commodities as they want, for they will not take money. Both men and women are robust, large, and handsome, considering the country. In winter both sexes wear long coats made of sheep-skins, with a broad girdle round their waists; they worship dead animals, and live in huts made of wood, and covered with earth; on the top of which is a hole to let out the smoke, the fire being made in the middle.

* **BAILLEUL**, a town of France, in the county of Flanders, formerly very strong, but now without defence. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BAKA BANYA, a royal free mine-town in the kingdom of Hungary.

* **BAKAN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the kingdom of Ava, and seated on a river of that name. Lon. 95. 0. E. lat. 19. 35. N.

BAKEWELL, a town in Derbyshire with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 13, Monday after Oct. 10, and Monday after November 22, all for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Wye, among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 142 from London. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty spire. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 55. 15. N.

* **BAKOU**, or **BAKA**. See BACHU.

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BAKTSCHARAI, the residence of the Khan of Tartary, and on the W. side of the Crim. It is an open town between two mountains, and was taken by the Russians in 1736.

BALA, a town of Merionethshire, in North-Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on May 14, and July 20, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on a flat near Pemble-meer, by the Welch called Lhin Tegid, which is thirteen miles in length, and six in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, and is noted for salmon. It is fifty miles S. E. by E. of Holy-Head, and 184 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

BALAGATE MOUNTAINS, are those which divide the coast of Malabar from that of Coromandel. They run almost the whole length of the peninsula on this side the Ganges from N. to S.

* **BALAGNA**, a small northern province of the island of Corsica; its capital is Calvi.

* **BALAGNIA**, a town of Muscovy, in the province of little Novogorod, seated on the river Wolga, 40 miles N. W. of Nisna. Lon. 45. 40. E. lat. 57. 2. N.

* **BALAGUER**, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 16 miles N. E. of Lerida, and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 1. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

* **BALAMBUEAN**, or **PADAMBUEAN**, a strong trading town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the E. coast of the island of Java, and capital of the territory of the same name. Lon. 115. 0. E. lat. 7. 10. S.

* **BALARUC**, a small town of France, in Languedoc, near the great road from Montpellier to Toulouse; famous for the baths near it.

BALASORE, a sea-port town on this side the Ganges, to the N. W. of the bay of Bengal. It is about four miles from the sea by land, but by the river 20, seated in a very fruitful soil, producing rice, wheat, callavances, several sorts of pulse, aromatic seeds, tobacco, butter, and bees-wax. The inhabitants make several sorts of stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grass. The English, French and Dutch have factories here; but they are now of no great account. It is 180 miles S. W. of Hughley. Lon. 86. 0. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

BALBASTRO, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and capital of a district of the same name; seated

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on the river Vero, 42 miles N. E. of Sargossa, and 22 S. E. of Huesca. Lon. 0. 57. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

BALBEC, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Asia, in Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. It is agreeably seated to the E. of the valley of Bacca, of a quadrangular form, and surrounded with a strong wall, but the houses very mean. On the E. side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the stately temple dedicated to the sun. It has many testimonies of its former grandeur, and some of the stones of the walls are upwards of twenty yards in length, four in breadth, and four in depth. It is chiefly inhabited by christians of the Greek church, and lies thirty-seven miles N. of Damascus, and forty-five E. of Baruh. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 34. 22. N.

BALCH, a town of Ubeck Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a territory of the same name, lying on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lon. 69. 0. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

BALDIVIA, or **VALDIVIA**, a sea-port town of the province of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spanish general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had conquered Chilli. It belongs to the Spaniards, and stands between the rivers Callacalles and Portero, where they fall into the South Sea. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 39. 38. S.

BALDOC, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs; on Wednesday after February 4, the last Thursday in May, August 6, and December 11, all for cheese, household goods, and cattle. It is a long town, lying on the N. road, and seated between the hills in a chalky soil fit for corn, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles W. of Roydon, and 38 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 52. 1. N.

BALE. See **BASIL**.

BALEARES, the ancient name of the islands Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

BALI, an island of the East-Indies, forming the north side of the straits of Java, through which the East-India merchant-ships sometimes return from China to Europe, but commonly the passage is very difficult on account of the contrary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits proper to the climate. The inhabitants are black, addicted to war, and of the Pagan religion. Lon. 115. 50. E. lat. 7. 10. S.

* **BALLAN**, a town of France, in

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the diocese of Mons, with the title of a marquisate, seated on the river Orne. Lon. o. 20. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BALLAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Conaught, 22 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

BALLICONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, eleven miles N. E. of Cavan. Lon. 7. 25. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

BALLICORA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Corke, and province of Munster; it sends two members to parliament.

BALLINERKEL, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County, in the province of Leinster; sending two members to parliament.

BALLISHANNON, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good haven; twelve miles S. E. of Killibeg, and 110 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 54. 33. N.

BALTIC SEA, a great gulph between Germany and Poland; for which run several other gulphs, particularly those of Bothnia, Friesland, Livonia, and Dantzick. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a current sets through the Sound into the ocean. It is generally frozen over three or four months in the winter. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, with the title of a barony. It is seated on a head-land which runs into the sea, nine miles N. E. of Cape Clear. Lon. 9. 14. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

BALUCLAVO, or **JAMBOL**, a sea-port town of Crimea, on the Black Sea, where they build ships for the Grand Signior. It is forty miles S. W. of Crim. Lon. 34. 13. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

BAMBA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, having a great number of monstrous elephants, whose teeth weigh 200 pounds each. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, converted by the Portuguese.

BAMBERG, a large, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name of considerable extent. It was formerly imperial, but now subject to the bishop.

The country about it produces plenty of corn, fruit, onions, and liquorice; and it has an university, founded in 1585. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Main and Rednitz, 35 miles N. of Nuremberg,

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and 75 N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* **BAMBERG**, a town of Bohemia, seated on the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S. of Glatz. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **BAMBOU**, or **BAMBUCK**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, in which are several gold mines; but is little known to the Europeans.

BAMF, a capital town of the shire of Bamf, in the N. E. part of Scotland. It is seated at the mouth of the river Doverne, near which it has a harbour and some trade. It is thirty-two miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and 120 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 57. 35. N.

* **BAMF**, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the murray Frith, on the W. by the county of Murray, and on the S. and E. by Aberdeenshire. It is thirty-two miles in length, and thirty in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Strathdovern, Boyn, Enzy, Strathawin, and Balveay. It sends one member to parliament.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on August 26, for horses and toys. It is large, and seated near the river Isis, but the market is small. It is twelve miles W. of Oxford, and 66 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on Whit-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with hills, and contains about 100 houses, with a large church. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

* **BANABES**, or **BENABES**, a handsome and famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and kingdom of Benegal, with several handsome pagods, or pagan temples. It carries on a large trade, and the inhabitants have a great veneration for the water of the river Ganges, when it is consecrated by their chief priest. Great numbers flock from all parts of Asia to purchase it, to the great advantage of the brachmans. Here the people of the religion of the bramins have the most considerable schools in these parts. It is seated on the N. side of the river Ganges, 60 miles W. N. W. of Patna, Lon. 84. 30. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

BANBUKY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and seven fairs; on the Thursday after January 17, for horses, cows, and sheep; on the first Thursday in Lent, for the same and fish; on Holy

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Thursday, June 13, and August 12, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Thursday after October 10, for hiring servants; and on October 29, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is a large well-built mayor-town, containing several good inns, and its markets are well served with provisions. It is the second town for beauty in the county, and seated on the river Charwell. The houses are generally built with stone, and the church is a large handsome structure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheese, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, and 77 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

BANCA, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, between Sumatra and Borneo, with a town and freight of the same name. Lon. 106. 50. E. lat. 2. 35. S.

BANCALIS, a sea-port town on the East-coast of the island of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Achem, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W. of Malacca. Lon. 100. 7. E. lat. 1. 15. N.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, in the East Indies, with a fort, which was once in the possession of the French, but they were drove from thence in 1688. The houses are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almost naked, and having no furniture in their houses, are contented to sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N. of the sea, and 40 S. of Siam. Lon. 101. 5. E. lat. 13. 35. N.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda-islands, in the East-Indian Sea; famous for producing nutmegs. They are all very small, the largest being scarcely 20 miles in length. These islands have always been esteemed on account of these spices. The Dutch have several forts here; for from the year 1609 they have had possession of it, and drove the natives, as well as the English, away; still keeping this valuable trade in their own possession. These islands are very subject to earthquakes, and Banda is 75 miles S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 128. 5. E. lat. 4. 30. S.

BANDER ABASSI. See GOMBROON.

BANDER CONGO, a small sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, seated on the Persian gulph, 80 miles W. of Gombroon. Lon. 55. 8. E. lat. 27. 10. N.

BANDORA, the capital town of the island of Salict, on the west coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is separated from the island of Bombay, by a narrow channel, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

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BANGHIR, a town in Ireland, in King's County, and in the province of Leinster, seated on the river Shannon, 15 miles S. of Athlone. Lon. 7. 41. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

BANGOR, an episcopal city of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales. It has a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on April 5; June 25, and October 28, all for cattle. This place was so considerable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a strong castle. Its situation is low; the principal buildings are the cathedral, and the bishop's palace; it is thirty-six miles W. of St. Asaph, and 244 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. 53. 12. N.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster; it sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the S. shore of the bay of Carrickfergus, over-against the town of that name. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

BANIANS, a religious sect of Asia, in India, whose professors never eat any thing that has life. They are dispersed all over the East, being the greatest merchants in the world, and may, in some sense, be compared to the Jews in other parts. There is scarce a merchant in the East-Indies but has one of these Banians to take care of his accounts. They believe the transmigration of souls, and think cleanness of the body a considerable part of sanctity. They marry their children very young, seldom staying till they are twelve years of age.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, in the East-Indies, in the mouth of which there is a town where our East-India company have a factory.

BANKISH, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the N. part of the peninsula on this side the Ganges.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, are well known for the great fishery carried on there. They are so frequented by most of the European nations, that 4 or 500 sail of ships are loaded with cod-fish here every year; and the season continues from the spring to the autumn. That which is called the Great Bank is the largest shoal of land yet known in the ocean; but not at all dangerous.

BANTAM, a large town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the most powerful of the island of Java, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a fortified castle. It is divided into two towns, separated by a river, and one of them inhabited by Chinese. The English and ~~Danes~~ had factories here till 1682, which

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when they were forced away by the intrigues of the Dutch. The only produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vast quantities every year, they being the only Europeans that have footing here; and are so powerful, that they have depopulated the kings of the ancient race, and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island. Lon. 105. 26. E. lat. 6. 20. S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is seated on a bay of the sea, to which it gives its name, in the S. W. part of the kingdom. Lon. 9. 25. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

* **BANWELL**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Axbridge, with two fairs, on January 18, and July 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

* **BAPAUME**, a strong town of France, of Artois, in the French Netherlands. It has been in possession of the French ever since 1641, and is seated on a dry spot, twelve miles S. E. of Arras. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

BAR, a very strong town of Poland, in Podolia, seated on the river Bog, forty miles N. W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 27. 30. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

BAR, a narrow pass of Italy, in the valley of Aouff, which commands the passage out of that valley into Piedmont.

BAR-LE-MONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Sambre, fifteen miles S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

BAR, or the **BARROIS**, a considerable territory of France, lying on both sides the river Meuse, or Macé, between Lorraine and Champagne. It was given to the king Stanislaus, in 1736, on condition that it should return to France after his death.

BAR-LE-DUC, a capital town of the duchy of Bar, with a handsome castle; it is divided into the upper and lower town; the latter is watered by the rivulet Oney, in which are very fine trouts. The wine here is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W. of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, capital of the district, where there is very good wine. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles S. W. of Joinville, Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in a bailiwick of the same name. It is twenty miles S. W. of Bar-

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sur-Aube, and 105 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 32. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

BARACOA, a sea-port town of America, in the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, fifty miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 76. 10. W. lat. 21. N.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town of America, in the province of St. Martha, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is a place of great trade, and seated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 11. 40. N.

BARANWAHR, a small town of Lower Hungary, in a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the emperor in 1684, and is seated on the rivulet Crossof, near the Danube, fifteen miles N. W. of Eszack, and ninety N. W. of Belgrade, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19. 50. W. lat. 45. 55. N.

BARBADOES, the easternmost of the Windward Islands, in America; it is in general a level country, though not without hills, and 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal of wood, which is now almost all consumed with carrying on the sugar-works. The commodities which they export are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. A college has been built here by Col. Codrington, and other benefactors; but it has not answered the intention of the founders. The number of the white inhabitants is about 20,000, who have 100,000 negro slaves. They have no manufactures, nor do they breed many cattle; receiving most of their corn, cattle, flesh, and salted fish, from our colonies, in North America; and their cloaths and furniture from England. They are subject to hurricanes in July and August; but not so much as in the other Caribbees; and it is the most healthy island of any in these parts, because, unless when there is a hurricane, they have always the advantage of a constant easterly wind, commonly called the trade-wind. The sugar that is brought to England from hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ach, and in diseases of the breast. It is 70 miles E. of the island of St. Vincent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridge-town, which lies in Lon. 59. 36. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included

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included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending itself along the sea-shore on the side of the Mediterranean. However, some reckon that it extends southward as far as Negroland, but very improperly. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; and is near 2000 miles in length, and in some places 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits, particularly citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in the sale of their fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich-feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no Christians, except the slaves.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 107. 5. W. lat. 26. 0. N.

* **BARBECINS**, a territory of Africa, over against Cape-Verd.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany; seated at the foot of the Apennine mountains, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N. of Florence. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

* **BARBETS**, the name of the inhabitants of several vallies of Piedmont; particularly those of Lucern, Angrona, Persusa, and St. Martin.

* **BARBEZIEUX**, a town of France, in Saintonge, with the title of a marquissate; it has a manufacture of linen cloth, and lies 45 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 45. 30. N.

* **BARBONNE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and generality of Chalons.

* **BARBORA**, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the strait of Babel-mandel. The inhabitants are negroes, and feed abundance of cattle. There is also an island of this name in the Red Sea, to the W. of the bay of Barbora. Lon. 46. 2. E. lat. 10. 45. N.

BARBUDA, a Caribbee island in America, belonging to the English, about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furnishing the neighbouring islands with provisions. It is the property of the Codrington family, who have great numbers of negroes, as well here as in Barbadoes. It is low land, but fruitful, and pretty populous, the inhabitants being

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addicted to husbandry, and sowing corn, for which they have always a good market in the sugar-islands, as well as for their cattle. Lon. 61. 50. W. lat. 17. 42. N.

* **BARBUSINSKOY**, a town of Asia, in the empire of Russia, seated on the eastern shore of the Lake Baikal, at the mouth of the small river Barbusigga.

* **BARBY**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of that name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, and belongs to the prince of Sax-Weissenfels.

BARCA, a large country of Africa, lying on the S. coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren desert, and inhabited by none but wandering Arabs, who are in some sense subject to the Turks. Here the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon was seated, so difficult of access on account of the burning sands.

BARCELONA, a handsome, large, rich, and strong city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on a fine plain, along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, of an oblong form, containing about 15,000 houses. It is defended by a fort, or citadel, called Mont Joy, which stands on a rocky mountain, near a mile to the W. of the town. It has double walls on the N. and E. and the sea on the S. with a mole running out for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, separated from each other by a wall and a ditch. There are several beautiful streets and squares, which are very clean, and paved with large flag-stones. It is the seat of a viceroy, and has a fine university, besides an inquisition. It is adorned with several handsome structures; and the cathedral church, which is large, has two lofty towers. The palace of the viceroy is much admired, and the arsenal contains arms for several thousand men. There is an exchange where the merchants meet, and a yard with docks to build galleys in. The palace where the nobility meet is built with large hewn stones, and adorned with marble pillars. It is a place of great trade, and they have houses where they make curious works in glass. The knives are like wise in great reputation, as well as the blankets, which are greatly used in France. The inhabitants are laborious and polite, and the women handsome, lively, and free in their conversation. It has been several times taken and retaken by different nations, and, in 1705, Lord Peterborough got possession of it, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a numerous army; Sir

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Sir John Leake raised the siege. In 1714, it was taken, after a long siege, by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is seated in a very pleasant fruitful country, watered by springs and rivulets, and full of villages, 250 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the government of Dauphiny, and in the capital of the valley of its own name. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht, and is 12 miles S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 44. 23. N.

BARCELOR, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar; it is a Dutch factory, where they carry on a considerable trade in pepper: 130 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 13. 25. N.

BARCEOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho and Douro, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N. of Porto. Lon. 8. 20. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

*** BARDA**, an island of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, a little to the N. of the city of Goa. It is very populous, abounds with cocoa-nuts, and belongs to the Portuguese.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg; formerly a very large place, but being ruined, in 1189, by the duke of Saxony, it has never yet recovered itself. It is seated on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

*** BARDFIELD**, a village in Essex, four miles E. of Thaxstead, with one fair, on June 22, for cattle and toys.

*** BARDOU**, an abbey of France, in the diocese of Auch. It is of the Cistercian order, and is worth 8000 livres a year.

BARDT, a strong and rich town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, with a castle, and a spacious harbour, subject to the Swedes, and seated near the Baltic Sea, 12 miles W. by N. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

*** BAREGE**, a village of France, in the county of Bigorre, eight miles from Bag-niers; famous for its mineral waters.

BARREITH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, belonging to the margrave of Brandenburg-Baireith. It is 15 miles S. E. of Culembach, and 35 E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

*** BARENTON**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the diocese of Avranches, near the source of the river Arde.

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BARFLEUR, a town of France, in Normandy, in the Cotentin. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E. of Cherbourg, and near it part of the navy of France was destroyed in 1693. It is 175 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 49. 40. N.

BARI, a very handsome and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Terra-di-Bari, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, well fortified, and had formerly a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

*** BARI, or TERRA-DI BARI**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Capitanata, on the N. W. by the Ulterior Principato, on the S. by the Basilicata, on the S. E. by the Terra d'Otranto, and on the N. E. by the gulph of Venice. It has no considerable river, except the Ofanto, which separates it from the Capitanata. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in corn, fruit, and saffron; but there are a great number of serpents, and spiders, called tarantulas. Bari is the capital town.

BARJOLS, a small populous town in Provence, 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

*** BARKAN**, a small town of Hungary, near the bridge of Gran, famous for two victories gained by the Christians over the Turks; one in 1664, and the other in 1683.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt, and three fairs, on Shrove Monday, and Whit-Monday, for cattle; and on St. James's day, for cheese. It had formerly a strong castle, built by the Normans, and has now a good free-school, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 28 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

BARKING, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and one fair, on October 22, for horses. It is seated on the river Rodin, not far from the Thames, in an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monastery, now in ruins, there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls, and a gate-house. It is eight miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

BARKLEY, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on April 14, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Severn; and

end formerly was of some note for a nursery; and has still the title of a barony. It is 38 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 114 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

BARKWAY, a town in Hertfordshire, which had formerly a market on Fridays, and has still one fair, on July 20, for pedlars ware. It is on the great road from London to York, 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 35 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

BARLEMONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Sonbre, nine miles S. W. of Maubenge. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

BARLETTA, a handiome and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, a little to the S. of the river Ofanto, 25 miles W. S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays; and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and July 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated in a bottom, on the river Tees, is indifferently large, and has a manufacture of stockings; 30 miles S. W. of Durham, and 253 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

BARNAVELDT, an island of South America, to the S. of Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1616. Lon. 66. 58. W. lat. 55. 49. S.

BARNET, a town partly in Middlesex and partly in Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on July 24 and 25, for toys; on October 18 and 19, for English, Welch, and Scotch cattle; and on August 24, 25, 26, for horses, cows, and cheese. It is a great thoroughfare town, well provided with good inns, and the market very remarkable for hogs. It is 12 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

BARNSEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle and horses; seated on the side of a hill, and has a manufacture of wire. It is commonly called Black-Barnsley, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 175 N. W. from London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

BARNSTABLE, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on September 19, Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in December, for horned cattle. It is a corpo-

ration town, and sends two members to parliament; is seated on the river Ta, over which there is a good bridge, and the market is large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

BAROCHE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in the province of Cambaya. It is a walled town, seated on a rising ground, on the banks of the river Nerdaba, and was formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers, and such mechanics as manufacture cotton-cloth; and the bastas made here are the best in all India, because they have the best cotton in the world. The English and Dutch formerly had factories here, which are now abandoned. It is 60 miles N. of Surat. Lon. 72. 25. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

BARRADA, a desert of Siberia, in Asia, between the rivers Irtsich and Ob. There are no trees; but in some places good land, which might turn to account if there were any inhabitants.

* **BARRA**, one of the western isles of Scotland, five miles in length, and three in breadth, rocky on the E. side, and arable land on the W. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island; and several small ships from Orkney come hither in summer, and return laden with the fish. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

BARRAUX, a fortress of Dauphiny, belonging to France. It stands at the entrance of the valley of Greivaudan, and was built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever since. It is seated on the river Isère, six miles S. of Chambery. Lon. 5. 53. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a small island, one of the New Hebrides, lying in Bougainville's Passage, between Mallicol and the Terra del Espritu Sancto of Quirós. Lon. 167. 24. E. lat. 15. 42. S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, 30 miles N. of St. Christophier's, and subject to the French, who sent a colony here in 1648; it is about 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. Lon. 63. 10. W. lat. 17. 56. N.

* **BARTON**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair, on June 13, for sheep. It is seated on the river Humber, where there is a considerable ferry to pass over into Yorkshire, of considerable advantage to the town, which is a large straggling place, 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 163 N. of London. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

* **BARUTH**, an ancient town of Turkey,

BAS

in Syria, with the Christian church of the Nestorian persuasion. It is inconsiderable now to what it was formerly, though it is seated in a fine fertile soil, 30 miles N. E. of Seyda. Lon. 36. 30. E. lat. 34. 10. N.

BASARTSCHICK, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Rumania. It is pretty well built, and the streets clean and broad; has a great trade, and seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24. 40. E. lat. 42. 19. N.

BASIL, **BASLE**, or **BALE**, the capital of the canton of Basil, in Swisserland. It is a large, rich, populous city, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Swisserland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined together by a handsome bridge. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, 220 streets, six large squares, and forty-six fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The lesser stands in a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, particularly the picture done by Holbein, which represents the passion of Christ, are much admired by travellers. The library contains a prodigious number of books, as well in manuscript as printed: and there is a rich collection of medals, among which there are several exceeding scarce. The clocks here always go an hour too fast, because they did so on the day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was disconcerted. This town is surrounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and bastions, and yet it is not a strong place. The art of making paper is said to have been invented here. It is 175 miles N. by W. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BASILICATA, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron; Cerenza is the capital town. It lies between the Capitanata, Citerior Calabria, Terra di Bari, and the gulph of Tarento.

* **BASILIGOROD**, a town of the Russian empire, in the Muscovite Tartary, seated on the right side of the river Wolga, at its confluence with the Sura.

* **BASILIPOTAMO**, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulph of Calochina. It was called Eurotas by the ancients.

BASILUZZO, an island of the Tuscan Sea. It is one of those called Lipari, and is not above two miles in circumference; and without inhabitants.

BAS

BASINGSTOKE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; Wednesday in Whitsun week, for trifling matters; and on October 19, for cattle and hiring servants. There are also two fairs on Basingstoke-downs, on Easter Tuesday, and September 21, for cattle, and cheese. It is a corporation, and a great thoroughfare-town on the western road; seated on a small brook, 35 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 48 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

* **BASKARIA**, a country of Moscovite Tartary, bounded on the N. by the Tartars of Tumen, and on the E. by those of Barikinskoi, and by the territories of Abli; on the S. by the mountains of Sor-tora, and on the W. by the duchy of Bulgaria.

BASQUES, a small territory of France, towards the Pyrean mountains. It comprehends Labour, Lower Navarre, and the district of Soule.

BASS, a small island or rock in the sea, near Dunbar in Scotland, steep and inaccessible on all sides, except to the south-west, and even there it is with great difficulty that a single man can climb up with the help of a rope or ladder. It is supplied with water by a spring at the top, and in the summer-season is quite covered with sea-fowl, especially Solan-geese or gannets, which come hither to breed. The people in the neighbourhood catch the young in great numbers; they sell the meat for dainties, and turn the feathers to good account. This remarkable rock, which rises to a great height above the water, contains a small warren for rabbits, and affords pasture for a few sheep. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

BASSAM. See **BACAIM**.

* **BASSANO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Vincentino, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

BASSE, or **BASS**, a town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, on the confines of Artois, well known by the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is seated on a canal which runs to Deule, 13 miles S. W. of Lille, and 10 N. of Arras. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

BASSE TERRE, part of the island of St. Christopher's, formerly occupied by the French, till yielded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. St. Christopher's is one of the Caribbee islands.

BASSIGNANA, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated at the confluence

B A T

At the rivers Po and Tanaro, famous for a battle fought near it on November 25, 1745.

BASTONI, a small territory of France, partly in Champagne, and partly in Barrois, of which Chomonte is the capital. It is extremely fertile in all things necessary for life, and has plenty of wood.

BASTIA, a sea-port town of Albany, in European Turkey, over-against the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamo. Lon. 20. 20. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

BASTIA, the capital of the island of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the English and the male-contents in 1745; but it was retaken by the Genoese some time afterwards. It is seated on the eastern part of the coast, 8 miles E. of Florenzo, 110 S. by E. of Genda. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

BASTIMENTOS, small islands near Terra Firma, in S. America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. In one of these there is an excellent spring, and the country is good, and inhabited by the American natives tributary to Porto-Bello.

BASTION OF FRANCE, a fortress on the coast of Barbary in the kingdom of Tunis, where there is a considerable fishery for coral; the country produces corn, leather, wax, and horses; it belongs to France.

BASTIOGNE, a small town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 25 miles N. W. of Luxemburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

BASVILLE, a sea-port town of the island of Martinico, built by the French.

BATACALA, a small kingdom of the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar. It had a very large town of the same name, standing on a little river about four miles from the sea; but there is now nothing left worth notice, except ten or eleven small pagods, covered with copper and stone. The country produces a good deal of pepper; and the English had a factory here, till murdered by the natives, because an English bull-dog had killed a consecrated cow.

BATACALA, a fortified town and castle, on the E. coast of Ceylon, in the East-Indies. The Dutch drove away the Portuguese, and possessed part of this country. Lon. 81. 3. E. lat. 7. 55. N.

BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, seated upon the Danube, 70 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

BATAVIA, a handsome, large, and very

B A T

strong town of Asia, in the island of Java, and kingdom of Bantam; the capital of all the Dutch settlements and colonies in the East-Indies. The fort, or citadel, is built at a little distance from the town, of stone, brought from Europe. Besides this, they have other forts about the city, to defend it from all insults. In general the place is very beautiful, and built with white stone; and they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in these parts; particularly a great number of Chinese, till many thousands of them were massacred in cold blood in 1741, and their wealth confiscated by the Dutch. It is the residence of the general governor of all the Dutch colonies in the East-Indies, who continues but three years, and is replaced by another, sent by the United Provinces. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the East-Indies are laid up here till they are exported to the places of their destination. There is always a fleet here, sufficient to maintain their power in these parts, and hinder other nations from molesting their trade, particularly in spices, which they have all to themselves. The harbour is excellent, and seated on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, N. W. of Borneo. Lon. 106. 31. E. lat. 6. 10. S.

BATH, a town or city of Somersetshire, with the title of an earldom, and two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 3, and June 29, for cattle. It is famous for its hot baths, which draw every year a great number of polite company, partly for the sake of recovering their healths, and partly for diversion. It is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a bottom surrounded by steep hills. Of late years it has been adorned with very handsome public and private buildings, particularly a magnificent hospital for the benefit of the poor, who go thither for the sake of the waters. The springs, or wells, are distinguished by the names of the Crofts-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's bath. It is 12 miles E. S. E. of Bristol, and 108 W. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

BATHA, **BATH**, or **BACHIA**, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube; 38 miles E. of Eszék, and 110 S. S. E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

BATMONSTER, a town of Hungary, in the

B A V

the county of Bath, seated on the E. bank of the river Danube.

BARTTEL, a town in the county of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, and two fairs, on Whitfun-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, and pedlar's ware. It is seated in a dirty part of the county, and famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066. It is twenty-two miles E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. o. 33. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N. banks of the Meuse, almost opposite to Ravenstein, ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

* **BATTLEFIELD**, a village in Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Piercy, surnamed Hotspur. It has one fair on August 2, for horned cattle and sheep; is governed by a constable, and consists of about 400 houses and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long broad street paved; but no manufactory. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

* **BATUSABER**, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, seated on the S. part of the peninsula of Malacca.

BAVARIA, a considerable country of Germany, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate; on the E. by Austria, the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, and the bishoprick of Passau; on the S. by the bishoprick of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Isar, and the Lech. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures; but the country having little trade is poor. It is divided into the upper and lower; and the duke is one of the electors since the year 1623. We must not confound the duchy of Bavaria with the circle of that name, which is much more extensive, comprehending, besides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, the bishoprick of Freisinguen, Bressau, and Ratibsen, and the duchy of Neuburg: bounded on the E. and S. by the circle of Austria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate of Bavaria is part of Norrgaw, and whose capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town of the province of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, to

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which the French retired after the terrible battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, wherein more men were killed than in any during that war. It is three miles S. W. of Malplaquet, and twelve S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 52. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

BAVOES, a small town of France, in Anjou; famous for a battle fought here in 1424, and seated on the river Coesnon. 18 miles E. of Angers. Lon. o. 1. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

* **BAUGE**, a town of France, in Bresse, pleasantly seated on a fruitful hill, with the title of a marquise; three miles from Maçon. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* **BAUGENCI**, a town of France, in Proper Orleansnois, with an Augustine abbey.

* **BAUME**, St. a mountain in France, in Provence, between Marseilles and Toulon. Mary Magdalen is said to have died here, on which account it is much frequented.

* **BAUME-LES-NOYES**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a rich nunnery, seated on the river Doux, 15 miles N. E. of Besançon. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, the entrance of which is 20 paces wide, and after descending 300 paces, a gate of a grotto is seen, twice as large as that of a city. It is 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and is covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. There is also a small brook, frozen in summer, but not in winter, and at the bottom are stones that perfectly resemble candied citron-peel. When the peasants perceive a mist proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Lon. 6. 24. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* **BAUMEN**, or **BAUMAN**, a cave of Germany, in Lower Saxony, about a mile from Wernigerode, and 18 from Goslar. The entrance through a rock is so narrow, that not above one person can pass at a time. There are several paths in it, which the peasants have disturbed in searching for the bones of animals, which they sell for unicorns horns. Some think it reaches as far as Goslar; but, be that as it will, it is certain the skeletons of men have been found there of the common size, who are supposed to have been lost in the turnings and windings. Not far from the entrance is a brook that falls from a rock, whose water is reckoned good for the stone.

BAUSE, or **BAURKO**, a small, but important town in the duchy of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a strong castle built on a rock. It was taken by the Swedes

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Sweden in 1625, and by the Russians in 1705; after a bloody battle between them and the Swedes. It is seated on the river Muser, 13 miles S. E. of Myrtaw. Lon. 23. 56. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* **BAUTRY**, or **BAUTRYX**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire on the borders of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and November 22, for cattle and horses. It stands on the road from London to York, and has been long noted for mill-stones and grind-stones, brought hither by the river Idle, on which it is seated. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Doncaster, and 153 N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

* **BAUTZEN**, or **BUDISSEN**, a considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony, with a strong citadel. The protestants as well as the papists have the free exercise of their religion. It stands on the river Sprehe, thirty miles E. of Dreiden, and sixty-five N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **BAUX**, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a marquise; seated on a rock, at the top of which is a strong castle; 10 miles E. by N. of Arles. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

* **BAYA**, or **BAJA**, a small town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated on the Danube, 32 miles N. of Essek. Lon. 19. 59. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

* **BAYEUX**, a considerable town of France, in Normandy, and capital of Bessin, with a rich bishop's see. The cathedral church is accounted the finest in that province; its front and three high steeples are said to be the best in France, that in the middle contains the town clock. There are 17 parish churches in the town and suburbs, besides seven convents, three for men, and four for women. The inhabitants are laborious, and addicted to trade. It is seated on the river Aar, four miles from the English Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

* **BAYON**, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle, twelve miles S. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

* **BAYON**, or **BAYONA**, a town of Galicia, in Spain, seated on a small gulph of the Atlantic ocean, about twelve miles from Tuy. It has a very commodious harbour; and the country about it is fertile. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

* **BAYONNE**, an episcopal city of Gascony, in France; seated 3 miles from the sea, at the confluence of the rivers Nive and

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Adour; the first washes its walls, and the second divides it into two unequal parts, an excellent harbour renders this town a place of great trade. In the suburbs of St. Eprit is a bridge leading to the smaller part of the town, called Little Bayonne, separated from the other by the Nive; by which vessels come up to the middle of the town. There are chains that shut up the avenues. The cathedral church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but has nothing remarkable in it, except the shrine of St. Leon, patron of the town. The new castle defends the harbour, is seated at the mouth of the Nive, and flanked with six large round towers; near it is the college, and in the high-street of Little Bayonne the Capuchins and Dominicans have their convents. There is also a castle in Great Bayonne, which consists of four low round towers, but very thick, with ditches full of water, and the walls mounted with 18 great number of cannon. The Dutch take a great quantity of wine every year in exchange for spices. Bayonne is the capital of Labour, 25 miles S. W. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 43. 29. N.

* **BAZADOIS**, a province of France, in Guienne, which makes part of Lower Gascony; lying between Proper Guienne, Agenois, and Condomois. It is a barren, heathy country; the capital is Bazas.

* **BAZAS**, a town of France, and the capital of the Bazadois, with a very ancient bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, whose foot is washed with a small river, 5 miles from the river Garonne, and 35 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 44. 22. N.

* **BAZIEGES**, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the territory of Toulouse, between the city of Toulouse and Carcassone.

* **BAZOUCHE**, a town of France, in Lower Perch, seated on the river Coire. * **BAZZANO**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, situated in the territory of Aquila, and in the ulterior Abruzzo. It was formerly called Ausidus.

* **BEACHY-HEAD**, a promontory on the coast of Suffex between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in June 1690. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

* **BEACONSFIELD**, a town in Bucks with a small market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on February 13, and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows, and sheep. It stands on an eminence on the road from London to Oxford, and has several good inns; contains about 100 well-built houses, and is eight miles N. W. of the bridge

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bridge, and 27 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

* **BEALT, BEALTH, or BULTH**, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, with a large market on Mondays and Saturdays for provisions. There are also three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, and consists of about 100 houses, whose inhabitants have a trade in stockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, and 92 S. of Chester. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

* **BEAMINSTER, or BEMINSTER**, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on September 19, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is a pretty place, seated on the river Bert, 15 miles W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

* **BEARALSTON**, a small town in Devonshire, that had a market on Thursdays, now disused; nor has it any fairs; but sends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 201. W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 50. 28. N.

* **BEARN**, a province of France, with the title of a principality; bounded on the E. by Bigorre, on the S. by Arragon, on the W. by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N. by Proper Gascony and Armagnac. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 484 towns and villages; is so populous, that, in 1695, the inhabitants amounted to 108,000; Pau is the capital town. The plains are pretty fertile; especially in pastures, and the hills are loaded with vines. The people are laborious, sober, active, and so desirous of gain, that vast numbers go to work in Spain every year, either to till the ground, get in the harvest, or follow their occupations; for the Spaniards themselves are very indolent and lazy.

* **BEAT**, a town of France, in the county of Comminges, seated at the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Pique, 10 miles S. E. of St. Bertrand. All the houses are built with marble, which is here more common than free stone. Lon. 0. 52. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

* **BEAUBEC**, an abbey of France, in Normandy, eight miles N. W. of Gournay. * **BEAUCAIRE**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for a fair kept yearly, on July 22. It is seated on the banks of the river Rhone, 10 miles E. of Nismes, and 12 S. W. of Avignon. Lon. 4. 39. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

* **BEAUCE**, a province of France, lying

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between the isle of France, Blaisois, and Orlannois. It is so very fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris; Chartres is the capital town.

* **BEAUFORT**, a town of France, in Anjou, with a castle, near the river Authion. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated 15 miles E. of Angers. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 47. 36. N.

* **BEAUFORT**, a village in France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a castle; seated on the river Boir, three miles from Reims.

* **BEAUFORT**, a town of Italy, in Savoy, seated on the river Oron, 12 miles N. E. of Montiers. Lon. 6. 28. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **BEAUVIEU**, a small handsome town of France, formerly the capital of Beaujolais, with a castle famous for its antiquity. It is seated on the river Ardier, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles W. of Saone. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 46. 9. N.

* **BEAUJOLAIS**, a district of France, bounded on the S. by Proper Lannou, on the W. by Foiez, on the N. by Burgundy, and on the E. by the principality of Dombes. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; Villa Franche is the capital town.

* **BEAULIEU**, a village in Hampshire, four miles S. W. of Southampton, with two fairs, on April 16, and September 4, for horses and cattle.

* **BEAULIEU**, an abbey of France, in Champagne, five miles S. of Clermont, in Argonne.

* **BEAULIEU**, the name of two small towns in France. One of which is in Touraine, seated on the river Indre, with the title of a barony and a Benedictine abbey. The other is in Turenne, on the river Dordogne, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **BEAUMARIS**, a town of Anglesea, in North Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on February 13, Holy Thursday, September 19, and December 19, all for cattle. It stands on the freight of Menay, and was fortified with a castle, by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and 21 common-council men, and sends one member to parliament. Here the general quarter-sessions are held, and the county jail is kept. It lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade, by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheese. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, and 241 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

* **BEAUMONT**, a town of the Netherlands, in

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in Hainault, on the confines of the territory of Liège. It was ceded to the French in 1614, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle. It is seated between the rivers Maese, and Sambre, 10 miles E. of Maubeuge. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

• **BEAUMONT-SUR-ORIE**, a town in the Isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, with a bridge over the river Oise, 107 miles N. E. of Paris, and 20 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 56. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

• **BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER**, a town of France in Upper Normandy, 22 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

• **BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE**, a town of France in Maine, 20 miles N. of Mans, and 15 S. of Alençon. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 48. 4. N. There are several other towns of the same name in France.

• **BEAUMONT**, a village in Switzerland, in the territory of Vaud; seated between the river Orb and Mount Jura, and the chief of a small government, depending on the canton of Bern.

• **BEAUNE**, a handsome town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine, and for an hospital founded here in 1443. It had a strong castle built by Lewis XII. which was demolished by Henry IV. It is seated in a fruitful country, 25 miles S. W. of Dijon. Lon. 4. 47. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

• **BEAUFORT, or PORTO-HEAMOSO**, a fort and harbour of St. Domingo, one of the Caribbee Islands; it stands on the S. side, and to the W. of the town of St. Domingo.

• **BEAUVAIS**, an episcopal city, in the Isle of France, and capital of Beauvoisis. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Peter, and much admired for its fine architecture. It contains a great number of relics, and a library of curious books. There are several other churches, among which is St. Stephen, remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged by the English in 1443 to no purpose, and in 1472 by the duke of Burgundy, with an army of 80,000 men. In the latter, the women signified themselves under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, who set up a standard, yet preserved in the church of the Jacobins. The duke was obliged to raise the siege; and, in memory of the women's exploits, they walk first in a procession on the 10th of July, the anniversary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the river Thérin, 53 miles S. of Amiens, and 42 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

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• **BEAUVAIS**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Picou, 10 miles E. of Montauban. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

• **BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER**, a maritime town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a marquise; 23 miles S. W. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

• **BEAUVOSIS**, a territory of France, formerly part of Picardy, now of the Isle of France; Beauvais is the capital.

• **BEBELINGUEN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds; 10 miles N. W. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

• **BEC**, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on a tongue of land, at the confluence of two rivers, with a rich, large, and handsome Benedictine abbey; 18 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

• **BECANOR**, a town of India, in Asia, seated on the river Ganges, and capital of the territory of Bacar; 160 miles E. of Delli, and 420 N. W. by N. of Calcutta. Lon. 83. 3. E. lat. 28. 20. N.

• **BECLES**, a town in Suffolk, with a good market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Holy Thursday, June 29, and October 2, for petty chapmen; as also on July 15, for toys. It is a large town, with a handsome church, and a tall bulky steeple, seated on an eminence some distance from the church; 12 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, and 107 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

• **BECHIN**, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name. It was taken by general Bequoi, and burnt, in 1619; and is seated on the river Lausnice, 10 miles S. of Tabor, and 55 S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

• **BECKLY**, a village in Suffex, 6 miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with two fairs, on Easter-Thursdays, and December 26.

• **BECKUM**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, seated at the source of the river Verfe, 20 miles S. E. of Munster, and 14 W. by N. of Lipstadt. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

• **BECSANGIL**, a province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, on the W. by the sea of Marmora, on the S. by Proper Natolia, and on the E. by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia; the principal town is Bursa.

• **BEDARIEUX, or BEC-D'ARIEUX**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Béziers, seated on the river Ode,

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10 miles N. of Bebers. Lon. 3. 20. E. at 43. 39. N.

* BEDAS, a people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon, who inhabit a large forest near the sea, and in the N. E. part of the island. They are savages, but very skilful in shooting with a bow. They have neither towns nor villages, and live by hunting, and the honey they find in the forest.

* BEDGELERT, a village of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with two fairs, on August 18, and December 23, for cattle.

BEDL, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a good market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, July 5, 6, for horned cattle, horses, millinery goods, and sheep; on October 10, 11, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather; on Tuesday sevennight before Christmas, for horned cattle and sheep. It is a small place, seated on a little brook, 10 miles S. E. of Richmond, and 24 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

* BEDER, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, 100 miles N. of Golconda, and 190 S. of Auran-gabad. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordshire, with two markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, August 21, October 12, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. Bedford is seated on the river Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with two gates, one at each end, to stop the passage occasionally. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two sergeants at mace. The Tuesday market is on the south-side for cattle; and that on Saturday, on the north-side, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 47 N. by W. of London. It has the title of duchy, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 9. 30. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in the diocese of Lincoln, 24 miles long and 16 broad. It contains 12,170 houses, 67,350 inhabitants, 116 parishes, 10 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. It is a pleasant inland county, and diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw goods.

BEDWIN-MAGNA, a village of Wiltshire, 5 miles S. W. of Hungerford, which

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has neither market nor fairs, but is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. Some tell us it was a considerable place in the time of the Saxons, and that the traces of fortifications are still remaining. It is 74 miles W. of London.

BEDWIST, a sort of wandering Arabs that inhabit the deserts of Arabia. There are also some of the same stock in the deserts of Africa; they live in tents in both places, and frequently shift their abodes in search of grass and water. They frequently rob caravans, when they happen to be the stronger party. The principal men are called Emirs and Saicks.

BEFORT, a small, but strong town, the capital of Suagaw, in Alsace, ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Montbéliard, and 28 W. of Basil. Lon. 6. 34. E. lat. 47. 36. N. There is not above 100 houses in this town, and 700 inhabitants; but it is important, on account of the great road by this place to Alsace from Franche-Compte. The fortifications were greatly augmented by Lewis XIV.

* BELGA, or BGGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, seated in a territory abounding in corn. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

BELJA, a pretty large and strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated near a lake of the same name; 18 miles S. of Evora, and 72 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 49. W. lat. 37. 58. N.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, a part of Upper Saxony; 19 miles N. of Weimar. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine; five miles N. of Port Lewis, and six S. W. of Rastadt. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

BELLA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by those of Tra-os-Montes, and Entre-Douro-e-Minho; on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura; on the E. by Spanish Estremadura; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.

* BELBROUGHTON, a village in Worcester-shire, 3 miles N. W. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on the first Monday in April, and on Monday before October 18, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. BEL-

BENEVENTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria: seated on a mountain, eight miles from the sea, and 12 S. W. of San Severino. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

BENICHAM, **ST. PAUL'S**, a village in Essex, a mile S. E. of Clare, with one fair, 24 November, for cattle and toys.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on the river Alcaniz, 26 miles S. of Saragossa. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 41. 33. N.

BELCHOLE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 7. 29. W. lat. 54. 26. N.

BELEM, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, seated on the north-side of the Tago, about a mile from Lisbon, designed to defend the entrance to that city; and there all the ships that sail up the river must bring to. Here they enter the kings and queens of Portugal.

BELLEME, a town of France, in Perche, 10 miles S. of Montagne, and 75 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 6. 42. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

BELLESTAT, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the county of Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, as pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELZERO, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is 270 miles N. E. of Novogorod, and 210 N. of Moscow. Lon. 37. 40. E. lat. 59. 35. N.

BELFAST, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and county of Antrim; seated on Carrickfergus bay; it has a good trade, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 5. 32. W. lat. 54. 46. N.

BELFORD, a post town in Northumberland, in the road from York to Berwick, with two fairs, on Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and August 23, for black cattle, sheep, and horses. It is a good thoroughfare, and 16 miles S. of Berwick.

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany, in East-Pomerania, in the province of Cassubia, 15 miles from Colbert, and 55 miles N. E. of Stetin; subject to Prussia. Lon. 25. 53. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name; seated on the river Donets. Lon. 38. 36. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

BELGOROD, a strong town of Bessarabia in European Turkey, seated at the mouth

of the river Niester on the Black Sea, 11 miles S. E. of Bender.

BELGRADE, a strong and famous town of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. It is situated on a low hill, which reaches as far as the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It was a large and important place, and has been several times taken and retaken by the Christians and Turks: It was taken last by Prince Eugene, in August 1717, and was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks, after demolishing the walls, so that now they are in possession of all Servia. It is 265 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 400 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 21. 2. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

BELGRADE, a small, but handsome town of Romania, in European Turkey, seated on the straits of Constantinople, 20 miles N. of that city. Lon. 29. 9. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

BELGRADO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, subject to Venice; seated near the Tojamenta, 10 miles from Udine, and 19 from Concordia. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

BELLAC, a town of France, in the Marche, seated on the Unicorn, 20 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

BELCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, 22 miles S. W. of Sligo. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 54. 1. N.

BELLE, a town in the French Netherlands, nine miles S. W. of Xypres. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BELLEARD, a strong place of France, in Roussillon, above the defile of Peruis, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is fortified, and an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. Lon. 2. 56. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

BELLEGARDE, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, with the title of a duchy. It is about 12 miles below the town of St. Jean de Laune, and 15 N. E. of Chalon. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of France, 15 miles from the coast of Brittany, almost over against Port Louis. It is about 15 miles long, and five broad; divided into four parishes, one of which is that of Palais, a small fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored by the late treaty; is diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and pleasant fertile plains. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

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BELLE-ISLE, an island of North-America, lying at the mouth of the freight between the country of the Eskimaux, or New-Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland; the passage between them is called the freight of Belle-Isle. Lon. 55. 25. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

BELLE-VILLE, a town of France, in Boujolois, seated near the river Saone, five miles N. of Ville-Franche, and eight S. E. of Beaujeu. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

BELLEY, or **BELLAY**, a town of France, capital of Bugey, with a bishop's see. It was ceded to France, by the duke of Savoy, in 1601; is seated near the river Rhone, 12 miles N. of Chambery, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

BELLINGHAM, or **BELLINGHAM**, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, one fair, on Saturday after September 15, for black horned cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen-cloths. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Hexham, and 290 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 55. 10. N.

BELLINZONA, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swiss possess in that country. It is seated on the river Jesino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore, and is fortified with two strong castles, formerly joined together by a wall flanked with towers; but the Swiss have demolished part thereof. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

BELLUNO, a handsome, but small town of Italy, the capital of the Bellunese, in the territories of Venice, and a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alpine mountains on the river Piave, 15 miles N. E. of Feltri, and 15 N. W. of Ceneda. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

BELLUNESE, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadolina, Feltrino, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has good iron-mines. Belluno is the only considerable place.

BELMONTE, a town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria; seated on the coast of the Tuscan sea, ten miles W. of Cozenza. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

BELT, the Great, a famous freight of Denmark, between the island of Zealand and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic sea. This freight is not so commodious, nor so much frequented, as the Sound. In 1653, this freight was frozen over so hard,

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that Charles-Gustavus, King of Sweden, marched over it with a design to take Copenhagen.

BELT, the Lesser, lies to the W. of the Great Belt, between the island of Funen and the coast of Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

BELTON, a village in Leicestershire, seven miles W. of Loughborough, with one fair, on Monday after Trinity week, for horses, cows, and sheep, but principally for horses.

BELTON, a village in Lincolnshire, two miles N. of Grantham, with one fair for flax and hemp.

BELTZ, or **BÉLZO**, a town of Poland, in Red-Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name; seated on the confines of Upper Volhinia, among marshes, 30 miles N. of Leopold. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

BELTZ, or **BELZO**, a province of Poland, in Red-Russia, bounded by that of Leopold on the S. by Chelm on the N. by Little Poland on the E. and by Volhinia, on the W. Beltz is the capital town.

BELVEDERE, a considerable town of Greece, and capital of a province of the same name in the Morea. This province lies on the western coast of the sea, and is the most fertile and rich in all the Morea. The place is charmingly seated, 17 miles N. E. of Chirenzà, and 17 S. of Patras. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 0. N. It is subject to the Turks; and our raisins called Belvederes, come from thence.

BEMBER, a chain of mountains, dividing India from Tartary.

BEMSTER, or **BEMISTER**, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on September 19, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on the river Bert, 14 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; seated on the frontiers of Catalonia, 17 miles N. E. of Balastro, and 27 N. of Lerida. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and Terra-di Campos, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Ela, thirty-seven miles S. of Leon, and twenty-five S. E. of Astorga. Lon. 5. 7. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

BENCOOLEN, a fort and town of Astræa, on the S. W. coast of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. About a quarter

quarter of a mile from the sea stands an Indian village, whose houses are small and low, and built on posts. The natives have a swarthy complexion, and their stature is slender and frail. They are very desirous of trade; but when affronted, treacherous and revengeful. There are a few smiths among them; but most of them are carpenters and fishermen. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanos in the island. The air is unwholesome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce lightning, thunder, and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable; indeed all provisions, except fruit, are pretty scarce. The chief trade is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. There are frequent bickerings betwixt the natives and the factory, to the no small injury of the East-India company. The factory was once entirely deserted, and if the natives had not found their trade decrease, they would scarce ever have been invited there again. Lon. 102. 5. E. lat. 3. 49. S.

BENDERMASSSEN, a town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 113. 50. E. lat. 2. 40. S.

BENDER, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, seated on the river Niefter, 200 miles N. W. of Bencorod, and 100 S. by E. of Bracklaw. It is remarkable for the residence of Charles XII. King of Sweden, who retired hither after he had been defeated by the Russians at Pultowa. He was maintained by the Turks here several years, till he was at last forced from thence to a place near Adrianople, where he remained another year; after which he returned to his own dominions. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

BENEDDETTO, ST. a considerable town of Italy, in the Mantuan, thirty-five miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

* BENESOUFF, a town of Africa, in Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax. It is seated on the western shore of the Nile, the residence of a bey, and the mosques give it a grand look. It is 50 miles S. of Cauro. Lon. 31. 10. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

BENEVENTO, a handsome, large, and rich city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Ulterior Principate, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, and particularly in 1688, when the archbishop, afterwards Pope Be-

nedict XIII. was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the Pope, and seated in a delightful and fertile valley near the confluence of the rivers Saboro and Caloro, 15 miles from Capua, and 35 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 57. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in Alsace, whose fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is seated on the river Ill, 12 miles S. W. of Straßburgh, and seven N. of Scheldt. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

BENGAL, a country of Asia, in lat. lying near the mouth of the river Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna and Jessat; on the E. by the kingdoms of Arracan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and the province of Orissa; and on the W. by the provinces of Narvar and Malva; being about 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. In this province the English, Dutch, and French, have factories, and the principal of that of the English is called Calcutta, or Fort William. The country has the same advantage as Egypt, being annually overflowed by the Ganges. The inhabitants are chiefly Gentoos, who women had a custom of burning themselves with their dead husbands; but this practice is now greatly restrained, by the authority of the Great Mogul. It is governed by a nabob, one of whom lately took Fort St. George, and committed great cruelties among the people of the factory; but he has since been deposed, and killed, and there is now a friend to the English in his room. In general, Bengal is a fruitful, pleasant country, by some esteemed a sort of earthly paradise, and lies very convenient for carrying on a trade with the parts round about it, and for purchasing their various commodities and manufactures.

* BENIARAX, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a soil abounding with corn, honey, and pastures. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

BENIN, a large town, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa. Some give it the title of a city, which it does not deserve, though the streets are vastly long and broad, in which markets are kept for cows, cotton, elephants' teeth, and European ware. It was formerly very close built, and very populous, as appears from the ruins of the houses; but at present they stand widely distant from each other, are all built with clay-walls, and covered with

th reeds, straw, or leaves, having no one in the country. The women here are kept greatly in subjection; for, besides their household affairs, they are obliged to attend the markets, and till the ground. The king's court, which makes a principal part of the town, is seated in a very large plain, with no other houses near it; but as nothing remarkable, except the extent of ground on which it stands. The river of Benin is extremely large and wide at the mouth; but how far it extends up the country, is not certainly known. The land about it is low and marshy, and is always adorned with great numbers of trees. Upon this account it is infested with musquitoes, which are extremely troublesome to strangers, and sting them so severely, that their faces can hardly be known by their acquaintance. It is a very fatal country to the Europeans; for no ships ever arrive here, without losing a great part of their company. The natives dress all alike with a long cloth wrapped about their middle, which only differs in goodness, according to their quality: but their children all go naked; the boys till they are twelve years of age, and the girls till they are fit for marriage. The men have as many wives as their circumstances will allow, and take care to keep them from their own countrymen; but are so far from jealousy of the Europeans, that they will often bring them into their company, and leave them behind. If a negro lies with another man's wife, and is found out, he forfeits all his goods to the husband, and the wife is punished severely with a cudgel. The custom of circumcision is here universally practised, though there is no other reason to be given for it, than that their ancestors have done it before them. The government of this country is vested in the king, and three great men under him; and each province has its particular governor. They have a sort of religion; but it is so absurd and perplexed, that it is almost impossible to describe it: however, it is certain that every thing extraordinary is esteemed as a god, and they make offerings to it accordingly. These are sometimes a few boiled yams mixed with oil, which they lay before the image: sometimes they offer a cock; but the idol must be contented with the blood, for they eat the flesh themselves. They have a sort of sabbath every fifth day, which the great men observe by killing cows, sheep, and goats; and others are contented with cats, dogs, and chickens; but whatever is then killed, is distributed to the poor. The animals are the same

here as in other parts of Guinea, as well as the rest of the productions of this country. They have some sorts of manufactures, and are particularly skilful in weaving and dying, their cloths being made of cotton, which grows here in great plenty; and they export many thousand pieces every year to other places. The town is seated near the river, 37 miles N. W. of Coffo. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

* BENNINGTON, a village in Hertfordshire, four miles S. E. of Stevenage, with one fair, on June 29, for pedlar's ware.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and diocese of Mentz, seated on a rivulet, ten miles N. E. of Worms, and eight S. of Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

BENTHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to its own prince; seated on the river Vetch, 32 miles N. W. of Munster, and 37 W. of Osnaburg. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

* BENTLEY, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Stanless, with a fair on July 24, for cattle.

* BENTIVOGLIO, a small town and castle of Italy, in the territory of Bologna; 10 miles N. E. of Bologna, and 18 S. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 44. 37. N.

BENUELAG, a territory of Angola, in Africa, whose principal town is of the same name, and under the dominion of the Portuguese. The town is 300 miles N. of Cape Negro, and 120 S. of the island of Loango. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 11. 0. S.

BER, or BERE, a considerable river of Germany, in Allatra, which falls into the Rhine.

BERAR, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the kingdom of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, pulse, and poppies; from which last they extract opium. Sugar-canes grow here almost without cultivation. Shapour is the capital town.

* BARAUM, a royal town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 11 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

* BERBICE, a river of America, in Terra Firma, which falls into the N. sea, in 6. 30. degrees of south latitude. This is the only river in the country; it waters a great number of cotton plantations, and those of a plant called orellana, used in dying.

* BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, which

BER

which serves all the neighbourhood with salt; seated on the river Aa, ten miles S. W. of Salztzburg, Lon. 13. o. E. lat. 47 30. N.

* BERDOA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Grandga; seated in a very fertile plain, ten miles W. of the river Cour, and sixty-two S. E. of Grandga. Lon. 48. o. E. lat. 41. o. N.

* BERBERES, a people of Africa, who live in tents in the manner of the wild Arabs, in different parts of Barbary, particularly to the S. of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoly. Their principal riches consist in cattle.

BERENICE, a sea-port town of Egypt, at the bottom of the Red-Sea, now called Suez, which see.

BERE-REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fair. It is a small place, 12 miles E. by N. of Dorchester, and 123 S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

BERG, a territory of Germany, lying on the eastern banks of the Rhine, in the circle of Westphalia. It is full of woods and mountains, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It belongs to the Elector Palatine, and Dusseldorp is the capital town.

* BERGAMASCO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by the Bresian, the Valteline, and the Milanese. It is extremely populous and fertile. The inhabitants are very industrious, and they have manufactures in hardware and tannery. They have cattle, marble, and stones, of which they make mill-stones. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy, and Bergamo is the capital town.

BERGAMO, a large, populous, strong, and ancient town of Italy, in the territories of Venice, and capital of Bergamasco, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. The greatest part of the inhabitants have a swelling in their throats, called brochocele, owing to the badness of the water. It is 30 miles N. E. of Milan, and 40 N. of Cremona. Lon. 9. 47. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

BERGAS, a town of Romania in European Turkey, a Greek archbishop's see, and seated on the river Larissa, 40 miles S. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 41. 14. N.

BERGEN, a handsome and ancient seaport town of Norway, capital of the province of Bergenhuys and of all Norway, with a strong castle, a deep harbour, and a bishop's see. They carry on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish; but all their wheat is brought from other

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places. It is subject to Denmark, and lies 350 miles N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 60. 11. N.

BERGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of the ile of Rugen, subject to the Swedes; 12 miles N. E. of Stralsund. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 54. 21. N.

* BERGHENUS, the most western province of Norway, between the government of Aggerhus and the sea. Bergen is the capital town.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, and in the marquise of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, as well on account of the fortifications, as of the morafs with which it is surrounded. It has several times been besieged, to no purpose; but was taken by the French by assault in 1747, as they say; though most think, by treachery. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal, 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 13 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

BERGARAC, a very rich, populous, and trading town of France. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIII. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 45. o. N.

* BERG, ST. VINOX, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, fortified by marshal Vauban. It was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty, and is seated on the river Cosme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

BERG-ZABERN, a town of France, in Alsace, nine miles S. W. of Landau. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

BERKSHIRE, an English county, 17 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire and Surrey; and on the E. by Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 140 parishes, 12 market-towns, and 16,906 houses. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of White-Horse; and has the title of an earldom.

BERLIN, a large, strong, and handsome city of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy

ny of sciences, and an observatory, besides a superb arsenal. Its trade and buildings have been lately much improved, and there is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another from thence to the Elbe on the W. It has a communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea, and the German Ocean; seated on the river Spree, 42 miles N. W. of Francfort on the Oder, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

BERMUDA ISLANDS, a cluster of very small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded with rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the English, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of fish, fowl, and garden-stuff. The common employments of the inhabitants is in building sloops, and the making women's hats, well known in England by the name of Bermudas hats. They were discovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Somers was cast away upon them, and they belong to Britain ever since. Dean Berkeley intended to have founded an university here, but by mistake was carried to New-England, which prevented his design. Lon. 63. 28. W. lat. 32. 35. N. Some travellers talk of spiders webs so strong here, that they will catch small birds.

BERN, the capital town of the canton of Bern in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, and seated in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. It is 15 miles N. E. of Friburgh, 45 S. of Basle, and 70 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

* **BERN**, a canton of the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, being about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. The government consists in two councils, called the Great and the Little; and the two chiefs of the Great are called *Aoyers*. It is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. This last is most commonly called the country of Vaud. The German territory is divided into 35 governments, and the country of Vaud into 13. The religion is Calvinism, and Bern the capital town.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, subject to the house of Austria, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

BERNARD, THE GREAT ST. a mountain of Switzerland and Savoy, between Valais and Val-d'Aost, at the source of the rivers Drance and Doria. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for three days, without any distinction of religion.

* **BERNARD**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

BERNAY, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is a trading place, and seated on the river Carantone, 20 miles S. E. of Lisieux, and 30 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

* **BERNBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper-Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sava, 20 miles W. of Dessau, and 22 S. W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

BERN-CASTEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a castle, built in 1277. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the river Moselle, between Trarbach and Welden.

* **BERRE**, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a barony, seated on a lake of the same name, in the diocese of Arles. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

BERRI, a province of France, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by the Orleannois, Blaisois, and Gatinois; on the E. by the Nivernois and the Bourbonnois; on the S. by the Bourbonnois, and La Marche; and on the W. by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Bourges is the capital town.

BERSELLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modenese; taken by Prince Eugene in 1702, and by the French in 1703, who were obliged to leave it in 1707. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Linza and Po, ten miles N. E. of Parma, and twenty-five S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 36. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* **BERSUIRE**, a town of France, in Lower Poitou, 12 miles S. W. of Thouars, Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 46. 52. N.

* **BERTINERO**, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, fifty miles N. E. of Florence, and fifty N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

BERTRAND, ST. an episcopal town of France,

H E S

France, in Gascony; and capital of the county of Comminges; seated on the river, forty-three miles S. of Auch, and twenty-five E. S. E. of Tarbes. Lon. o. 48. E. lat. 42. 56. N.

BERVIE, a sea-port and parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Merns, twenty-two miles S. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 56. 40. N.

BERTWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Friday in Trinity-week, for black cattle and horses. It is a town and county of itself, and is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being defended with walls, a castle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well-built; and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It is seated on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handsome bridge of 16 arches: it sends two members to parliament; and has the title of a duchy. It is 147 miles N. of York, 52 S. E. of Edinburgh, and 339 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

*** BERWICK-NORTH**, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth. It is thirty miles N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and twenty E. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 33. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

BERWICK, a shire in Scotland; bounded by the river Tweed on the S: by Lothian on the N: by the German Ocean on the E. and by Twiotdale on the W. It abounds with corn and grass, and has in it several seats of persons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteadder, Blackadder, Eye, and Ednebb. The principal place is the town and castle of Dunse, the best place for trade in the county. It sends two members to parliament, one for the burgh of Lauder, &c.

BESIERS, or **BEZIERS**, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and the title of a viscounty. It has a delightful situation, and the country it stands in is fertile in corn, oil, and excellent wine. It is seated on a hill near the river Orbe, and the royal canal, 8 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 12 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 43. 21. N.

*** BESIGHEIM**, a town of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, in Germany; seated at the confluence of the rivers Entz and Neckar, between Hailbron and Stutgard.

*** BESSARABIA**, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, lying between Moldavia, the Danube, the Black Sea, and Little Tartary.

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It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themselves by their cattle, husbandry, and robbing. Their religious manners, and customs, are like those of the Crim Tartars. When there are any tumults against them, they retire among the mountains near the Black Sea, where it is impossible to come at them, on account of the morasses and desiles. The most remarkable towns are Bender, Akerna, Keli, and Simield.

BETRICIA, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold-mines near it, 15 miles N. W. of Hermanstadt, and 90 E. of Toka. Lon. 23. 45. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, and on a bay of the sea, thirty-two miles N. E. of Compostella, and twenty S. of Ferrol. Lon. 7. 54. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

*** BETELFAGUI**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, famous for the vast quantity of coffee bought and sold there, being the mart where the country people bring their coffee to sell; and where the Europeans come, or at least send their factors, or brokers, to purchase it. It is 15 miles E. of the Red-Sea, and 100 N. of Mocha. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Palestine, in Asia, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, running from E. to W. and has a most delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. There is a church here, erected by the famous Helena, yet entire, in the form of a cross. On the sides are four rows of pillars, 10 in a row, each of one entire block of white marble, in many places beautifully speckled. The walls are covered with large squares of white marble almost to the top, and the rest adorned with Mosaic painting now almost defaced. Over the middle of the choir is a stately cupola, covered with lead, and adorned with Mosaic figures. The inside of this church is quite naked. Here is also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Naviry, wherein they pretend to shew the manger Christ was laid in; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents: a few poor Greeks still reside here; and, not far from thence is a monastery of the Franciscans, surrounded with walls. It is 6 miles S. of Jerusalem, Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 2 miles N. of Louvain, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BETHUNE, a town of France, in the county

county of Artois, with a castle, and several fortifications by marshal Vauban. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock by the river Bièvre, 20 miles E. of St. Omer's, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays, but no fair. It is seated on the confines of the county next to Cheshire, in a barren sandy soil, 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 142 on the same point from London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 53. 5. N.

BETLIS, a strong town of Asia, in Kurdistan; seated on a steep rock on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, but subject to its own bey, or prince, and a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 42. 50. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* BETRUS, a village of Merionethshire, in North Wales, 6 miles N. N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 16, June 22, August 12, September 16, and December 12, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* BETTYWAYS, a village in Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, 19 miles S. by E. of Aberconway, with two fairs, on May 15, and December 3, for cattle.

BETUNE, or BETAW, a territory of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Guelderland, between the river Rhine and Leck. The ground is very moist, and the rains often render the roads impassable. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

BEVEGUM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 17 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

BEVELAND, N. and S. two islands in the province of Zealand, between the eastern and western branches of the river Scheld, and part of the United Provinces.

BEVERGERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and diocese of Munster, 22 miles from that city.

BEVERLY, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Thursday before St. Valentine's day, Holy Thursday, July 5, and November 16, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is a large well-built town, having two parish churches, besides the minster, and sends two members to parliament; seated on the river Hull, and well inhabited by the better sort of people and tradesmen, 9 miles N. of Hull, and 179 N. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

BEVAVUNGEN, a town of Germany, and diocese of Paderborn, seated at the confluence of the rivers Beve and Westphalia, 22 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

BEWPLEY, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen-cloth; on December 20, for hogs only; and, on December 12, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen-cloth. It is pleasantly seated on the river Severn, is neat and well-built, enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, and caps, and lies 14 miles N. of Worcester, and 122 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

BEZANZON, an ancient handsome, large, and very strong town of France, in the French Comté, an archbishop's see, and an university. Here are several remains of Roman antiquities, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. It was taken by the French in 1674, and this and the whole province have remained in their hands ever since. It is 52 miles E. of Dijon, and 208 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

BEZIERS. See BESIERS.

BIAFAR, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river Los-Carnarones. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 6. 10. N.

* BIALOGOROD, or AKERMAN, a strong town of Besarabia, seated on the Lake Vidono, near the sea-side, 10 miles S. E. of the mouth of Neister, and 42 S. W. of Oczakow. Lon. 30. 10. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* BIANA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, remarkable for its excellent indigo, 50 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 80. 50. E. lat. 26. 30. N. BIERACH, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a large manufacture in fustians, and is seated in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Rala, 17 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 30 N. of Lindau. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

* BICERTE, a castle of the Isle of France, 2 miles from Paris, where they imprison madmen, beggars, vagabonds, pilferers, and young men who follow bad courses.

* BICESTER, or BURCESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Fridays, for cattle and sheep; and one fair, on August 5, for tanned leather and horses. It is

is a straggling place, and seated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, 13 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* **BIDACHE**, a town of France, in Lower Navarre, seated on the river Bidouze, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 43. 31. N.

* **BIDASOA**, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, which has its source in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the sea between Andaye and Fentarabia.

* **BIDFORD**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on February 14, July 18, and November 13, for cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Torridge, over which there is a large stone-bridge, with 24 arches. It is a large well-inhabited place, carries on a considerable trade, and is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, and 197 W. of London. Lon. 4. 10 W. lat. 51. 10. N.

* **BIEEZ**, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, seated on the river Wesołoke, 50 miles S. E. of Cracow, and 50 S. W. of Sandomir. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

BIEL. See **BIENNA**.

* **BIELA**, a town of the empire of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Opicha, 125 miles W. of Moscow. Lon. 33. 23. E. lat. 55. 50. N.

* **BIELA**, a town of Italy in Piedmont, and capital of the Bellese, near the river Cerva, twenty miles W. of Vercell, and 14 N. E. of Ivree. Lon. 7. 58. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

* **BIELO**, **OSERO**, or **BOLOZERO**. See **BELEZERO**.

* **BIELGOROD**, a town of Russia, and capital of a government of the same name, which is part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Cossacks. It is an Archbishop's see, and is seated on the river Donis.

* **BIELSK**, or **BIELSKO**, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the sources of the river Narew, one hundred miles N. E. of Warsaw, and fifty-five S. S. W. of Grodno. Lon. 23. 39. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

* **BIELSKO**, a town of Russia in the province of Smolensko, 80 miles N. E. of Smolensko, and 170 W. of Moscow. Lon. 33. 5. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

* **BIENNA**, a town of Switzerland, seated on a lake of the same name. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and

Friburg, 27 miles N. W. of Bern, 12 W. of Soleure, and 17 N. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

* **BIEROLIET**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield, or Beakelings, who invented the method of pickling herrings, died, in 1396. It is two miles north of Sluice, and 10 N. W. of Axel. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 51. 21. N.

* **BIETIGKHEIM**, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, and duchy of Württemberg. The country where it is seated produces excellent wine and fruits. It is near Beiskheim, Strutgard, and the strong cattle of Alperg.

* **BIGLESWADE**, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on February 13, the Saturday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, July 23, and October 28, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Ivel, over which it has a handsome stone-bridge. It is much more considerable than it was formerly, on account of the great northern road which runs through it, and has several commodious inns for travellers. It is one of the greatest barley markets in England, and lies 10 miles N. W. of Bedford, and 46 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

* **BIGORRE**, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Armagnac and Elzac; on the E. by the territory of Cominge; on the W. by Bearn; and on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains. Tarbes is the capital town.

* **BIHAEZ**, a strong town of the kingdom of Hungary, in Croatia; seated in an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S. E. of Carlostad. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

* **BILBOA**, a large, handsome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good frequented harbour; its exports are wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel; is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which a little below falls into the sea, 50 miles W. of St. Sebastian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

* **BILDESTON**, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, and Holy-Thursd. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and an Apapost meeting: is seated on the river Breton, and consists of about 400 low houses. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and

blankets, but, at present, almost the only business of the town is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. Lon. o. 55. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

BILEDULGERID, a large country of Africa, extending from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean; bounded by Barbary on the N. and Saara and the Desert on the S. The air is very hot, but wholesome; and though the soil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley, but little or no wheat. There are vast quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants drive a great trade. They have no considerable rivers; and the principal animals are camels, horses, and ostriches. The inhabitants are of two sorts, the original natives, and the Arabs. The latter live in tents, which they remove from one place to another for the convenience of pasture. Many of them rove in the Desert, and lie in wait to rob caravans, tho' they profess the Mahometan religion.

BIELEVLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensburg; seven miles S. E. of Ravensburg, and subject to the King of Prussia. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

BILLERICAY, a town in Essex, with a large market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on July 22, for horses, and on October 7, for cattle in general. It is seated on a hill, nine miles S. by W. of Chelmsford, and 23 E. of London. Lon. o. 31. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

BILLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, but it has a fair on Saturday after September 15, for black cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. It is 28 miles W. of Newcastle, and 286 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

BILLINGHURST, a village of Sussex, four miles S. S. W. of Horsham, with one fair on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep. Lon. o. 13. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

BILLON, a town of France, in Auvergne, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

BILSDEN, a small town in Leicestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 23, and July 25, for pewter, brass, and toys. It is nine miles S. E. of Leicester, and 91 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 51. W. lat. 52. 35. N.

BILSON, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, seated on the river Demur, eight miles W. of Maestricht, and 15 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 50. 50. N. Here the confederate army had their rendezvous, when the Duke of Marlborough went to attack the French; and

gained the battle of Ramillies in May 1706. It is subject to the house of Austria.

BIMINTI, one of the Luccaya Islands, in North America, near the Channel of Bahama. It is about eight miles in length, and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place. Lon. 79. 30. W. lat. 25. o. N.

BIMLIPATON, a sea-port town of Golconda, in the East-Indies, seated on the west-side of the Bay of Bengal. It lies about 12 miles to the N. of Vizagapatam, and the Dutch have a very small factory here, designed to buy up all the cloth manufactured by the inhabitants. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 18. o. N.

BINACAR, a village in Somersetshire, four miles N. E. of Wells, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for all sorts of cattle, and Whit-Tuesday, for cloth and horses.

BINAROS, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, remarkable for good wine. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. o. 35. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mean market on Wednesdays, but no fairs, seated in a bottom, and has two parish churches. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Lon. o. lat. 53. 30. N.

BINCH, a little fortified town of the Low Countries, in the county of Hainault, subject to the house of Austria; nine miles E. of Mons, and ten W. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

BINGAZI, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W. of Derna. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

BINCEN, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz; seated at the place where the river Nave falls into the Rhine, 35 miles W. of Mentz, and 25 S. E. of Coblentz. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

BINGHAM, a town of Nottinghamshire, seated in the vale of Belvoir, now a mean place, and its market, which is on Thursday, is small; but it has three fairs, on February 20 and 21, for horses, on the first Tuesday in May, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, and on November 8, chiefly for shoals and hogs. It is 8 miles E. of Nottingham. Lon. o. 56. W. lat. 52. 56. N.

BINGLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with two fairs, on January 25, for horned cattle, and on August 25, 6, 7, for horned cattle and linen cloth. It is seated on the river Aire, near Skipton; and

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Craven, 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

* **BINTAN**, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, to the S. of the peninsula of Malacca. Lon. 103. 50. E. lat. 1. 0. N.

* **BIRKO**, an island of Sweden, three miles from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a considerable market-town, and the royal seat of Birka.

* **BIRNEBURG**, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, seated on the river Kune, near its mouth, in the Gulph of Bothnia, 95 miles S. of Christianstad, and 75 N. of Abo. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 61. 42. N.

BIR, or **BEER**, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Dierbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides, seated on the eastern bank of the river Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a very pleasant and fruitful country. They have a particular kind of vultures so tame that they sit on the tops of the houses, and even in the streets, without fear of disturbance. It is 50 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 35. W. of Orfa. Lon. 36. 20. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

BIRKENFIELD, a town of Germany, and capital of the county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is seated near the river Nave, 22 miles S. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 47 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on the Thursday in Whitsun-week, and on October 10, for hardware cattle, sheep, and horses. It is no corporation, it being only governed by two consables, and two bailiffs; and therefore free for any person to come and settle there; which has contributed greatly to the increase, not only of the buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with the work-shops and warehouses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square, elegantly built. It has two churches; one, in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall spire; the other is a very grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it; in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes, one for each day in the week. It has also two

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cloppels; and meeting-houses for every denomination of dissenters. The houses in this town amount to about 6 or 7000, and their number is continually increasing. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, 40 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 109 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

* **BIRVIESCA**, a town of Spain in Old Castile, and capital of the small territory of Bureva, 15 miles N. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 42. 35. N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles S. E. of Mitau. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 56. 12. N.

* **BISACCIA**, a small handsome town of Italy, in the Ulterior Principato, and in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles N. E. of Conza, and 18 S. E. of Ariano. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

* **BISCARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Labra. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

BISCAY, a maritime province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the ocean, on the W. by Austria de Santillan, on the S. by Old Castile and the province of Alava, and on the E. by Guipuscoa. It is about 17 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and produces a good deal of corn in some places, and every where a large quantity of apples, oranges, and citrons. They have excellent fish, and all sorts of shell-fish from the sea, as also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayers are active, brave, and the best seamen of all Spain. They have a particular language, which has near affinity with any other in Europe. Bilbao is the capital town.

BISCAY, New, a province of North America, in Mexico, noted for its silver mines. The river De-las-Nallas runs through a great part of it. Lat. from 19 to 28. N.

* **BISCHOFFSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Mentz, seated on the river Tanber, near the frontier of Palatinia, two miles W. of Wurzburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

* **BISCHOFFS WERDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, three miles from Dresden.

* **BISCHOFFS ZELL**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in Turgau, with a castle, where the bishop's bailiff of Constanz resides. The inhabitants are independent, governed by a supreme council, and as all papists since 1529. It is seated on the river Thur, 22 miles S. of Constanz, and

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BISN. W. of St. Gall. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

BISCHWEILLEN, a fortress of Alsace, five miles W. of the river Rhine and Fort Lewis, in possession of the French. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BISEGLIA, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, seated near the Gulph of Venice, six miles from Trani. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

BISERTA, a sea-port town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, seated on the Mediterranean, near the place where Utica formerly stood; 37 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 240 W. of Algiers. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

BISHOPS-AUKLAND. See **AUKLAND-BISHOPS.**

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and five fairs, on Friday before Good Friday, the Friday after May-day, July 5, September 9, and November 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses; seated near the river Clun, is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and its market is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles W. of Worcester, eight E. of Montgomery, and 150 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembroke-shire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

BISHOPS-LYDIARD, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Taunton, with two fairs, on March 25, for bullocks, horses, and sheep, and September 8, for all sorts of toys.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a good market on Thursday, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, Corpus-Christi-day, and October 10, for horses and cattle; seated on the side of a hill, and has several goods inns; but the streets are not paved. It has a large church, one Presbyterian, and one Quakers meeting. Here was formerly a castle, called Weymore-castle, wherein a garrison was kept; but there are now no remains of it left. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 29 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

BISIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a mountain near the river Boecona, 18 miles N. of Cozana, and 133 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 38. N.

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BISLEY, a village in Gloucestershire, five miles W. N. W. of Cirencester, with two fairs, on April 23, and November 12, for black cattle, sheep, and horses.

BISNAGAR, a large and populous town of Asia in the East-Indies, and in a province of the same name, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is a famous inland town, and lies 112 miles S. of Golconda, and 240 S. E. of Goa. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 13. 28. N.

BISSAGOS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Negroland, in Africa, a little to the N. of Rio-Grande, and 200 miles to the S. of the river Gambia. The largest is about 100 miles in circumference, and inhabited by pagan negroes, who are glad to trade with strangers, and use them very well.

BISTRICZ, a handsome strong town of Transilvania, seated on a river of the same name, 242 miles N. E. of Colofwar. Lon. 25. 3. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

BITBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 27 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

BITCHZ, a fortified town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the same name, and seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwolbe, 17 miles W. of Wissemburg, and 30 N. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

BITETTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. Lon. 16. 59. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

BITHYNIA, anciently a part of Lesser Asia, near the Straights of Constantinople. It has no modern name.

BITO, a small kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the S. of the river Niger.

BITONTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, seated in a pleasant plain, eight miles S. of the Gulph of Venice, 10 S. W. of Bari, and 117 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 17. 1. E. lat. 41. 23. N.

BITTERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, between Hall and Wirtemberg.

BIVONA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazaro, seated upon a mountain, with the title of a duchy.

BIZU, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of the province of Escoura; seated on a mountain, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, figs, and nuts.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, in the province of Ulster,

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star, seven miles S. of Armagh. Lon. 6. 35. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle, horses, and toys, on September 30, for horses and small wares, and on October 21, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It has its name from the brook Blackwater, which runs through it; and is seated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preston, and 191 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

BLACK FOREST, a forest of Germany, in Suabia, extending from N. to S. between Ortnau, Brigaw, part of the duchy of Wirtemberg, the principality of Fultemburg, and towards the source of the Danube, as far as the Rhine above Basle. It is part of the Hyrcanian forest.

* **BLACKHEATH**, a village, near Greenwich, in Kent, with two fairs, on May 13, and October 11, for bullocks, horses, and toys.

* **BLACKMOOK**, a village in Essex, 7 miles S. W. of Chelmsford, and has one fair on August 20, for cattle in general.

BLACK SEA, formerly called the Euxine sea, lies between Europe and Asia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia, and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between Lon. 33. and 44. E. and from lat. 42. to 46. N. entirely surrounded by the Turkish dominions, who have the sole navigation of it. The Russians once made an attempt to trade upon this sea; but by late treaties they were obliged to give up all their fortresses upon it, and to abandon the navigation.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford, and discharging itself into Youghall bay.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the counties of Armagh, and falls into Loch-Neagh.

BLAIR OF ATHOL, a castle belonging to the duke of Athol, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1689, wherein the Lord Dundee was killed. It is seated on a small river which falls into the Tay, 12 miles N. W. of Dunkeld, 28 N. W. of Perth, and 70 N. by W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 56. 46. N.

BLAISOTS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Beauce, on the E. by Orleans, on the S. by Berri, and on the W. by Touraine. Blois is the capital town.

* **BLAKENEY**, a village in Gloucester-

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shire, with two fairs, on April 12, for horned cattle, and November 12, for same, and fat hogs.

BLAMONT, a town of Lorraine, seated on the little river Veuze, twelve miles S. of Luneville, and twenty-eight S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* **BLANC**, a town of France, in Burgundy, with a castle; seated on the river Cugne, thirty-five miles E. of Poitiers. Lon. 13. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

BLANCA, an uninhabited island in America, to the N. of Maguerita, near Terra Firma. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 11. 50. N.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Peru, in South America, on the coast of the South Sea, 120 miles S. W. of Guayaquil. Lon. 83. 0. W. lat. 3. 45. S.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles N. of the river Senegal. Lon. 17. 5. W. lat. 20. 5. N.

BLANDFORD, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on March 7, July 10, and November 8, for horses, sheep, and cheese. It is pleasantly seated on the river Stour, near the Downs, and is a well inhabited place, but has been subject to several dreadful fires, particularly in 1731, when almost all the town was burnt down, with the goods therein; but it was soon rebuilt more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquise, and is 15 miles miles S. W. of Salisbury, 18 N. E. of Dorchester, and 107 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 44. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

BLANES, a sea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 20 miles S. of Gironne, seated near the river Tordera. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles E. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. The castle, or palace, is lately built, and the residence of the prince's-dowager. It is 45 miles S. E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **BLANKENHEIM**, a small territory of Germany, part of the county of Esfeld, near the archbishopric of Cologne, and duchy of Juliers. The town of that name is defended by a castle, built upon a mountain.

* **BLANZAC**, a town of France, in Aquitaine,

goumois, seated on the river May, on the frontiers of Saintonge, with a chapter, whose principal has the title of an Abbé.

BLARENGES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. Near this place the English, and their allies, obtained a victory over the French in 1709, notwithstanding they were encamped in a wood, where they had cut down the trees, and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence. Their armies on each side consisted of 120,000 men, whereof at least 20,000 were killed. This is sometimes called the battle of Malplaquet.

* **BLASEY**, St. a village of Cornwall, five miles N. W. of Foy, with one fair on February 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, eleven miles W. of Ulm, and thirty-two E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

BLANET, a sea-port town of Brittany, in France, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, one of the stations of the royal navy of France. It is sometimes called Port Lewis, and is 65 miles S. E. of Brest, and 75. N. W. of Nantes. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

BLAYO, an ancient and strong town of France, in Guienne, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour much frequented by foreigners, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is seated on the river Gironde, 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux, and 50 S. W. of Angoulême. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 45. 7. N.

BLCHINGLY, a town of Surry, with two fairs on June 22, and November 2, for horses, bullocks, and toys. It is 20 miles E. of Guildford, and 24 S. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **BLEON**, a village in Somersetshire, seven miles S. S. E. of Huntspill, with one fair, on the last Friday in August, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of toys.

BLEKING, a territory, in the S. part of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Smaland, on the E. and S. by the Baltic sea, and on the W. by Schonen; 15 miles in length, and four in breadth, is a pleasant, though mountainous country, and contains about 5000 inhabitants.

BLENHHEIM, a village in Germany, in Suabia, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained in August 1704, by the allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In memory of this battle,

the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodstock, at the charge of the government. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, three miles N. E. of Hochstet, 17 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BLESSINGTON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Liffy.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair, on Holy-Thursdays, for cattle and horses, and on October 6, for sheep and hops. It is seated on a rivulet, and had formerly both a castle and a priory, of which there are some obscure remains. It is 23 miles N. W. of Newark, and 146 N. by W. from London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

* **BLOCKLEY**, a village in Worcester-shire, though inclosed by Gloucestershire, seven miles S. E. of Evesham, and has 2 fairs, on Tuesday after Easter-week, for cattle, and on October 10, for hiring servants. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **BLOCKZII**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the river Aa, in the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, eight miles N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

BLOTS, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Orleanois, and in the district of Blaisois, with a magnificent castle, and a bishop's see. Here are very fine fountains, and a handsome bridge. The inhabitants are said to be very polite, and carry on a considerable trade. It was formerly the residence of some of their kings, and is an elegant place; seated on the river Loire, in one of the most agreeable countries of France, 32 miles S. W. of Orleans, 47 W. of Tours, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BLONEIZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Warsovia, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 35. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **BLYTHBOROUGH**, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Blyth, over which it has a bridge. It is now gone to decay, but is a post-town on the road to Yarmouth, and has a stately handsome church. It has but one fair, and that for toys, on April 5. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

* **BOBENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle; three miles from Francfort on the Maine, and seated on the small river Gerbrentz.

BOBIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Milanese, and territory of Pavia; seated on the river Trebia, 30 miles N. E. of Genoa,

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BODOL, and 25 S. E. of Pavia: Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

BODOL, the largest river of Chili, in S. America. It has its source in the great mountains, called the Andes, and falls into the sea in 47 degrees of S. latitude.

BODOL, CHINA, the freight, or entrance into the harbor of Carthage, in South America; defended by several forts and platforms of guns, which were all taken by the British forces in 1741.

BODOL-DRL-DRAGO, a freight to called, between the island of Trinidad and Andalusia, in the province of Terra Firma, in South America.

BOCHAR: See **BOCHAM**.

BOCHETTA, a place of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which was famous in the war of 1646 and 1647. It is a chain of mountains, over which the great road lies from Lombardy to Genoa; and on the very peak of the highest mountain is a narrow pass, which will hardly admit three men to go a-breast. This pass is properly called the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of the city of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Imperialists, by which means they opened a way to that city.

BOCKHOLT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and the diocese of Munster, capital of a small district; 20 miles E. of Cleves, and subject to the bishop of Munster. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

BOCKING, a very large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree, from which it is only separated by a small stream. Its church is a deanery, and very large, and there are here two or three meeting-houses: but the market is kept at Braintree. In both parishes there are about 1500 houses, which are in general but indifferent, and the streets are narrow and badly paved. There is a large manufactory of bays, chiefly for exportation. It is 42 miles N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

BODGAM, a village in Suffex, nine miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on June 6, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BODMIN, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on January 24, Saturday after Mid-Lent Sunday, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops; seated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very unwholesome. It chiefly consists of one street, and the many decayed houses shew it has been a place of greater note; is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament, and formerly had the privilege

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of the coinage of tin. It is 34 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 263 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

BOBON, a fortified town of Tuscany, Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see; seated on the Danube, 2 miles W. of Vidin. Lon. 25. 34. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

BODROCH, a town of Hungary, seated on the N. E. shore of the river Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

BOBODOR, a trading village on the coast of South-Guinea, in Africa. It consists of about fifty houses, or huts, and is governed by a magistrate, called by the Portuguese Veador; but if any capital crime be committed, they are not allowed to decide it.

BOEN, a town of France, in Poitou, seated at the foot of mountains, on the side of which runs the river Lignon, 11 miles from Rouane.

BESSCHOT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Malines. Lon. 4. 42. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs W. through the Provinces of Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black Sea, between Oczakow and the river Nieper.

BOGBOIS, a considerable nation of Eastern Tartary, on the N. of China. The trade consists in the skins of fables and black foxes.

BOGLIO, a district in the territories of the Duke of Savoy, lying on the river Tinea, on the frontiers of Provence; the chief place is of the same name.

BOGLIO, a town of Piedmont, and county of Nice, being the capital place of a territory of the same name, seated on the frontiers of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

BOGORO, the capital town of New-Grenada, in Terra Firma, in S. America, near which are gold mines. It is subject to Spain. Lon. 73. 53. W. lat. 4. 0. N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Misnia and Lusatia, on the E. by Silesia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and the W. by Bavaria. It is about 200 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, flax, hops and pastures. In the mountains there are mines of gold and silver, and in some places are fine diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are only

ally the Moldaw, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Slavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital town, or city, is Prague. It is subject to the house of Austria.

BOHOLO, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying to the N. of the island of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte. Lon. 132. E. lat. 10. 6. N.

BOLAYO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Melfe; seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, near the river Tilerno, in miles S. of Melfe, and 45 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

BOLNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and for the quantity of saffron that grows about it. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

BOIS-LE-BUC, a large, strong, and handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated between the rivers Dommel and Aa, among morasses, 22 miles S. by N. of Breda, 45 N. E. of Antwerp, and 45 S. S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

BOKHARA, a town of Tartary, in the country of the Usbecks, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is a large, opulous place, and seated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth, and dry ditch. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravanseras and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market-places, are been stately buildings; but the greatest part of them are now in ruins: these were generally built of brick and stone. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests, who, though Mahometans, hate the Persians more than the Christians. The air and soil are wholesome; but the water is bad, and breeds worms, between the skin and the flesh, of great length. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; but the khan seizes on their possessions at his pleasure. The produce of the country is cotton, furs, down, wax, and cattle; and they manufacture soap, cotton, and callico. They import subarb, muls, and cassor, besides many other valuable drugs, from the Black Calicks, and Tachund. It is 70 miles E. of the river Amo, and 150 W. by S. of Samarcand. Lon. 65. 50. E. lat. 39. 15.

BOKE-MEALE, a capital town of a province of the same name, lying under the line in Africa. This country is inhabited by Jagas, who purchase elephants teeth

from their neighbours, and bring them to Guinea for sale.

BOLZLAV, or **BURZLAV**, a town of Silesia, seated on the river Bohar, 17 miles N. E. of Legnitz, and 55 E. of Gollitz. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

BOLINGBROOK, or **BULLINGBROKE**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is seated at the spring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom, tho' now but a mean place. It is 29 miles E. of Lincoln, 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 10 miles N. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 13. 22. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

BOLKOWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Glogow, 12 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

BOLNEY, a village in Suffex, nine miles N. of New-Shoreham, with two fairs, on May 17, and December 20, for cattle and pedlars wares.

BOLOGNA, an ancient, large, rich and very handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of the Bolognese; an archbishop's see, and an university. The public buildings are magnificent, as well with regard to the architecture, as the ornaments, especially the paintings, which are done by the greatest masters. There are a great number of superb palaces, particularly that where the Pope's Nuncio resides; the private houses are also well built. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. All the gates and windows are open in the summer; insomuch that you may see into their apartments and gardens, where are vast numbers of orange-trees, which perfume the air. It is a place of great trade, which is in some measure owing to a canal that runs from this city to the river Po. The Reno, which runs near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the silk-works; besides, they deal in wax, soap, hams, sausages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly esteemed. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 22 miles S. E. of Modena, 25 S. W. of Ferrara, 48 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BOLOGNESE, a small province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the W. by the duchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and

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and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called **BOLAGNA THE FAT**. It produces abundance of all sorts of grain and fruits, particularly muscadine grapes, which are in high esteem. There are also mines of alum and iron; and they fabricate large quantities of linen, silk-stockings, and cloth.

BOLSENNÀ, a town of Italy, seated on a lake of the same name, in the Patrimony of St. Peter; eight miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in West Friesland, and in the county of Westergoe, eight miles N. of Slooten, and 13 S. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

BOLTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on July 19, and October 2, for horses, horned cattle, and cheese. It is 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, and 37 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

BOLTON, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles N. E. of Skipton, with one fair, on June 28, for cattle and pedlars wares.

BOLZANO, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the county of Tirol, seated on the river Eisach, 18 miles S. W. of Brixen, and 27 N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

BOMAL, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxembourg, seated on the river Ourt, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

BOMBAY, an island on the W. coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, in the East-Indies, seven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is generally altered for the better. This island is eminent for little else beside its fort and harbour. They have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn or cattle, but what are brought from the adjacent country. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is very well situated for trade on the continent of India, and is one of the principal settlements the English have in this part of the world. The factory, and those depending upon them, are now a corporation, and governed by a mayor and alder-

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men, as in England. It is 130 miles E. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 18. 37. N.

BOMBON, a barren province of America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima.

BOMENE, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, seated on the N. shore of the island of Schonen, opposite to the island of Goree. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

BOMMEL, a handsome town of the United Provinces in Dutch Gelderland. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the N. shore of the river Wahal, and is four miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

BONAIRE, an island of S. America, near the N. coast of Terra Firma, to the S. E. of Curassou, and to the N. W. of Margaritta. It belongs to the Dutch, and it abounds in kabrittoes and salt. Lon. 68. 18. W. lat. 12. 16. N.

BONALS, very high mountains in Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, not far from Lausanneburg; in some seasons they cannot be ascended without great danger.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S. America, in Popayan, 90 miles E. of Cali. Lon. 75. 18. W. lat. 3. 20. N.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape de Verde islands. Its lat. is 16 N. and lon. 22. 47 W. See CAPE DE VERDE.

BONAVISTA, a small town on the south end of the island of Newfoundland.

BONIFACIO, a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, near the mountains. It is well fortified, and populous, and lies 37 miles S. of Agaccia. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

BONN, a small, but strong and ancient town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and where the elector commonly resides. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703. The palace of the elector is handsome, and the gardens magnificent. It is seated on the western bank of the Rhine, 10 miles S. by E. of Cologne, and 60 N. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BONNA, or **BONA**, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. in 1555; but the Turks afterwards enlarged the fortifications. It is 75 miles N. by E. of Constantine, and 200 E. of Algiers. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 36. 2. N.

BONNE ESPERANCE. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

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BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in the Maine; it carries on a great trade in corn, and is 15 miles N. E. of Mans.

Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It is situated on the river Loire, eight miles N. of Chateaudun. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, seated on the N. side of the river Arve, and subject to the king of Sardinia; 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 46. 32. N.

* **BONNY**, a town of France, in Gâtinais, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Loire, five miles S. of Braire.

* **BOREL**, a village in Cumberland, five miles S. of Ravenglass, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 24, for cloth and corn. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **BOFFINGEN**, a small, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Eger, four miles E. of Aulert. Lon. 10. 21. W. lat. 48. 55. N.

BOPPART, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Treves; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

BORABORA, one of the Society Isles in the S. Sea. See SOCIETY ISLES.

BORBECK, a town of Transilvania, in the county of Weissburg, seated on the river Maros, with a castle on a high rock, fortified with towers.

BORCH, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Madgeburg; seated on the river Elbe, 14 miles N. E. of Madgeburg. Lon. 12. 2. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, subject to that bishop. It is 15 miles N. W. of Liege. Lon. 5. 31. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

BORDÈS, an island belonging to Norway, and one of those called the Faro Islands. It has a secure harbour on the N. W. side, called Klack.

BORGO, an ancient town of Sweden, situated on the gulph of Finland, and in the province of Nyland, 20 miles N. E. of Hallingsfors. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

BORGO-FORTE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Po, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

BORGO SAN DOMINO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles N. W. of Parma, and 20 S. E. of

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Placentia. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

BORGO-DI-SAN-SERULERO, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, 40 miles E. of Florence, and 7 N. E. of Arezzo. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S. W. of Parma, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BORJA, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, 12 miles S. E. of Tarazona, and 35 N. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 42. 6. N.

* **BORIQUEN**, an island of N. America, near that of Porto-Rico. The English settled there, but were drove away by the Spaniards. It is at present without inhabitants, though agreeable and fertile, the air being wholesome, and the water good. There are a great number of land crabs, from whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66. 0. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

BORISTHENES. See NIEPER.

* **BORKELO**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in the county of Zutphen, seated on the river Borkel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

BORMIO, a handsome populous town of the country of the Grisons, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Adda, 40 miles S. E. of Coire and 17 N. E. of Tirano. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

BORNEO, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the largest in the known world. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521; is about 1800 miles in circumference, and almost of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but towards the sea low and marshy, occasioned by the great rains that fall eight months in the year. It produces rice and many sorts of fruits, besides several animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bongaar, and to the westward they have small diamonds of a yellow water. Sambas, another part of this island, produces gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which last is used instead of money. The people in general are very swarthy, but not quite black, and they go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea-coast; but all the rest are Gentoos, or Pagans. The East India company have had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they have been all driven away, or murdered: however, the English have still a liberty of trading to the island. The

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sea-coast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ooze and mud; for which reason, some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or posts. The capital town is of the same name, and large and populous, with a good harbour, and seated on the N. side of the island, 42 miles S. W. of Barais. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 4. 55. N.

BORNHOLM, an island of the Baltic Sea, 19 miles S. E. of Schoeven in Sweden, and 43 N. E. of the Isle of Rugen. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

BORNO, or **BOURNOU**, a kingdom of Africa, on the eastern part of Negroland. It produces plenty of corn, has no towns, but several villages; the inhabitants go almost naked, living in a brutish manner, and having their women in common. However they have a king, to whom they are very obedient. They have neither laws nor religion, at least none that could be discerned by those who have been among them. Many of those people rove about in tents, like the Arabs.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 27, for horned cattle and sheep, on June 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hards, and on October 23, for horned cattle and sheep. It is seated on the S. side of the river *Yough*, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. The town is not large, but commodious; and sends two members to Parliament. It is 17 miles N. W. of York, and 215 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

BOSA, a sea-port town in the western part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, a castle, and a pretty good harbour. It is an ancient place, and seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Alghier, and 27 N. of Oristagni. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 40. 29. N.

BOSCO, or **BOSCHI**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river *Orbè*, five miles E. of Alessandria, and 12 N. E. of Aquì. Lon. 8. 52. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

BOSNA SERAKO, a large and strong town of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of the province of Bosnia. It is 110 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 66 S. E. of Jajica. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. It is the department of a beglerbeg, who resides at Bagni-Aluch, the capital town.

Mahomet II. took Stephen the last king and fled him alive.

BORTHOMPS OF THASOL, or the Channel of Constantinople, a strait by which the sea of Marmora communicates with the Black Sea. It is about 20 miles in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth, when it is narrowest. The Tarks have built two castles over against each other, to defend the passage. It separates Asia from Europe; and the country about it is very pleasant. On the one side of it stand Constantinople, and on the other Scutari, where the Grand Seigneur has a palace, and is looked upon as a suburb to Constantinople.

BOSSINRY, or **BOSS-CASTLE**, a town in Cornwall, whose market is discontinued, but it has two fairs, on August 5, and November 22, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the sea-coast, 17 miles N. W. of Looe-ton, and 242 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 50. 45. N. It sends two members to parliament.

BOSSORA. See **BUSSARAH**.

BOSSURT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BOST, a very strong town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of the province of Sebestan. Lon. 64. 15. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for sheep, another on August 11, called *Town-Fair*, and on December 11, for horses. It is commodiously seated on both sides the river Witham, over which it has a handsome high, wooden bridge; and, being not far from its influx into the sea, enjoys a good trade. It is a large handsome town, with a spacious market-place; as also a high steeple, which some pretend is the best built structure in the world, and serves as a landmark for sailors. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 114 N. from London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

BOSTON, the capital of New-England, in North America, seated on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and defended by a castle and platform of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country beyond rising gradually, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that three ships can scarce sail abreast; but within the

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the harbour, there is room for 500 sail to be at anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which is the pier of the greatest burden may come up to 10; and, on the N. side, there are arches for the merchants. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-house. There are 10 churches of all denominations, of which six belong to the Independents. At each end of the town is a battery of eight guns; and, about a league from it, a beautiful strong castle with a large garrison in time of war. The number of inhabitants is about 14,000; and is one of the most flourishing towns in North America. Lon. 70. 32. W. lat. 42. 35. N.

BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 3, for horses, cows, and sheep, and on July 10, for horses and cows. It is seated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and grafs; and famous for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein Richard lost his life and crown. It is 13 miles N. W. of Leicester, and 104 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 52. 40 N.

BOTHNIA, a considerable province in Sweden, lying on a gulph of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia. The coasts of this gulph are full of inhabitants.

BOTTESDALE. See **BUDTESDALE**.

BOTWAB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 15 miles S. E. of Hailbronn; subject to the duke of Wirtemberg.

Lon. 9. 32. W. lat. 49. 9. N.

* **BOTZENBURG**, a handsome town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Elbe. Lon. 10. 48. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

BOVA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated near the Apennine Mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault; divided into two parts by the river Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the Allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is nine miles W. of Valenciennes, and 10 S. E. of Douay. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

* **BOUCHART**, a town of Touraine, in France, situated in a small island, formed by the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.

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* **BOUDERT**, a small town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel, and capital of a châtellany of the same name. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

* **BOUFFLERS**, a town of France, in Beauvoisis, defended by a castle, before which is an equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. It is seated on the river Terraine, eight miles from Beauvais.

* **BOUGHTON**, a village in Northamptonshire, two miles N. E. of Kettering, with one fair for ready-made cloathk.

* **BOVET-TRACET**, a village in Devonshire, five miles N. E. of Ashburton, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for sheep, and on July 7, for wool.

BOVILLON, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and in the territory of Luxemburg: it has 2 cattle, seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **BOVIN**, an isle of France, on the coast of Lower Poitou, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and has one town.

BOVINES, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, seated on the river Maese, or Menes, 10 miles S. of Namur, and two N. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

BOVING, an episcopal town of Sax, in the Capitanata, seated at the foot of the Apennine Mountains, seven miles S. of Tropea, and 15 N. E. of Benevento. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 17. N.

BOULOGNE, a large and handsome seaport town of France, in Picardy, capital of the Boulugnois, and the see of a bishop. It is divided into two towns, the Higher and the Lower. The former is strong, both by nature and art; the latter is only surrounded with a single wall. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships; and which, at the same time, prevents it from being choked up. The lower town is inhabited by merchants, and consists of three large streets; one of which leads to the high town, and the other two run in a line on the side of the river. It is seated at the mouth of the river Laine, 22 miles W. of St. Omer's, and 14 S. of Calais. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 50. 44. N. This place is commonly called by the English **BULLEN**.

* **BOULOGNOTS**, a territory of France, in the N. part of Picardy, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; the principal trade consists in pit-coal and butter. Its capital town is Boullogne.

BOURBON-LANCI, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and in the

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AUTUNNOIS. It is remarkable for its castle and baths; and there is a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is seated near the river Loire, 16 miles S. W. of Autun. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBARD, a small town of France, remarkable for its baths, which are exceeding hot. It is seated in a bottom, 15 miles W. of Moulins, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

BOURBONNE LE-BAINS, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Bassigni, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E. of Langres, and 25 S. E. of Chaumont. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

BOURBONNOIS, a province of France, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berri, on the W. by Berri and a small part of the Upper Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruits, pastures, wood, game and wine. Its principal town is Moulins, and the rivers are the Loire, the Allier, and the Char.

BOURBOURG, a town in French Flanders, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on a canal that goes to Dunkirk, 13 miles N. W. of St. Omer's, and 10 S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient, large, handsome, and rich town of France, capital of Guienne, an archbishop's see, has an university, and an academy of Arts and Sciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string. This river is bordered by a large key, and the water rises four yards at full tide, for which reason the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The castle, called the Trumpet, is seated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. Most of the great streets lead to the quay; but are all very narrow, except one. The town has 12 gates; and near another castle are fine walks under several rows of trees. The most remarkable antiquities are an ancient temple, dedicated to the tutelary gods, now entirely demolished, to make room for the fortifications; the palace of Galienas, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts in different places. It is a town of very considerable trade; and they ship every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. This is the place where Edward the Black-Prince resided several years; and his son, afterwards Richard II. was born here.

There is a handsome square near the river with an equestrian statue of Lewis XV. It is 87 miles S. of Rochelle, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 9. 30. W. lat. 46. 50. N.

BOURBINES, a town of the Auvergne Netherlands, in the province of Nant, 10 miles N. E. of Namur, and five N. W. of Huy. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

BOURO, the capital town of the island of Cayenne, in S. America, and a French settlement on the coast of Guiana. Lon. 52. 50. W. lat. 5. 2. N.

BOURG-EN-BRESSES, a town in France, and capital of Bresse, in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the river Reussie, almost in the center of Bresse, 20 miles S. E. of Macon, and 21 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 46. 11. N.

*** BOURGENSEUR,** a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Taurin, 20 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 100 from Paris. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

BOURGES, an ancient and large town of France, the capital of Berri, is an archbishop's see, and a famous university. It is but thin of people, and their trade is very small. It is seated on the river Auron and Yever, almost in the center of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, seated at the S. end of a lake of the same name, 16 miles N. of Chambery, and subject to the King of Sardinia. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

BOURGOGNE, or **BURGUNDY,** a considerable province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is about 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Franche Comté, on the W. by Bourgogne and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonnais, and on the N. by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and especially in excellent wine. Dijon is the capital town.

BOURG-SUR-MER, a sea-port town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdeaux, with a tolerable good harbour; seated at the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 5. N.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in Barrois, and the principal of a bailiwick; 10 miles from Neuf-Chateau, and 21 from Chaumont. Lon. 5. 43. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

BOURN, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 7, May 6, and October 29, for horses.

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sea and horned cattle: It is seated near a river called Burnwell-head; from which it takes its name. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is noted for the coronation of king Edward. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, and 93 N. of London.

S. of Lincoln, and 93 N. of London.

Box, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, on November 22, for cattle. It is seated at the spring-head of a river that falls into the Taw, and is a small pretty town, but the market inconsiderable. It is 14 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 187 W. of London, Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* Boxton, a village in Suffolk, five miles N.E. of Clare, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle.

Boxtel, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, on the Rhine, 15 miles S.W. of Maastricht, and 15 miles N. of the Dutch frontier. It is a small town, but the market inconsiderable. It is 14 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 187 W. of London, Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

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Boxtel, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, on the Rhine, 15 miles S.W. of Maastricht, and 15 miles N. of the Dutch frontier. It is a small town, but the market inconsiderable. It is 14 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 187 W. of London, Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* Boxton, a village in Suffolk, five miles N.E. of Clare, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle.

Boxtel, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland, on the Rhine, 15 miles S.W. of Maastricht, and 15 miles N. of the Dutch frontier. It is a small town, but the market inconsiderable. It is 14 miles N.W. of Exeter, and 187 W. of London, Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

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Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Rhine, eight miles S. of Delft-le-due. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

Bratunac, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Bremen. It is seated on a brook which falls into the river Elbe, 12 miles S. W. of Hamburg, and 43 N. by E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

Bray, a river of Ireland, rising in Queen's county, in the province of Leinster, and running N.E. by Trim and Cavan, falls into the Irish Channel a little below Drogheda. Here a battle was fought between king James II. and king William III. in 1690, wherein the latter was victorious.

Bray, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name; subject to the house of Austria, and lies 15 miles S.W. of Mantua. Lon. 30. 35. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

Brabant, a large province of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Holland and the duchy of Guelderland, on the E. by the same duchy and the bishopric of Liege, on the S. by the province of Namur and Hainault, and on the W. by Brabant and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Austrian Brabant; watered by several rivers, of which the Scheldt, the Ruppel, and the Dommel are the chief. The soil is very fertile; contains twenty-six fortified towns, of which Brussels is the capital.

* Bracciano, a duchy of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, lying round a lake of the same name; there are celebrated baths a little to the W. of the city.

Bracciano, a small handsome town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, seated on a lake of the same name, 12 miles N.W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 3. N.

* Bracklaw, a palatinate of Poland, forming the eastern part of Podolia, called Lower Podolia; it is almost desolate, on account of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.

Bracklaw, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Podolia. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, and retaken by the Poles three years after. It is seated on the river Bog, 85 miles E. of Kaminitck, and 112 N. of Tekin. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 48. 49. N.

Brackley, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on Wednesday after February 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; on the 3d Saturday in April, for horses, cows, and hogs; on Wednesday after June 22, for horses and cows; on Wednesday before

October

October 20, for hoes, cows, and hiring of servants; on December 21, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is feated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a corporation, containing two churches. It had formerly a college, now turned into a free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is 28 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 57 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 50. 2. N.

BRAUN, a town of Selavonia, feated on the N. side of the river Save, 18 miles S. of Podgo. Lon. 18. 56. E. lat. 45. 19. N.
BRAUNSTAD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 24, for toys. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

BRAUNSTAD, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Strassford, with two fairs, on June 17, and December 9, chiefly for hogs.

BRAUNSTAD, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for cattle and millinery goods. It is feated on the river Avon, on the descent of a hill, 12 miles W. of the Devizes, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

BRAUNSTAD, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on March 14 and 25, and June 28, 29, 30, for horned cattle and household furniture, and on December 20, 21, 22, very large, for hogs. It is feated on a branch of the river Aire, 36 miles S. W. of York, and 193 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 49. N.

BRAUNSTAD, a town of Devonshire, which formerly had a market on Saturdays, but no fairs, and was a considerable place before a fire happened, which burnt it to the ground. It is 12 miles N. of Exeter, and 177 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 51. N.

BRAE-MAR, a mountainous territory of Scotland, in the shire of Aberdeen, where the last Earl of Mar began to raise a rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

BRAE-MURRAY, a mountainous and woody tract of land, lying in the shires of Elgin and Nairn, in Scotland.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douro. The country about it is fertile in corn, pulses, wines, and fruits; and there are also abundance of sheep and game. It is feated on the river Cavado, 32 miles N. of Porto, and 180 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 41. N.

BRANCA, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of the duchy of Braganza, in the province of Trancos-Monte, divided into two towns, the Old and the New. The Old is feated on an eminence surrounded with double walls, and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort and four bastions. It is feated on the river Sabor, near the frontiers of Galicia, 10 miles N. W. of Miranda, and 55 N. E. of Villa Real. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 41. 2. N.

*** BRAHMINS, formerly called BRAHMANA, a sort of Indian philosophers, who believe the immortality and transmigration of souls; for which reason they never kill any animal, for fear it should be one of their ancestors. They affirm, that Brahma was the first man; that he had the power creating eight such worlds as that which we live in; and that he governs by deities. They have hospitals for beasts, but that the souls of men continue in them no longer than when they become fit to enter mankind again. They take care of all schools; and, by their fasting and mortifications, are held in high veneration among the people.**

BRAIDALEN. See ALBANY.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, feated on the Danube, has a fortified castle, with seven towers, and was taken by the Russians in 1711, but afterwards given back.

*** BRAILES, a village in Warwickshire, 3 miles W. of Shipston, with one fair, on Easter Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 5. N.**

BRAILOW, a town of Poland in the province of Podolia, feated on the river Bog, 30 miles N. W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 28. 0. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

BRAINE, a town of France, in the Sologne, with a monastery. It is feated in a pleasant plain, on the river Velle.

BRAIN LE COMPRE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, 25 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 12 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 8, and October 2, for cattle, butter, cheese, and hops, for three days. It is a large town, feated on a hill, and has a good market for corn and provision. It has one church, an Anabaptist and a Quakers meeting house; and is 11 miles N. of Chelmsford, 32 S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 42 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

BRAUN, a town of Germany, in the circle

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de of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderborn, seated on the rivulet Brügge, 10 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 10. E. 51. 46. N.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, in the valley of Maurien, seated on the river Arck, 10 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 3. E. 45. 25. N.

BRAMBER, a town of Sussex, formerly some account, but has neither market or fair; however, it sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of Westminstead, and 47 S. S. W. of London, on. 0. 12. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

BRAMPORE, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Candish, with castle, wherein the king resides. It is an inland place, and has a considerable manufacture in cottons; it is 220 miles E. of Surat. Lon. 77. 25. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, the second Wednesday after Whit-Sunday, and the last Wednesday in August, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Isthin, not far from the Piggs hall. It is at present but a small place.

and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is eight miles N. E. of Carlisle, and 287 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. 54. 58. N.

BRAMPTON, a village in Herefordshire, one mile S. of Ross, with a fair on June 22, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

BRANCA, a small island of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Cape-de-Verde, to the W. of St. Nicholas. It is little better than a high craggy rock, without water and inhabitants.

BRANCHON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, seated on the river Meuse, eight miles N. of Namur, and 2 S. E. of Kamillies. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

BRANDENBURG, THE MARCH OF, a large country of Germany, bounded on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silesia, Lubec, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg, and on the W. by the territory of Lunenburg, and divided into five principal parts, namely the Old Marche, Pignitz, the Middle Marche, Uckermark, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital town; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, the Havel, the

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Sprey, the Ucker, the Oder, and the Warta; the court is Calvinist, but the greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; however, the Papists are here tolerated. We must not confound the electorite of Brandenburg with the countries subject to the Elector of Brandenburg, which comprehends, besides the Marche, the Farther Pomerania, the duchies of Magdeburg and Claves, the principalities of Halberstadt and Minden, the counties of Marche, Ravensburg, Lin-gen, Möser, and Tocklingburg, and lately Silesia and West-Friesland.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, divided into three parts. The first is Burg-Brandenburg, which is the place where the cathedral now stands. The second is Alten-Brandenburg, seated near the river Havel, on the side of Westphalia; this is pretty large and populous, and is supposed to be the ancient Brenna. The third is New-Brandenburg, which is a large well built town, opposite to the former, and is seated on the other side of the river. Great numbers of French refugees having been lately settled here, they have introduced their manufactures, and thus rendered it a prosperous trading place. It is 20 miles E. of Wain, and 26 W. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

BRANDON, a town of Suffolk, which had a market on Thursdays, now discontinued; but it has three fairs, on February 14, for cattle and toys, on June 11, and November 11, for toys. It is seated upon the little river Ouse, over which it has a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry; which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

BRANSKA, a town of Transilvania, seated on the river Meris, 35 miles S. of Wisenbourg, and 47 S. W. of Hermanstadt. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

BRASIL, a large country of S. America, with the title of a principality, which is given to the presumptive heir of the crown of Portugal. The most Eastern part of South America is comprehended under this name, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, measuring along the coast, it is near 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours, where vessels may lie in safety. It was discovered by

by chance in 1560; for Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, was forced upon it by a tempest; and the kings of Portugal have continued masters of it ever since. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces from the King of Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom it then belonged; but the Portuguese, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1653. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholesome, inasmuch that people live there a long while. The waters in general are very good, and the soil fertile and excellent: there comes more sugar from thence, than all other parts of the world: besides this it produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of very great use in dying red; and within the country, there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones: likewise the cattle, culled over from Europe, increase prodigiously, inasmuch that there is no want of provisions. They have several sorts of animals not known in Europe; and among the rest, a bird called Colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it sings as harmoniously as a nightingale; it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of such a lively red, that it might be mistaken for a ruby; the belly, and the upper part of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald; the legs and bill are as black as polished ebony, and the eyes resemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of burnished steel; the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a surprising lustre; that of the cock is adorned with a small rust: it is almost impossible to conceive how so small a bird can have so loud a note. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the sea-coast, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of cloaths. They are of a copper-colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay; and, as they are subject to few diseases, they live a long time. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and they are very fond of feasts, at which they dance and skip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. Some pretend that they are cannibals, and eat those that they have ta-

ken in war: but this is a fable. They live made of the branches of trees, covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks and dishes, or cups, made of caliche, painted without of a red colour, and blue within; their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have the wife baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brazil into fifteen governments or captaincies, eight of which belong to the King of Portugal, and the rest to great men, who have peopled them at their own expense. They are all under a viceroy, who resides at Salvadoré, the capital of the whole country.

BRASLAW, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Wilna, with a castle. It is seated on a small lake seventy-five miles N. of Wilna. Lat. 53. 43. E. lat. 55. 56. N.

BRASSAW, or **CRONSTADT**, a strong town of Transilvania, in Burezland, seated on the river Burezel, 50 miles E. of Hermannstadt, five N. of Tergowitz, and five S. E. of Chelburg. Lon. 25. 55. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

BRASHEAD, a village of Kent, five miles W. of Sevenoaks, with a fair on May 23, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities.

BRATSKI, a people of Asia, in Great Tartary, and in Siberia, towards Tungus, who are subject to the Russians. Peter Avril is of opinion they are an hard Calmuck Tartars.

BRÄUBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblenz.

BRÄULIO, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Grisons, and on the frontiers of Tirol, near the town of Bormia. It is a large mountain, and the principal of the Rhetic Alps.

BRÄUNAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Isar, twenty-five miles S. W. of Passaw, Lat. 48. 10. N.

BRÄUNSBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, with a very commodious harbour, and belongs to the king of Prussia. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 15 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 50 E. of Danzig. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

BRÄUNSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solmes, with a handsome palace.

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castle. It is 12 miles W. S. W. of Gien, and 26 N. by W. of Francfort. Lon. 12. E. lat. 50. 21 N.

* BRAVO, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, in the coast of Africa, remarkable for its excellent wines, and inhabited by Portuguese. The land is very high, and consists of mountains, which look like pyramids. It bounds in Indian corn, gourd, water-melons, potatoes, horses, asses, hogs, and sheep; and there is plenty of fish on the coast. Lon. 24. 39. W. lat. 14. 52. N. It is opposite to Cape Verd in Africa.

* BRAVO, a town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is an independent place, and is about eighty miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43. 5. E. lat. 1. 20. N.

BRAY, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat. 53. 11. N.

BRAY-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in Senonnois, on the confines of Bri. It is 16 miles N. of Sens. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* BRAY-SUR-SOMME, a town of France, in Picardy, between Perone, Amiens, and Corbie.

BRAZZA, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, opposite to Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

BREBINCÉ, a river of France, proceeding from the lake Longpendu, in Burgundy.

BRECHIN, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, fifteen miles N. E. of Dundee, and forty-five on the same point from Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockshire. It is called by the Welch Aber-Honddey, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Honddey and Uik. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have been often dug up here. It is a large town, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and stands at the W. end. The houses are well built, and it formerly had a wall, with three gates, and a stately castle. The alizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in cloathing. The market is on Saturdays, which is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions; and it has four fairs, on May 4, July 5, September 10, and November 17; for leather, hops, cattle, and all sorts of commodities. It sends one member to parliament, and is

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34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 161 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceeding high, particularly Monuchdenny-hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 56,934 houses, 61 parishes, and four market-towns, and there were formerly nine castles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by Carmarthen and Cardiganshires, and on the N. by Radnorshire.

BREDA, a handsome and strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and morasses near it. The Papists are more numerous than the Protestants, and have the free exercise of their religion. It has a Dutch garrison; but the property and government of right belongs to the Prince of Orange. It is seated on the river Merck, in a fertile pleasant plain, 22 miles W. by S. of Bois-le-duc, 23 N. E. of Bergen-op-zoom, 25 N. N. E. of Antwerp, 25 S. E. of Rotterdam, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

* BREDE, a village in Suffex, five miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with one fair on Easter-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* BREDEFORT, or BREFORT. See BREVORDT.

* BREGANZON, a strong castle of France, in Provence, seated on a rock, and in a small island, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Toulon and St. Tropez.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the lake Constance, on the frontiers of Suabia, 7 miles N. E. of Appenzel, and 17 S. of Waldburg. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

* BREHAR, one of the Scilly Islands, lying almost directly W. of the Land's End in Cornwall, about the distance of 30 miles. It lies between the isles of Micarlo, Guel, Trefcaw, and Samson. It is the roughest and most mountainous of them all, and not many years since there were only two families in it, but now there are thirteen. There are a few poor houses, called the town of Brehar; and there are several barrows

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barrows edged with stone, in which they buried considerable persons in ancient times; besides many monuments of the Druids, who were Pagan priests. Some are of opinion, that this with the rest made but one island, which is the reason why so many antiquities are now found in most of them. Lon. 6. 42. W. lat. 50. 2. N.

BREMEGARTEN, a handsome and pretty considerable town of Swisserland, in the territory of Fyen-Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and their religion is the Roman Catholic. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, and is very advantageously seated on the river Ruis, 10 miles W. of Zurich, and 12 N. of Zug. Lon. 8. 17. E. lat. 47-20. N.

BREMEN, a large, populous, and very strong town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, secularized in favour of the Swedes, but now belongs to the Elector of Hanover. The river Weser runs through the middle, and divides it into the Old and New Town. In September 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightning, and all the houses were shook, as if there had been a violent earthquake, which threw them into a terrible conflagration. This town is divided into four quarters, each of which has a burgo-master; and in the middle there is a large market-place, with the statue of Rolando. It is seated on the river Weser, 22 miles E. of Oldenburg, 90 N. W. of Brunswick, 70 W. by S. of Lunenburg, and 325 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

BREMEN, the duchy of a province of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, lying between the rivers Weser and the Elbe; of which the former separates it from the duchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holfstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was afterwards sold to the King of Great-Britain, as elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Christmas-day, several thousand cattle were drowned, besides several hundreds of men; and the country was so covered with water, that it has cost immense sums to repair the dykes. Bremen is the capital town.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It was formerly a fortified town, with a strong castle; but, since the year

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1653, the fortifications have been demolished, and it is now an open place. It is twenty-seven miles N. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 53. 53. N.

BRENNES, a territory of France, in Fournaine. It lies on the confines of Berry, between Blanc sur la Creuse and Chantillon sur l'Indre. Its exact bounds are now hardly known; but the town of St. Michael-le-Brenne is the principal place.

BRENT, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on May 13, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is a post town, 26 miles S. W. of Exeter, 17 N. E. of Plymouth, and 200 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

BRENTE, a river which has its source in the bishoprick of Trent, and running through the Venetian territory, falls into the Gulph of Venice, opposite to the city of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 27, 18, 19, and September 11, 13, 14, 15, for horses, cattle and hogs. That part in which the church and market place stands is called New Brentford. It is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and is well furnished with inns. It is 17 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 26. N.

BRENTWOOD, or **BURNTWOOD**, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on July 7, for horses and horned cattle. It stands on a rising ground, in the road from London to Colchester, and has several good inns. It is eleven miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 15 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

BRESCIA, a strong and handsome town of Italy, with a good citadel, and a bishop's see. It is the capital of Bresciano, in the territory of Venice, and is seated in an agreeable plain on the river Garza, 27 miles S. E. of Bergamo, 13 N. of Cremona, 37 N. W. of Mantua, and 95 W. of Venice. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Grisons, and the bishopric of Trent; on the E. by the lake Garda, the Veronese, and the duchy of Mantua; on the S. by the duchy of Mantua, and the Cremonese, and on the W. by the Cîre-masco, the Burgonasco, and the Valtellina. It is watered by several small rivers, which render it very fertile, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.

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BRESLOLO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, seated on the river Po, 27 miles N. W. of Modena, 20 S. of Mantua, and 10 E. of Parma. Lon. 10.

41. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

* **BRESINI**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Lencici, 15 miles S. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 22. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* **BRESLAW**, the duchy of a small province of Silesia, between those of Wodaw, Oliffe, Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Lignitz. It contains no considerable town except Breslaw.

* **BRESLAW**, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, and capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, an university, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the conflux of the rivers Oder and Ola, which

last runs through several of the streets, and is of great use to those whose business wants water. All the houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded with good walls, strengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the river Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thaum, is the cathedral church. The bishop's palace, and the canons houses, built not long since, are near the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded an university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which there is a college, and a handsome library. It was taken by the King of Prussia in 1742, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but they did not keep it long, for the King of Prussia became master of it again the same year. It is forty miles N. of Glatz, 112 N. E. of Prague, 115 N. W. of Cracow, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 44. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

* **BRESLE**, a town of France, in Lyonsnois, seated on the small river Tardine, in a bottom among mountains, part of it was laid under water in 1715.

* **BRESLE**, a river of France, that has its source in Normandy, above Aumale; and then it separates Normandy from Picardy, waters Eu, and then falls into the sea.

BRESSE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Burgundy and the Franche Comté, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by the Viennois, on the W. by the principality of Dombes and the Sonnee. Bourges is the capital town.

BRESSEVIRE, a town of Poitou in France, 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. 9. 25. W. lat. 46. 50. N.

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BREST, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, with the best and most secure harbour in the kingdom, and a castle seated on a craggy rock by the sea-side. The streets are narrow, crooked, and few in number, and are all upon a declivity. The key is above a mile in length, and is furnished with magazines full of all sorts of foreign commodities. There are two small bays, which are very commodious for building large ships; and the shops of the workmen, who make the tackling, are all round about them. The English attempted to take this place in 1694, but to no purpose. It is 30 miles S. E. of Morlaix, 30 N. W. of Quimper, and 325 N. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

* **BRESTE**, the palatinate of, is one of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland. It lies between the palatinates of Ploesko, Rava, and Lincici-Wiadislaw. It is divided into four chatelaines, and Breste is the capital of the whole.

BRESTE, or **BESSICI**, the capital of the palatinate of Bressici, and of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bug, 100 miles E. of Warsaw, and subject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a famous synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24. 6. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

BRETAGNE, a considerable province of France, which is 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninsula, surrounded on all sides by the ocean, except on the E. where it joins to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The air is temperate, and therein are large forests. It carries on a great trade, by reason of the many harbours on its coasts. It was united to the crown of France in 1532. Rennes is the capital town.

BREZUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a count. It is seated on the river Iton, 15 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

BRETON CAPE, an island so called, near the eastern continent of N. America, between 45 and 58 degrees of latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow freight, called Canis, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, producing but little corn or grass, and subject to fogs throughout the year. It is covered with snow in winter, and is excessive cold. It is of a very small importance to England, but of great consequence to the French, because it commands

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mands the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, through which all ships must pass to Canada. There is likewise an excellent fishery on this coast, from which they reap great advantage. It was taken by the English in 1745, and restored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again retaken by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison, consisting of upwards of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, while the loss of the English was very inconsiderable. There were 11 men of war in the harbour, which were all either taken, sunk, or destroyed; and it was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

***BRETTIGAW**, a territory, or valley, of the Grisons, lying between the Rhine and the county of Tirol, and along the river Lanquet. The fortrefs of Castels is the principal town.

BREVOERT, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated twenty-four miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

BRUCH, a river of France, in Alsace, that rises in the county of Salm, and divides it into two arms in the territory of Dachstein; one of which receives the Mosley, and by means of a canal, made by Lewis XIV. runs into the Ill above Strasburg; the other passes through the last mentioned city, and falls into the Ill below it.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour at the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili in S. America, and in the S. Sea. The Dutch landed forces here in 1643, designing to get possession of some part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and the natives. Lat. 42. 30. S. Lon. 74. 0. W.

BREWOD, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and one fair, on September 19, for horses and cattle. It is a small place, and the market is almost come to nothing. It is 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 127 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 52. 43. N. The old nunnery is now a free-school.

BREY, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, and on the frontiers of Brabant, seated on a rivulet, ten miles W. of Maseick, and 12 N. of Maeltricht. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

BRIANZON, a town of France, in Upper Dauphiny, capital of Brianzonnois, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on

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the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handsome church, and three monasteries, and is 17 miles N. W. of Embrun, and W. of Pignerol. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 46. N.

***BRIANZONNOIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, bounded by Grenoble, Gapennois, Ambrunois, Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends several valleys, which among the mountains of the Alps; and though it is extremely cold, yet it is fertile in corn and pastures. The inhabitants live a great deal of wood, yet they chuse to be in the stables with their cattle six months in the year to keep themselves warm. Brianzon is the capital town.

BRIARE, a town of France, in Galiota, seated on the river Loire, and remarkable for a famous canal of communication between the Loire and the Seine. It is thirty-five miles S. E. of Orleans, and eighty-eight S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 46. N.

***BRICKHILL**, a village in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles S. E. of Fenny-Straford, has two fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for cattle.

***BRIDFORD**, or **BIRDFORD**, or **BIRFORT**, a village in Wiltshire, one mile S. E. of Salisbury, with a fair on August 14, for sheep and horses.

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorganeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturday, and two fairs on November 17, and Holy Thursday, for cattle, sheep and hogs. It is seated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone-bridge. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is seven miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, twenty-seven W. of Cardiff, and 176 W. of London. Lon. 38. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

BRIDGE-TOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, in the Atlantic Ocean, and in America. It was first called St. Michael, from the name of the parish-church, and is the finest and largest place in all these islands; for it contains 1200 houses, built of stone, with glazed windows, and many of them shafed. The streets are broad, the houses high, and the rents dear. The wharfs and keys are very neat and convenient, and the forts are so strong, that when they are well manned and furnished with ammunition, it would be very difficult to take them. The church is as large as some cathedrals, and it has a very fine organ. On the E. side of the town is the

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magazine of gunpowder, which is always very well guarded. Lon. 59. 36. W. lat. 53. 5. N.

BRIDGENORTH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before shrove-tide, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, cheese, wick-yarn, linen and woollen cloth; on June 30, for the same, and a large quantity of sheep wool; on August 2, for the same, and rams wool; and on October 29, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, salt butter, and cheese. It is a corporation-town, governed by 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, and consists of about 500 houses. It is seated on the river Severn, which divides it into two, but is joined together by a handsome stone-bridge. They are called the Upper and the Lower Town. The streets are broad and paved, and it has two parish-churches. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a stately castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles W. by N. of Birmingham, 20 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on the 2d Thursday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 29, for cattle, and all sorts of goods. It is seated on the river Parret, over which there is a stone-bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons burthen may ride. It is a large well frequented place, with the title of a duchy, and sends two members to parliament. There are in it several large inns, and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is 8 miles S. of Bristol Channel, 18 S. W. of Wells, 31 S. S. W. of Bristol, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURLINGTON**, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on Monday before Whitfuntide, and October 21, for linen-cloth and toys. It is a seaport town, seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious key for ships, and is a place of good trade, with the title of an earldom. It is thirty-six miles N. of Hull, forty N. N. E. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

BRIDPORT, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 5, for bullocks and sheep, on Holy Thursday, for cheese, bullocks, and sheep, and on October 10, for pedlars ware, and cattle. It is seated in a low dirty country,

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between two rivers, and it had a harbour in former times, which is now choked up with sand. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 16 aldermen, (four of whom are always justices) and a town-clerk; and it sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and about 400 houses; it chiefly consists of 2 streets, which are broad, and mostly paved. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here is a large manufactory, the town's people being generally employed in spinning of twine, and in making sail-cloth, and nets for all the large fisheries. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 145 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

* **BRIE**, a territory of France, bounded on the N. by the Ile of France and Soissonois, on the E. by Champagne, and on the S. and W. by the river Seine. It is about fifty-five miles in length, from E. to W. and one part of it is in the government of Champagne, and the other in that of the Ile of France. Meaux is the capital town.

* **BRIE COMTE-ROBERT**, a town of France in Brie, 15 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BRIEG, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a handsome college, and an academy where the nobility learn their exercises. It belongs to the King of Prussia, and is seated on the river Oder, twenty miles S. E. of Breslaw, and fifteen N. E. of Oppelin. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

BRIEL, a maritime town of the United Provinces, and capital of the island of Voorn. It is one of the cautionary towns which was delivered into the hands of Q. Elizabeth, and garrisoned by the English during her reign and part of the next. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the river Meuse, 13 miles S. W. of Rotterdam, 11 S. W. of Delft, and 12 S. of the Hague. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **BRIENNE**, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Aube, which is divided into two towns that are a 1000 paces distant from each other.

BRIENNOIS, a territory of France, which lies on the river Loire, and in the south division of Burgundy.

BRIESCIA, or **BRESSICI**. See **BRESCIA**.

* **BRIESCIA**, a palatinate so called, in the duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. The name given to it by some is Polesia, and it is bounded on the N. by Nevogorode and Troki,

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TREBIS, on the W. by those of Bielsko and Lublin, on the S. by that of Chelm and Upper Volhynia, and on the E. by the territory of Rzeszica. This province is of considerable extent from E. to W. and it is watered by the rivers Bag and Pripele; it is full of woods and marshes, and there are lakes that yield large quantities of fish that are salted by the inhabitants, and sent into the neighbouring provinces.

BRIEUX, a considerable town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, about one mile and a half from the sea, and is fifty miles N. W. of Rennes, and 240 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 48. 31. N.

* **BRIEY**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the bailiwick of St. Miciel; it is seated near the river Mance, twenty miles from St. Miciel.

BRIGO, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursdays for cattle and provisions, and a fair on August 16, for horses. It is seated on the river Anklam. Some call it Glamford Bridges. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, 16 S. of Hull, and 253 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

BRIGHTHELMETONE, a sea-port town of Suffex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday and September 4, for pellars ware. It is an indifferent large and populous town, but ill-built, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It has a pretty good harbour, and is nine miles W. by N. of Newhaven, seven E. of New-Shoreham, and 56 S. of London. Lon. 0. 6. W. lat. 50. 52. N. It was at this place King Charles II. embarked for France 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

* **BRIGNOUES**, a town of France, in Provence, famous for its puevns. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

* **BRIGSTOCK**, or **BRACKSTOCK**, a village in Northamptonshire, three miles N. W. of Thrapston, with three fairs, on May 6, for horses and horned cattle, on September 5, for sheep, brags, and pewter, and on November 22, for black hats.

BRIHUECA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where General Stanhope, with the English army, were taken prisoners, after they had separated themselves from that commanded by Count Staremberg. It is seated on the foot of the mountain Tajuna, forty-three miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 10. W. 40. 50. N.

* **BRIILINGEN**, a town of France, in

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Sabria, seated on the river Briget, in a peninsula; it has pretty good walls.

BRINDISI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, and in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see, a fortress, and a harbour, which has been partly spoiled by the Venetians. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 32 miles E. of Tarento, 37 N. W. of Otranto, and 60 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 15. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

BRINN, a strong town of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, of which some say it is the capital. It is a place where the assembly of the states meet, and is of great importance. It was invetled by the Prussians in 1742; but they were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Zwittia and Swart, 25 miles N. E. of Znaim, 53 N. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Olmutz. The castle of Spillberg is its principal defence, and is seated on an eminence without the town. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

BRIONNE, a town of France, in Normandy, which gives title to a count; and is seated on the river Rille. Lon. 0. 38. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

BRIROUDE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne. There are two towns about a mile's distance from each other; one of which is called Old Briroude, and the other Church Briroude, on account of a famous chapter, whose canons are obliged to prove their nobility before they are admitted. Old Briroude is seated on the river Allier, with a bridge, of one arch, of a wonderful structure. It is 16 miles S. of Issore, 10 N. W. of St. Flour, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

BRIQUERAS, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated in the valley of Lucern, three miles from the town of that name, and four S. of Pignerol. It had a very strong castle towards the latter end of the 16th century; but when the French got footing in it, it was ruined; that is, before they delivered it up to the duke of Savoy in 1696. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

BRIACH, a town of Germany, formerly the capital of Brisgaw. It was taken by the French in 1638, and in 1703; but was restored afterwards both times to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S. of Strasburg, and 45 N. of Basle. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 48. 2. N.

BRISACH, NEW, a handsome town of France in Alsace, built by the French, over against Old Brisach, and fortified by marshal Vauban. It is about a mile from the

the Rhine, and 23 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 5. N. Fort Mortier, which belongs to it, is seated on the Rhine.

BRISGAW, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying on the Eastward side of the Rhine, which separates it from Alsace. One part belongs to the House of Austria, of which Friburg is the capital; and the other to the house of Baden.

BRISSAC, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1607, between two brothers. It is seated on the river Aubence, near the Loire, 13 miles South of Angers, and 50 W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

BRISSEL, NEW, the capital town of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia, seated on the river Delaware. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 40. 15. N.

BRISSON, ST. an ancient town of France, in Berri, three miles from Gienn. It is seated on an eminence on the farther side of the river Loire, with a castle taken notice of in history for its strength, and for maintaining a siege against Louis le Gros. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

BRISTOL, a sea-port town, which is partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, with a bishop's see. It is now accounted the second town or city in England, both with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade. It has 18 churches, besides its cathedral, and several meetings for Protestant Dissenters, among which the Quakers are a large body. The most remarkable church, besides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliff, just without the walls, in the county of Somerset, which some think is the finest parish church in the kingdom. There is a bridge over the river Avon, built but a few years ago. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743. The key is on the river Frome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge, for the admittance of ships that come up with the tide; and this leads to the College-Green, where the cathedral stands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they send 2000 ships yearly to several parts of the world. Here are no less than 15 glass-houses, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendip-hills. The hot-well is resorted to for the cure of several diseases, and is about a mile from the town, on the side of the river Avon. St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, is noted for a sort of soft diamonds, called Bristol stones. Besides this well, there is a cold

spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of the said river, that supplies the cold bath. There are several manufactures, particularly woollen stuffs, carried on by the French refugees. From the College-Green there is a delightful prospect over the city and harbour, and in it stands a stately high cross of Gothic structure, decorated with the effigies of several of the kings of England. Near Queen's-square, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equestrian statue of K. William III. stands the custom-house. The number of houses are computed at 602, and the inhabitants at 43,483. The walls have been demolished a long time ago; but there are several gates yet standing. They use sledges or sleds, instead of carts, because the vaults of the common sewers will not admit them. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on St. James's day, and January 25. It sends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of Cirencester, 40 S. of Hereford, 75 S. of Shrewsbury, 106 S. by E. of Chester, 60 N. E. of Exeter, 34 S. W. by S. of Gloucester, 50 S. S. W. of Worcester, 68 W. by S. of Oxford, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

BRITAIN, NEW, called also Terra Labrador, and Eskimaux, a country in North America, between the river St. Lawrence and Hudson's-bay. It is subject to Great-Britain; but we have no settlement in it, nor are there any inhabitants but a rude savage sort of people, called Eskimaux, who have neither laws nor religion. They have no houses, but live in caves and holes in the sides of hills, and are the only people in America that have beards, which almost hide their faces. The chief produce is skins and furs.

BRITTANY. See BRETAGNE.

BRIVES-LA-GALLARD, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Lower Limosin, of which it is the capital, with a general hospital, a handsome college, and several religious communities. It is seated in a pleasant fertile plain, over against an island formed by the river Correz, over which there are two fine bridges. A beautiful and delightful walk, planted with trees, which surrounds this place, makes it very pleasant and agreeable. It is 37 miles S. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

BRIXEN, a handsome town in Germany, in the Tirol, with a bishop's see; seated at the confluence of the rivers Rientz and Eisoch,

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Brioch, in a fertile country, noted for excellent wine, 15 miles E. of Tirol, and 40 N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 47. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

* **Brixen**, the bishoprick of, a territory of Germany, inclosed in the Tirol, between Tirol Proper, the bishoprick of Trent, the state of Venice, and the archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It is a country extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine. The bishop is the sovereign, under the protection of the counts of Tirol, and is a prince of the empire.

* **Brixworth**, a village in Northamptonshire, seven miles N. of Northampton, with a fair on Whit-Monday, for linen and woollen cloth, hard-ware, and toys.

* **Brizen**, or **Brietzen**, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Adah, 12 miles N. E. of Wittenberg. Lon. 13. 4. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

Brod, or **Brodt**, a strong place of Hungary, in the county of Pollega, seated on the river Save in Slavonia, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S. E. of Pollega. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

* **Brodnemek**, or **Teutsch-Brod**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czeaslau, seated on the river Sozawa, near the frontiers of Moravia, 20 miles S. by E. of Czeaslau. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

* **Brodra**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the gulph of Cambray, eight miles S. of Amadabad. Lon. 72. 22. E. lat. 23. 2. N.

* **Brodzicz**, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania; seated on the river Berezina, in the palatinate of Minski, 100 miles S. of Poloczki. Lon. 28. 5. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

* **Broek**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg; the capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Roer, 11 miles N. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

Bromesgrove, a town of Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and October 21, for linen-cloth, cheese, and horses. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and is a pretty good town, containing about 400 houses. It drives a considerable trade in cloathing, and has a good market for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions. It is 15 miles N. E. by N. of Worcester, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

Bromfield, or **Brumfield**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. of Taunton, with a fair on November 3, for cattle, hats,

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and all sorts of pewter. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

Bromley, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on February 3, and July 25, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on or near the river Ravensborn, six miles S. of Croydon, and 12 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

Bromley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Thursday before Mid-Lent-Sunday, May 22, and August 24, for horses and horned cattle; it is but a poor place, and the land about it barren. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, but of late Paget-Bromley, being given to the Lord Paget the time of the Reformation. It is seven miles E. of Stafford, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

Bromyard, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Thursday before March 2, for horned cattle and horses, on May 3, Whit-Monday, Thursday before July 25, and Thursday before October 29, for black cattle and sheep. The town is seated on a rising ground, and contains about 200 houses. It is 18 miles W. of Worcester, and 124 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

Bronno, or **Bron**, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Pavese, where the Imperialists beat the French in 1703. It is 10 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

Bros, a free and royal town of Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, seated on the river Maros. It is the capital of a district of the same name.

Brouage, a strong town of France, in Saintonge. The salt-works here are the finest in the kingdom, and bring in a good revenue; and the salt is called Bay-salt, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle, and 170 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 45. 52. N.

Brouershaven, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Island of Schonen, seated on a bay of the sea, on the N. side of the island, nine miles S. W. of Helvoetsluis. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **Brovek**, a town of Switzerland, in Argow, of which it is the third free city. It is seated on the river Aar, over which there is a handsome bridge; there is likewise a college, with a publick library. It is 22 miles S. E. of Basle. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

* **Brouca**, a town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, seated on the S. side of

the Gulf of Catania; 20 miles N. of Syracuse, and 15 S. of Catania. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 37. 25. N.

BRUCHAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, and bishoprick of Spire, situated on the river Sätz, five miles S. E. of Philipburg. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

BRUCK, or **BRUGES**. See **BRUGES**. **BRUGES**, a large handsome episcopal town of the Austrian Netherlands, capital of a territory of the same name. In the great market place there is a house founded in 1211, where they bring up 150 orphans, some to learning, and others to trades, according to their abilities. It was often taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1745 by the French. It belongs to the house of Austria, and formerly was the English staple for wool, and has still a very good trade for foreign commodities, being seated on a fine canal, navigable from Ostend. It is eight miles from the sea, and as much E. from Ostend. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

BRUGES, the quarter or district of is part of Spanish Flanders; and bounded by the ocean, the burggraviate of Ghent, the châtanies of Courtray and Ypres, and bailiwick of Furnes. Bruges is the capital town; besides which, there are Ostend, Newport, Dixmude, &c.

BRUGGE, or **BRUGGON**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the bishoprick of Hildesheim, 14 miles from the city of that name. It is called from a bridge over the river Leyne. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

BRUGERO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, 15 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

BRUNETTO, a very strong and important place in Piedmont, near the city Susa, which it defends.

BRUSEVITTE, a sea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, seated at the mouth of the river Elbe, 13 miles N. W. of Gluckstadt, subject to Denmark. Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 54. 2. N.

BRUNSWICK, a large and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick. It was formerly an Imperial and Hanseatic town, till it was taken by the Dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle is a famous stone

statue, with a lion made of block-stone after the life. Here is also a rich monastery of St. Blaise, whose prior is a prince of the house of Bevern; and in the arsenal is a great gun, 40 feet long, and three in diameter. This town is famous for the well known liquor called Muten, which has hence the name of Brunswick. Muten. It is seated on the river Ocker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg, 85 W. by S. of Brandenburg, and 55 N. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

BRUNSWICK, the duchy of, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Lunenburg, on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, from which it is separated by the river Weser, on the S. by Hesse, and the little territory of Peischfeld, and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principality of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the duchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, and the Lynce; and is fertile both in corn and pastures. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the duchy of Goettingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own dukes; but the other two belong to the elector of Hanover. The territories of the house of Brunswick are more extensive; the principal of which are the duchies of Brunswick and Lunenburg, with the county of Dannenburg, which is annexed thereto. The rest are Blankenburg, Diöbert, and Moye, besides two of three smaller districts.

BRUSSELS, the quarter or district of Brussels, is one of the four parts of the duchy of Brabant. This quarter is bounded on the E. by that of Louvain; on the N. by that of Antwerp, on the W. by Flanders, and on the S. by Hainaut. Brussels is the capital city of this quarter, and all Brabant.

BRUSSELS, the finest and richest city of the Netherlands, the capital of Brabant, and the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries, to whom they pay almost the same homage as to their sovereign. The ducal palace, where the governor resides; the town-house; and the arsenal, are superb structures. The academy is famous, where young gentlemen perform their exercises, and they have dug a fine canal to Antwerp. The trade and manufacture of the inhabitants is in cambrics, laces, and fine tapestry, which are exported all over Europe. It was bombarded by the French in 1695, by which 4000 houses were burnt; which, however, were rebuilt better than before. In 1708 it was besieged

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by the elector of Bavaria; but the duke of Marlborough made him decamp with precipitation. It was taken by the French in 1746, but was rendered back again soon after by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on an agreeable fertile plain, on the river Senné, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 S. E. of Ghent, 148 N. by E. of Paris, and 172 E. of London. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

BUYRON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Brew, and is a well-built and well-inhabited town, with a handsome church, a free-school, and a stately alms-house, and has a manufacture in serges and stockings. It is 22 miles S. E. of Wells, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

* **BUYRIERS**, a town of Lorraine, in Vosque, with a provostship, 22 miles S. by E. from Lunceville. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

BRYANS-BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, seated on the river Shannon, eight miles N. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 59. N.

* **BUA**, an island of the Gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Trau, called likewise the Partridge Island, because frequented by those birds.

* **BUANES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the diocese of Aire, seated on the river Batus, seven miles W. of Aire. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

* **BUARCOS**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 27 miles S. of Aveira. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 13. N.

BUCHAN, a district of Scotland, the greater part lying in the shire of Aberdeen, and the rest in that of Bamff.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory of Scotland, which is the farthest point of Buchan, not far from Peterhead, and the most easterly of all Scotland. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 57. 28. N.

BUCHAW, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Tedersee, 27 miles S. W. of Ulm. Here is a monastery, whose abbess has a voice in the diets of the empire. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* **BUCHAW**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which comprehends the district of the abbot of Flud.

BUCHAREST, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, where the Hospodar of Walachia commonly resides. It is 45 miles S. E. of

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Tergowischo. Lon. 26. 27. E. lat. 45. N.

BUCHOAN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the Lake of Constance, 28 miles E. the town of Constance. Lon. 9. 44. lat. 47. 43. N.

BUCKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated in a flat, and formerly had a castle, now demolished. It is 23 miles by N. of Thetford, and 90 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

* **BUCKFASSTLICH**, a village in Devonshire, three miles S. W. of Ashburton, two fairs, on June 29. for sheep, and August 24. for horned cattle.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays and eight fairs, on Monday, seven days after Epiphany, March 7, May 6, Thursday in Whitsun-week, July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated on a low ground, the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over it are three handsome stone bridges. There was formerly a castle in the middle of the town. There is a county jail, built not many years since. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and had the title of a duchy. The number of houses are about 600; and it is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 38. W. lat. 52. 56. N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 13,390 houses, 111,390 inhabitants, 85 parishes, and 15 market towns, whereof six send members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil is rich, being mostly chalk or marl. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Ouse and Colne; the chief town is Buckingham.

BUCKOR, a province of Asia, lying on the river Sinde, or Indus, having Multan to the N. and Tatta to the S. and is subject to the Great Mogul. The principal town is of the same name, which is seated in an island surrounded by the above river, 65 miles S. W. of Multan. Lon. 71. 52. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

BUDA, the beglerbeglicof, was formerly one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe, including all the countries of

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in Hungary, between the rivers Tisza and Danube, and between Agria and Novgrad, all Lower Hungary from Granad Canicás, the eastern part of Slavonia, and almost all Servia; but a good part of a government now belongs to the queen of Hungary.

BUDA, a large, strong, and famous town, and the capital of Lower Hungary. The churches and public buildings are very handsome, and the situation agreeable; being on the side of a hill, on the S.W. banks of the river Danube. In the adjacent country there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and baths so hot, that they will boil an egg in a very short time: these hills were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. It was taken by the Turks in 1546, and retaken by the Austrians the same year. The Turks took it again in 1599, and it was afterwards besieged several times by the Christians to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken by the Germans, commanded by the duke of Lorraine, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is 85 miles S. E. of Vienna, 172 N. by W. of Belgrade, and 560 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

BUDENHAELE, a town of Suffolk, with market on Thursdays, and a fair on Holy Thursday for cattle and toys. It's seated in a valley, and has a small chapel, and an endowed grammar-school. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 81 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

BUDERICH, a town of Germany, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Trier, or Treves. It is seated on the little river Traen, 10 miles E. of Trier. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

BUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the county of Hertenburg, or Bodingen, with a castle. It is seated near a large forest, 20 miles N. E. of Frankfort.

BUDOA, a small but strong episcopal town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667, and is 30 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 15 N. W. of Antivari. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

BUDRIO, a town of Italy, in the Bologna, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp; for which reason it is of greater consequence than larger places. It is 8 miles E. of Bologna. Lon. 11. 37. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BUDWEIS, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, taken several times in the war of

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1741. It is 70 miles S. of Prague; and 15 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 32. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

BUPWORTH, a village in Cheshire, four miles N. of Northwich, with three fairs, on February 13, April 5, and October 2, all for cows, horses, hogs, and pedlars ware. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

BUDZIAC TARTARY lies on the rivers Niester, Bog, and Nieper, having Poland and Russia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the Black Sea on the S. and Bessarabia on the W. The chief town is Oczakow, and is subject to Turkey.

BURN KETTERO, a place belonging to the king of Spain, seated on the E. side of Madrid; it is a perfect square, and at each angle is a pavilion. This is generally the residence of the king in the spring, and a great part of the summer.

BURNOS AVES, or CIDADAD DE LA TRINIDAD, is one of the most considerable sea-port towns in the province of La Plata, on the E. coast of S. America, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandizes of Peru and Chili by the river Plata and other rivers, which are exported to Spain. When the English had the advantage of the Assiento contract, negro slaves were brought hither by factors, and sold to the Spaniards, who sent them to their settlements in Peru and Chili. It was founded by Mendosa in 1535, but afterwards abandoned. In 1544 another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at present inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is seated on the banks of the river Plata, 50 miles from the sea, tho' the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 58. 26. W. lat. 34. 35. S.

BUGO, a large river of Poland, which has its source near the river Lemberg, runs northward to Brete, and then turning westward, falls into the Vistula, between Boetz and Warsaw.

BUGEY, a territory of France, bounded on the E. by Savoy, on the W. by Bresse, on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the N. by the territory of Gex and the Franche Comté. It is about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Beiley is the capital town.

BUGIA, a kingdom of Africa, now a province to Algiers in Barbary. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Biledulgerid, on the W. by the province of Algiers, and on the E. by that of Constantine.

BUGIA, a strong populous sea-port town of

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of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It has a strong castle, which, however, was not able to defend the shipping against Sir Edward Spragge, who took and destroyed several Algiers men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 3° 38. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

BULGIA, a sea-port town of Africa, in Egypt, on the western coast of the Red Sea; the sea-port town belonging to Maccas, and about 120 miles to the W. of it. Lon. 38. 40. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

BULTH, or **BEALT**, a town of South Wales, in Brecknockshire, pleasantly seated on the river Wye, over which there is a wooden bridge into Radnorshire. It is at present but a small place, though it has two markets, on Mondays and Saturdays, and three fairs on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 12 miles N. of Brecknock, and 157. W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

BUTIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, called the *Banonnies*; bounded on the N. by the *Diois* and *Capennois*, on the W. by the *seigneurie* of *Monthmar* and part of the county of *Venaissin*. It is a small mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and *Buis* and *Nions* are the principal places.

BUL, a little fortress, lying on the lines of *Stolhoffen* in *Suabia*, six miles E. of *Stolhoffen*, and nineteen N. E. of *Strasbourg* in Germany.

BUKARI, a small, but well-built town of Hungarian *Dalmatia*, with a harbour. It is seated on the *Golfo di Bikeriza*, near the *Gulph of Venice*, ten miles N. E. of *Veglio*, and 35 E. by N. of *Rovigno*. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 45. 19. N.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the E. shore of the river Nile, 2 miles W. of *Grand Cairo*, being the sea-port town of that city, and is said to contain about 400 families. On the N. side of it is the *Califich*, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal to *Grand Cairo*. All the vessels going up and down the river Nile make some stay here. Lon. 31. 22. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

BULAM, an island of Africa, near the coast of *Guinea*, to the eastward of the island of *Bislagos*. The soil is good, but it is not inhabited.

BULGAR, a kingdom of *Muscovite* Tartary, lying along the eastern banks of the river *Volga*, having the kingdom of

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Cassus to the N. and African on the S. It has neither town nor villages; the inhabitants live in tents, and wander from place to place.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by *Wallachia*, on the E. by the *Black Sea*, on the S. by *Romania* and *Macedonia*, and on the W. by *Servia*. It is divided into four *sancs*, which have the name of the capital places, namely, *Viddin*, *Sophia*, *Nicopolis*, and *Silistria*. The three first lie on both sides the river *Danube*; but the last is wholly on this side, and is partly inhabited by *Tatars*.

BULINAROKK. See *BOLINAROKK*.

BUNGAY, a town in *Suffolk*, with market on Thursdays, and two fairs, May 24, for horses and lean cattle; and on September 25, for hogs and petty duties. It is seated on a spot watered by the river *Waveny*, which separates it from *Norfolk*. It has two parish churches, one of which is handsome, and in the midst of the town are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here is also a dissenting meeting-house, and a grammar-school. The town contains about 600 houses, and the streets are pretty wide, and well-paved. Here are likewise the remains of a castle supposed to be built by *K. John*. About 60 years ago, almost every house was burnt to the ground, and the records belonging to the castle and convent consumed. It is, however, now a good trading town; and the women are employed in knitting worsted stockings. The market is large for corn. It is 18 miles N. by E. of *Ipswich*, 13 S. of *Norwich*, and 101 N. E. of *London*. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of *Ximpo*, whose capital is *Lumpu*. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent an embassy to *pope Gregory* in 1683; but there is not now one Christian in all Japan.

BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between *Thessaly* and *Achaia*, extending as far as the *Gulph of Zeiton*. The ancient name was *Oeta*, and is famous for the narrow pass called the *Thermopyles*, and for the death of *Hercules*.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of *Hertfordshire*, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on June 29, and November 30, for pedlars ware. It is a large thoroughfare on the N. road, seven miles S. of *Royston*, and thirty-one N. by W. of *London*. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

BUNTZLAW, or *BUNTZEL*, two towns in the kingdom of *Bohemia*, one on the

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the river Elbe, and the other in Silesia, on a branch of the Oder; the latter is twenty miles W. of Ligutz. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

BOUY OF THE NÔRE, is a buoy placed at the conflux of the Thames and Medway, to direct mariners how to avoid a dangerous sand.

* **BURACRAG**, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, has its source on the confines of Chaus, runs along the borders of Fez and Temefsa, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the town of Sallee.

* **BURRELL**, or **CIVITA BURELLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo Citra, near the river Sangro, twenty miles S. of Lanciano. Lon. 14. 48. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

BUREN, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and gives the title of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W. of Niméguen. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

BUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Paderborn. It is seated on the river Alme, 10 miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 53. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on July 5, for horses, sheep, cows, and small wares, and on September 25, for cheese and toys. It is seated on an ascent on the river Windrush, and is a handsome place, chiefly noted for the making of saddles. The downs near it, noted for horse-races, are of great advantage to the town. It is twenty-three miles W. N. W. of Banbury, and eighty-five W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **BURG**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 12, for sheep, horses, and cattle; on August 16, for toys; and on October 2, for cattle, and cloathing of all sorts. It is seated in a marsh, twelve miles N. N. E. of Boston, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

BURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, seated on the Old Ifsel; eighteen miles E. of Niméguen. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 52. 59. N.

BURG-CASTLE, or **BOROUGH CASTLE**, a fortress on the edge of the county of Suffolk, three miles W. of Yarmouth, where the rivers Yare and Waveny meet. It was formerly a delightful castle, but now only the ruins of its walls remain; near which Roman coins are often dug up.

BURGAW, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capi-

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tal of a margravate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 26 miles W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **BURGAW**, the margravate of, is a small territory of Germany, in Suabia, between the bishopric of Augsburg, and the Danube. It is a fertile populous country, and the capital town is of the same name.

* **BURGDOFF**, a handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, and in the Argow, with a castle. It is pretty large, and is seated on an eminence, eight miles N. E. of Berne. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

BURGLER, a town of Transilvania,

subject to the house of Austria, thirty

miles N. of Clausenburg. Lon. 13. 20.

E. lat. 47. 73. N.

BURGOOS, a rich town of Spain, the

capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's

see. The squares, the public buildings, and

the fountains, are very fine, and the walks

agreeable. It is seated partly on a moun-

tain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 25

miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of

Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

BURGOMAX. See **BOURGOMAX**.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the

duchy of Cleven, subject to the king of

Prussia. It was taken by the French in

1672, who demolished the fortifications;

It is agreeably seated on the river Rhine,

over-against Wesel, 17 miles S. E. of

Cleves, and 40 N. W. of Cologne. Lon.

6. 18. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

* **BURKHAUSEN**, a town of Germany,

in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river

Salza, twenty-seven miles N. by W. of

Salzburg, and 50 E. of Munich. Lon.

12. 50. E. lat. 40. 17. N.

BURLINGTON. See **BRIDINGTON**.

BURLINGTON, New, the capital town

of New-Jersey, in N. America, seated on

Delaware river, 20 miles N. of Philadel-

phia. Ships of burthen come up to the

keys, and the courts of justice are held

here. Lon. 75. 10. W. lat. 40. 17. N.

* **BURNHAM**, a village of Buckingham-

shire, 3 miles E. of Maidenhead, with 3

fairs on Feb. 25, and May 2, for horses,

cattle, sheep, and hogs, and September 21,

for horses, cattle, hogs, and hiring ser-

vants. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

* **BURNHAM**, a village in Somersetshire,

three miles N. of Humpil, with one fair,

on Trinity-Monday, for horses, cattle, and

sheep. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a

market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on

March 15, for cheese; and August 1, for

horses

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horses and other things. It is feated near the sea, 29 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 128 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on March 6, Easter-Eve, May 23, July 10, and October 13, all for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 35 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 204 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

BURNT-ISLAND, a parliament-town on the Frith of Forth, in Fife, ten miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

BURNTHWOOD. See **BRENTWOOD**.

BURSA, is one of the largest and finest towns of Turkey in Asia, the capital of the ancient Bithynia, and extends itself from E. to W. at the foot of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a large fine plain full of mulberry and fruit-trees. There are so many springs proceeding from the Mount, that every house has its own fountain. The mosques are very elegant, covered with lead, and adorned with domes; as are also the caravansaries, which are very fine and commodious. The bezzefine is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the East, besides their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, and are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. This place is in general very pleasant, and the quarter of the Bazzars is particularly well paved and neat. It contains above 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. None but Musselmans are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are vastly finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The Jews came hither from Granada in Spain, and speak good Spanish to this day. They have excellent wine and other provisions in great plenty; this was the seat of the Turkish empire before they passed into Europe. It is ninety-nine miles S. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 39. 22. N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on April, 5, for horned cattle and horses; on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; on July 16, for toys; and on October 29, which is considerable, for horses and horned cattle. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the river Trent it has now a famous bridge of free-stone, about a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one

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long street, which runs from the place where the abbey stood to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and provision. Burton-ale is accounted the best of any brought to London. It is situated N. E. of Litchfield, and is 123 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on a hill, near the river Trent, and is but a small place. It is 30 miles N. of Lincoln, and 150 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BURTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a valley near a hill called Farleton-Knothill. The town is pretty well built, but the market is very small; and it is on the great road from Lancaster to Carlisle. It is 11 miles N. of Lancaster, and 248 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

BURWASH, a village in Sussex, eight miles W. of Battle-Abbey, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BURY-ST. EDMUND'S, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on September 21, which lasts three weeks, and on December 5, which continues 3 days, for horses, butter, and cheese. The situation is exceeding pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England, for which reason it is frequented by the better sort of people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, which was said to be the finest and richest of any in England, and stood between the two churches, which are both very large, and seated in one church-yard. In St. Mary's, one of these churches, lies Mary, Q. of France, who was married to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The streets, which are always clean, are pretty wide, and well paved; and it contains about 1000 houses, which are in general well-built, and 7000 inhabitants. The town took its name from St. Edmund the King, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood, and his head severed from his body. Besides the above churches, there are one Presbyterian, one Independent, and one Quaker's meeting. Here is a spacious market-hall, a grammar-school, a fine fair-field, and a beautiful cross. The market is very large for corn, fish, and fowl. The assizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket,

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market, and seventy-five N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

BURY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on August 22, and April 22, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-cloth. It is thirty-six miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 53. 36. N.

BUSSARAH, or **BASSRAH**, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in Irac Arabi, about forty miles N. W. of the gulph of Persia. It stands between the river Euphrates, and the Desert, on the W. side of the river which comes close up to the walls. Some geographers place this town at a distance from that river; but it is a mistake, for the E. end is on the side of the river; and there is a canal from the Euphrates, which runs from the one end of the city to the other, and divides it into two parts; and over it there is a bridge of boats, to keep up a communication between them. The circumference is very large, which is owing in some measure to the great number of date-trees planted within the walls. The houses are generally two stories high, flat on the top. They are constructed with bricks burnt in the sun, and have the meanest aspect of any place in these parts; there is somewhat of architecture in the mosques; but they lean in such a manner, that they seem ready to tumble down. The ramparts are very much out of repair, and on the walls are a great number of bastions, or round towers. This city is governed by a Turkish bashaw, and a mausoleum, and has a garrison, consisting of 3000 Janizaries. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor, for political reasons. There are but a very few Christians of the Greek church, and these have no priest of their own. In 1691 it was visited with the plague, which destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards repopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under the subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly, which is owing to the infolence of the Turks. It is 240 miles S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 52. E. lat. 29. 26. N.

BUTESHIRE, in Scotland, consists of the islands of Arran and Bute, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring-fishery. This shire, together with

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Gaithnefs, sends one member to parliament.

BYRAGO, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, formerly a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Lozoya, 30 miles N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

BUTRINTO, a sea-port town of Albania, seated on the canal of Corfu, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It stands at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, thirty miles S. of Chipewar. Lon. 20. 9. E. lat. 39. 49. N.

BUTTON'S-BAY, is the N. part of Hudson's-Bay, in N. America, through which attempts have been made to discover a N. W. passage to China. It is so called from St. Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 degrees of N. latitude.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the bishoprick of Schwerin, 17 miles S. W. of Rostock, and 32 E. N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

BUXSTEAD, or **BUCKSTEAD**, a village in Suffex, ten miles S. S. E. of East-Grinstead, with one fair on June 30, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BUXTON-WELLS, in Derbyshire, formerly noted for two springs which were near each other, one of which was very hot, and the other very cold; but the wonder is now lost, for they are both blended together. It lies at the bottom of a dirty village of the same name, and there is a public inn, which is very large and commodious, and a great deal of good company resort there in the summer-time, as well for air and exercise as for the benefit of bathing. There is plenty of grouse or wood-game for those who love shooting, and trout and greyings for those that love fishing. In short, here are diversions of all sorts at an easy rate. The water is not now so warm as the hot well at Bristol. It is 32 miles N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

BUZBACH, a town of Germany in Weteravia, and in the county of Solmes, on the confines of Hanau; eight miles S. of Gießen, and 29 N. by E. of Franckfort. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

BYCHOW, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Mischlaw, seated on the river Nieper, thirty-two miles from Mohilaw, and 180 S. W. of Wilna. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of the city of Constantinople.

BYZIA,

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BIZIA, or **VIZA**, a town of Kamania, now a small place; but was anciently the seat of the kings of Thracæ, and is still an archbishop's see.

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CANAAN, a handsome town of Egypt, on the eastern bank of the River Nile, whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Several fine monuments covered with hieroglyphical characters, are found here. It is 520 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 23. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

CABECA-DE-VIDE, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with good walls, and a strong castle. It is 22 miles S. W. of Port-Algreto, and 30 N. of Estremoz. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat 39. 10. N.

CHENENDA, a sea-port town of Congo, in Africa, 100 miles S. E. of Loanga, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 4. 5. S.

CABES, or **GABES**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the gulph of the same name, seated on a river. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

CABO-CORRO. See **CAPE-COAST CASTLE**.

CABO DE ISTRIA, the capital town of the province of Istria, in the territory of Venice. See **CAPO D'ISTRIA**.

CABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large place, but without walls, and is seated on the river Niger, 12 miles from Tombut. The houses are built in the shape of bells, the walls are staked of hardies, plaistered over with clay, and the coverings of reeds. They make a great deal of cotton-cloth themselves; but woollen-cloths and stuffs are brought from Barbary. The people are Mahometans; and it is frequented by a great number of Negroes, who come thither by water. It is governed by a viceroy, and is 1200 miles S. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 15. 10. N.

CABRERIA, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of Majorca, from which it is distant 7 or 8 miles. It has a large secure harbour, defended by a castle.

CABUL, a large town of Asia, in India, and capital of Cabulistan, with two strong castles, and many palaces. This, together with the province were ceded to Kuli-Khan by the Great Mogul, on his quitting the rest of his Indian conquests in 1739.

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It is on the coast from Lador to Shimagand, about 100 miles E. of Candahar Persia. Lon. 69. 40. E. lat. 31. 18. N.

CACASTHAN, a province of Hind, formerly in the territories of the Great Mogul, but now in Persia. It is bounded on the N. by Tarsus, on the E. by Cashmire, on the W. by Sabastian and Candahar, and on the S. by Multan. This country is not very fertile, but is rich in account of trade. Cabul is the capital town.

CACACA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fes, near Mailla. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534; and it has a fort upon a rock. Lon. 2. 33. W. lat. 35. 2. N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estralladura, near the confines of Portugal. Between this town and Brocos is a wood, in which the Alfriz celebrated the French army in 1706. It is famous for its fine wool, and is seated on the river Sabor, 22 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

CACERES-DE-CAIMARINHA, a town of Asia, in the isle of Luzon, with a bishop's see, and subject to Spain. Lon. 124. 6. E. lat. 14. 35. N.

CACHAN, or **CASHAN**, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are a great number of Christians and Guebres in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles from Isfahan, and in the road to Kom. Lon. 32. 55. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

CACHAO, a large town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, about 80 miles from the sea, and on the west-side of the river Ngô. It contains about 20,000 houses, whose walls are mud, and covered with thatch; and each have a yard, in which is a small arched brick building, like an oven, with the mouth to the ground; in these they put their goods, to secure them from fire. The Kings of Tonquin have two or three palaces in it, such as they be. The house of the English factory is seated at the north end of the town, fronting the river, and is the best in the place. The trading-people are civil to strangers; but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. The men here buy their wives and mistresses, and the young women offer themselves to strangers of their own accord, and are of all prices; for the poor lascars belonging to ships are never without. The great men will offer their daughters

to merchants and officers, if they stay half a year in the country. The children of these girls are always better looked upon, because their complexion is fairer than that of the other inhabitants; nor does this commerce prevent their having husbands. The Dutch generally keep their mistresses in pay during their absence, to buy in commodities, which they do at the dead time of the year, particularly raw silk; and they employ poor people when work is scarce, and so get it cheaper and better done. They are Pagans, and have a great number of pagods to place their idols in. The factories purchase silks and lacquered ware, as in China. It is 100 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river. Lon. 105. 31. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negro-land, on the river of St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts; and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CASHMIRE. See CASHMIRE.

CACONGO, a small kingdom of Africa, lying on the river Zaire, whose inhabitants are addicted to trade. Their manners, religion, and government are the same as in Loango. Malemba is the capital town.

CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, about two miles from the source of the Guadalquivir, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Granada. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles E. S. E. of Ubeda. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

CADAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Zatz, seated on the northern bank of the river Egra, 18 miles W. by N. of Zatz. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CADEA, or **THE LEAGUE OF THE HOUSE OF GOD**, is one of those that compose the Republic of the Grisons, and the most powerful and extensive of them all. It contains the bishoprick of Coire, the great valley of Engadine, and that of Braggaille, or Pregel. Of the 11 great, or 21 small communities, there are but two that speak the German language: that of the rest is called the Rhetia, and is a dialect of the Italian. The Protestant religion is the most predominant in this League, which is allied to the Seven Swiss Cantons, ever since the year 1498. Coire is the capital town.

CADENAC, a town of France, in Quercy, on the confines of Rouergue, seated on the river Lot, 27 miles E. N. E. of Cahors. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

CADENET, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Apt, 28 miles S. E. of Avignon, and 10 S. of Apt. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

CADILLAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bazadois, near the river Garonne, with a handsome castle, 15 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

CADIZ, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and famous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour, frequented by merchant ships from all parts. It is a bishop's see, and seated on an island, about 18 miles in length, and 9 in breadth; but the N. W. end, where the town stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent on the opposite shore by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The S. side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks, and the two forts, called Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phœnicians, and was afterward a Roman town; there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. The inhabitants have no water but what they get from wells. All the Spanish ships go from hence to the W. Indies, and return hither. It was taken and plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains about 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. It is 20 miles W. of Medina-Sidonia, 45 N. W. of Gibraltar, 90 W. by S. of Malaga, and 65 S. by W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 36. 31. N.

CADIZ, THE ISLE OF, besides what has been just said, it may be observed that this island lies off the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, near the coast of Andalusia, whence it is separated by a channel, over which there is a bridge called Suaco. There are two old towers, the remains of a building called the Columns of Hercules. It is exceeding rich in pastures; but has no place of note in it, except Cadiz; there are a great number of salt works round the harbour.

CADORE, or **PIEVE DI CADORE**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of a district called Cadorino, famous for the birth of Titian the painter. It is 15 miles N. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E. by Proper

Proper Friuli, on the S. and W. by Bel-lunese, and by the bishoprick of Brixen on the N. It is a very mountainous country, but pretty populous. The only town is Pieve di Cadore.

CADSand, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, which gives the Dutch the command of that navigable river.

* CAEGWALEY, a village of N. Wales, in Flintshire, 7 miles S. by W. of Chester, with four fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 16, August 13, and October 27, all for cattle.

CAEN, an handsome, and considerable town of France, capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. It contains 60 streets, and 12 parishes. Here are nine convents for men, and seven for women; to each of which there is a church; the most handsome among them are the Cordeliers, the Ursuline Nuns, and the Visitation. The castle has four towers, built by the English. Here is likewise an episcopal palace belonging to the bishop of Bayeux, where he sometimes resides. The town-house is a large building, with four great towers. The Royal Square is the handsomest in all Normandy, and has fine houses on three sides of it; and in the middle is the statue of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit, standing on a marble pedestal, and surrounded with an iron ballustrade. It is seated in a pleasant country on the river Orne, about eight miles from the sea. William, the Conqueror was buried here, in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. It is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. of Paris, Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 49. 11. N.

CAREILLY, a town of Glamorganshire, in South-Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs, on March 25, Thursday after Trinity, July 29, August 24, and Thursday before Christmas, all for cattle and stockings. It is seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, in a moorish ground, and among the hills. It is thought the walls now in ruins were built by the Romans; there being often Roman coins dug up here. It is 5 miles N. of Landaff, and 122 W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 20, July 20, and September 21, for cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a Roman town, as is evident from the many Roman antiquities found here. It is commodiously seated on the river Usk, over which there is a large

wooden bridge. The houses are generally built of stone; and there are the ruins of a castle still to be seen. It is 19 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 141 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CAERWIS, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, on March 16, the last Tuesday in April, Trinity-Thursdays, the first Tuesday after July 7, September 9, and November 10, all for cattle. It is seated on an ancient; and, though it is but a small place, the market is very good for corn and provisions. It is five miles E. of St. Asaph, five W. of Flint, and 193 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, an ancient and considerable town, capital of Crim Tartary, with an excellent harbour. It was taken by the Genoese in 1266, who made it the seat of trade in the East, by which it was rendered one of the most flourishing towns in Asia; but since it was taken by the Turks in 1474, it is much decayed; and their only trade now is in slaves, which are brought from the neighbouring countries, and sold to the Turks. It contains about 5- or 6000 houses; but they have no handsome buildings, except the remainder of those built by the Genoese. It is inhabited by Jews, Mingyeliens, Armenians, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Turks, who have all liberty of conscience; and the Turks have always a strong garrison here. It is seated on the Black-Sea, 150 miles N. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

CAFFRARIA, a large country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Negroland and Abyssinia, on the W. by a part of Guinea, Congo, and the sea, on the S. by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the E. by the sea. It is divided into several territories and kingdoms, of which we know little more than the names, except the Hottentots, where the Dutch are masters, who have a town and castle near the Cape of Good Hope.

* CAGEAN, a province of Asia, in the northern part of the Isle of Lousan, seated on a river of the same name. It is 60 feetile and full of bees, that the poor burn nothing but wax candles.

CAGLI, an ancient episcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 20 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich town of Italy, capital of the island of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, and university,

city, a castle, and a good harbour. It is the seat of the viceroy, and was taken, with the whole island, by the English, in 1708, who transferred it to the emperor Charles VI. but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and, about two years afterwards, ceded to the duke of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, and hence he has the title of king of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 14. E. Lat. 39. 27. N.

CAHORS, a considerable town of France, in Quercy in Guienne, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock; there is a large stone bridge over the river, besides two other bridges, and several mills. The principal street is very narrow, and terminates in the market-place, in which is the town-house. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The fortifications are regular, and the town is surrounded with thick walls. It is 50 miles N. W. of Albi, and 287 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

CAJANABURG, the capital town of the province of Cajania, or East Bodinia, in Sweden, seated on the N. E. part of the lake Cajania, 300 miles N. E. of Abo. Lon. 37. 45. E. lat. 62. 13. N.

CAJAZZO, or CAJIZZO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di-Lavoro, 8 miles N. E. of Capua, and 22 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* CAICOS, islands of America, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal. Lon. from 75. to 70. W. lat. 21. 40. N.

CAIFONG, a large, rich, and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in the middle of a large and well cultivated plain. It stands in a bottom; and when besieged by the rebels in 1641, they ordered the dykes of the river Hohang-ho to be cut, which drowned the city, and destroyed 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113. 27. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

CALMAN ISLANDS, in the W. Indies, lying between 81 and 86 degrees of W. longitude, and in lat. 21. 0. N. They are frequented by the inhabitants of Jamaica, who come hither to catch tortoises, which they carry home alive. They lie to the S. of Cuba, and to the N. W. of Jamaica.

CAIRO, a large city of Africa, and capital of Egypt, built in 795. It consists of three towns, or cities, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, Cairo properly so called, and the port termed Bulac. The ancient town had the name of Mesra. Old Cairo

is reduced to a very small place, being not above two miles in circumference, tho' the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the boys have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is seated about a mile from the river, and extends near it about seven miles in circumference. It has 3 or 4 grand gates, of excellent workmanship; but the streets are very narrow, and look like so many lanes. The finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance; but there are few or no windows break the street, which render them very disagreeable to strangers. There are a great number of mosques, some of which are very magnificent; but the most remarkable of all is that of Sultan Hassan, built at the foot of the castle-hill. The castle itself stands upon a rock, and is walled round. To the west of the castle are the remains of some very grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with mosaic pictures of trees and houses: they are now used for weaving and embroidering. Still higher is Joseph's Hall, whence there is a most delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with very large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, which are very handsome within, and are used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men are deprived of this pleasure, by having baths at home. This city is exceeding populous; several families living in one house, and a number of people in each room; for this reason, in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have greater liberty here than in other parts of Turkey; and there are particular streets, where the courtizans sit at the doors, richly dressed, to invite in customers. Here are likewise many khans, or caravansaries, three stories high, for lodging strangers. The Calish is a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 15 or 20 feet broad, and houses built on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to shew the time when this, and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity; and the most lascivious dances are the least marks of their joy. The

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mouth of Joseph's Well is 60 feet in circumference, and in depth 276, being cut in a rock; and there are oxen in proper places employed in drawing up the water. This city was formerly a place of much greater trade than at present, since a passage was found to the E. Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. The principal merchandizes for exportation are flax, thread, cotton, leather, callicoes, yellow wax, salmoniac, and saffron. Besides these, there are prodigious quantities of coffee from Mocha, drugs, spices, callicoes, and other merchandizes, from the East-Indies. Joseph's Granary is in Old Cairo, and is surrounded by a square wall. Here they lay up the corn that is paid as a tax to the Grand Seigneur. Notwithstanding its name, it was certainly built in the time of the Saracens. The Europeans still have their consuls and factors here, for the protection and management of the Turkey trade on that side. It is seated near the Eastern banks of the Nile, about 190 miles S. of its mouth. Lon. 31. 23. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

CALROAN, or **KAIROAN**, a town of Tunis, in Africa, seated on the river Magrida, 80 miles S. of Tunis. It has been long the seat of the Arabian princes. Lon. 29. 12. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

CAKET, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Gurgistan, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks. Lon. 46. 15. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

CALA, ST. a little town and barony of France, in Maine, with a Benedictine abbey.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Ultra, and Calabria Citra, commonly called Ulterior and Citerior, or Farther and Nearer Calabria. Calabria Citra is one of the 12 provinces of the kingdom of Naples, and bounded on the S. by Calabria Ultra, on the N. by Basilicata, and on the W. and E. by the sea; Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean Sea on E. S. and W. and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital town.

CALAHORRA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a fertile soil, on the side of a hill, which extends to the banks of the river Ebro, 70 miles E. of Burgos, and 62 N. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 42. 12. N.

CALAIS, a strong town of France, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The citadel is as large as the town,

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and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handsome streets, and several churches and monasteries; the number of inhabitants is reckoned to be 1000. It was taken by king Edward III. in 1347; and was lost in Q. Mary's time in 1557. It was bombarded by the English in 1664, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The harbour is not so good as formerly, nor will it admit vessels of any great burden. In times of peace there are packet-boats, going backward and forward twice a week, from Dover to Calais, which is 21 miles distant. It is 25 miles W. of Dunkirk, and 122 N. of Paris. Lon. 56. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

CALAMATA, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, and province of Belvedere. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks recaptured it afterwards, with all the Morea. It stands on the river Spinarza, 8 miles from the sea. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

CALAMIANES, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, between Borneo and the Philippines.

CALAMO, or **CALAMINE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia. It has a town of the same name, and is subject to the Turks.

CALATA BELLOTA, a town of Sicily, seated on a river of the same name, at the foot of a mountain in the valley of Mazza.

CALATA FILI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazza.

CALATA GIRONA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a craggy mountain, near the river Driello.

CALATAJUD, a large and handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated at the confluence of the river Xalon and Xiloca, at the end of a very fertile valley, with a good castle on a rock, 17 miles S. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

CALATA NICETTA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a mountain near the river Salso.

CALATA XIERTO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated between the mountains, near the source of the river Driello.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the Knights of Calatrava, instituted by Sancho II. king of Castile, in 1158. It is seated in a plain abounding with corn, wine, sheep, and game, near the river Guadiana,

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miles N. of Ciudad Real, and 80 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

* **CALBARY**, a territory, river, and village of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. The Dutch carry on a considerable trade here.

* **CALBEN**, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, between Dornitz and Magdeburg, 32 miles from each, with a pretty good castle.

CALCADA, or **St. DOMINGO CALCADA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, situated on the river Laglera, 40 miles W. of Calahorra, and 41 E. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

CALCAR, a very strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated near the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

CALCEDON, a town of Bithynia, in Lesser Asia, and capital of that country. It is now remarkable for Scutari, a seraglio of the Grand Seignior.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, remarkable for a victory gained over the Imperialists by the French in 1706. It is 5 miles S. E. of Bergamo, and 25 N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

CALCUTTA. See **WILLIAM'S FORT**. **CALEDONIA**, a settlement made by the Scots on the W. side of the gulph or river Darien in 1698, but were starved out at the request of the E. India company; for the English government prohibited the colonies sending them any provisions, which obliged them to leave it in the year 1700.

CALENBERG, a castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, situated on the river Leine, 10 miles S. of Hanover, and subject to the duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, elector of Hanover, and king of England. It is the capital of the principality of Calenberg. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

CALENBERG, a principality of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and one of the three parts of the duchy of Brunswick, belonging to the elector of Hanover.

* **CALETHURE**, a fort on the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch became masters of it in 1655; but were obliged to leave it. Lon. 80. 51. E. lat. 6. 38. N.

* **CALI**, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and in a valley of the same name, of the province generally resides there. Long. 77. 5. W. lat. 3. 15. N.

CALICOULAN, or **QUILON**, a town on

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the coast of Malabar, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 150 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 21. E. lat. 8. 5. N.

CALICUT, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the Malabar coast, 300 miles S. of Goa, and 310 S. W. of Fort St. George, subject to its own prince. The English have a factory here; whence they export pepper and other Indian merchandises. This was the first place the Portuguese discovered, when they came to the E. Indies by the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. It is seated on the sea-side, and contains about 7000 houses. Lon. 74. 24. E. lat. 10. 31. N.

* **CALICUT**, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and about as much in breadth. It is full of woods, rivers, and marshes, and produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice, and the trees are always green. There is a particular sort of a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain sugar and oil. The king is very powerful, and assumes the title of Samerin, or Emperor. Contrary to the custom of most other countries, the women have several husbands, and the sister's children always inherit. The inhabitants go almost naked; and write upon palm-tree leaves. Their religion is not very well known; but it is said they believe in One God, who commits the government of the world to inferior beings, to whom they offer sacrifices. They have temples, but neither large nor beautiful, and the images are black and deformed. Captain Hamilton affirms, that every woman may have 12 husbands, of her own cast or tribe; and when she proves with child, she names the father, who is to take care of its education. Calicut is the principal town.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N. America, lying on the S. Sea, formerly supposed to have been an island. It was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In summer the heats are very violent along the coasts, for it seldom rains during that season; but up the country the air is more temperate. In winter the rains are excessive; and, when they are over, there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy; for strangers, who have been there for five years together, never had any sickness. It abounds with wide extended plains, pleasant vallies, and excellent pastures, full of fine springs; the rivers and rivulets are beset with willows, reeds, and wild vines. In

In short, California is very fruitful, and has several trees and fruits peculiar to the country. They have fourteen sorts of grain, which the inhabitants feed upon; and they make bread of the roots of trees and plants. Some of the trees, it is said by the Jesuits, bear fruit thrice a year. They have two kinds of four-footed animals peculiar to the country, one of which is about the size of a calf of two years old, with a head like a stag, and horns like a ram; their hair is long, and the hoofs like oxen. The others are a kind of sheep, some white and others black; but they differ from the European in several respects. The other animals are like those of Mexico. The inland country, especially northward, is very populous; but they have no houses, for they live in a sort of arbours, made of the boughs of trees, in summer; and in winter they creep into caves dug in the earth. The men go quite naked, except a piece of fine linen about their heads; and they have ornaments made of shells, mixed with little round berries, about their neck and arms. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and javelins, which they always carry in their hands; for they are often at war with each other. The women wear a sort of apron made of plaited reeds, and cover their shoulders with the skins of beasts, with a sort of net-work on their heads. They have also necklaces and bracelets like the men: they make those ornaments of a kind of grails; as also bags for different uses, and fishing-nets: with this grail they also make cups, plates, dishes, and sometimes umbrellas for women. They have no form of government, and very little religion. They are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, and no beards like the rest of the native Americans. The Jesuits pretend they have made many converts here; but this may be doubted, if they are like the Americans in other places. If this country can be said to belong to any, it must be to the Spaniards; because no other people have ever made any stay here.

CALÉDONIA, New, a large island in the westernmost part of the South Pacific Ocean, discovered by captain Cook in 1774; about twelve degrees distant from the coast of New Holland. Mr. Forster thinks the number of the inhabitants might be about 50,000. The soil in general seems to be very indifferent, the narrow plain which surrounds it, is full of swamps on the sea-side, covered with mangroves. The interior mountains are almost entirely destitute of vegetable earth in many places, and consist of a shining red glimmer, and large pieces of quartz. The natives are very

friendly and hospitable, of a Jewish complexion, with woolly hair, their tall, their limbs in general stout and features mild, open, and inoffensive. The arms are spears and clubs. They are good fishermen, and their coasts, at certain seasons, are supposed to be the resort of turtles. The Cape which terminates the Caledonia to the East, called Queen Charlotte's Foreland, lies in 22. 15. 6. and a 1670 28. E.

CALHETTA, a considerable town in the Island of Madeira. See MADEIRA.

* CALIBAYA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen. It is seated on the side of a hill between two mountains.

CALLAO, a sea-port town of S. America in Peru. The harbour is large, and is counted the best in the South-Sea; in which reason it has a good trade. The governor is sent from Spain, and is changed every five years. It is five miles from the city of Lima; but was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1746. Lon. 76. 53. W. lat. 12. 2. S.

* CALLA SUSUNO, a town of Asia, in the island of Bouton, in the E. Indies. It is a large town, seated within three miles of the anchoring-place, and about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill encompassed with coconut-nut-trees. There is a strong stone-wall round the town, and the houses are built upon posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123. 43. E. lat. 5. S.

CALLEGO, a river of Spain, in Arragon, that rises in Mount Gavas, near the county of Bigorri.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 10 miles S. W. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7. 6. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

* CALLINGTON, or KALLINGTON, a village in Cornwall, 15 miles N. by W. of Falmouth, with three fairs, on May 4 September 19, and November 12, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and hops.

CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the river Scheld, subject to the house of Austria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. It is five miles W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

CALMAR, a strong sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, divided into two towns, the Old and the New; but of the former there remains only

the church, and a few houses: The New Town is built a little way from the other, and has large handsome streets. Latitudes 50 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 17. 2. lat. 56. 40. N.

CALMUCKS, a people of Asia, in Great Tartary, between the rivers, Mongul and Wolga. They are of the middle size, robust and well set, with broad heads, flat faces, and olive-coloured complexions. Their eyes are black and sparkling, fast, slender, and narrow; the bridge of their noses is so flat, that there is nothing to be seen but a bit at the end, and two nostrils; their ears are very large, and their beards thin, and their hair black, and as strong as horse-hair; and the women have the same features, but not so large, and are well shaped. Their shirts are of a sort of callicoe, and their other garments of sheep-skins. They never cultivate the ground, living upon their cattle and sheep; but they neither touch hogs nor poultry. They are of the Pagan religion, divided into several bands; live in tents, wander from place to place in search of food. They traffick for what they want with the Russians.

CARNA, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one May 6, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and cheese; and on August 2, for toys. It is seated on a river of the same name. It has a handsome church, and sends two members to parliament; is 25 miles E. of Bristol, and 38 W. of London. Lon. 1. 39. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

CALPE, a mountain, at the foot of which Gibraltar is seated, in the province of Andalusia in Spain. It is supposed to be one of the pillars of Hercules, and so high, that it covers Gibraltar on the E. side, so that the Spaniards in vain attempted to take Gibraltar in 1727.

CALVARY, a mountain of Palestine where Jesus CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the Terra-d'avora, 8 miles N. of Capua. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

CALVI, a town in the island of Corsica, seated on a craggy mountain and gulph of the same name, with a strong fortress, and good harbour. It is thirty-two miles S. W. of Bastia, and forty N. of Ajazzo. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

CALZADA. See CALCADAS. **CAM**, a river which rises in Hertfordshire, and running N. E. by Cambridge, continues its course northward to the Isle of Ely, where it falls into the river Ouse. It is 20 miles long.

CAMA, a considerable river of Russia in Europe, which falls into the Volga. **CAMARAN**, an island of Arabia, in the Red-Sea, whose inhabitants are little and black. It is the most fertile island in all the gulph, and here they fish for white coral, and pearl oysters.

CAMARÉ, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Bretagne. The English made a descent here in 1694, by which they lost a considerable number of men.

CAMARQUE, a fertile island of France, in Provence, at the mouth of the river Rhone. It is properly an assemblage of several islands, separated from each other by narrow channels.

CAMARINES, a county of Asia, in the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Here is a mountain, with several springs of hot water, one of which petrifies every thing that falls into it.

CAMBAIA, or **CAMPAY**, a town of Asia, in India, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; capital of a province of the same name; but more commonly called Guzarat. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, on a small river; is a large place with high walls, and has a pretty good trade. The product and manufactures are inferior to few towns in India; for it abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40 l. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 72. 0. E. lat. 22. 30. N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Laos, on the E. by Cochinchina, and Chiraps, and on the S. and W. by the gulph and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecon. The capital town is of the same name, seated on the western shore of the said river, about 150 miles N. of its mouth. This country is annually overflowed in their rainy season, between June and October; and its productions and fruits are much the same with those usually found between the Tropics. Lon. 104. 5. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

CAMBRAY, a handsome, large, and very strong town of the Netherlands, capital of a Cambréssis, with an archbishop's see, a citadel and a fort. It is well built, and stands in a fruitful country, and is considerable for its linen manufactory, and especially for its bricks, which took their name from this city. It is looked upon as one of the strongest

strongest towns in the Netherlands; and the country about it may be overflowed upon occasion. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1677, and has continued in their hands ever since. It is seated on the river Scheldt, which divides it in two, and is 22 miles S.E. of Arras, 15 S.E. of Douay, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

CAMBRÉSIS, a province of France, in the Netherlands, about 25 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Hainault, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois. It is a very fertile and populous country; and the inhabitants are industrious, active, and ingenious. The trade consists principally in corn, sheep, very fine wool, and fine linen-cloth. Cambray is the capital town.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, with the title of a duchy, and an university, which is one of the most ancient and flourishing in Europe, and it is thought to have been founded during the Saxon heptarchy. The town consists of 24 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and customs of the university, to which he is subservient. Its situation is low, and consequently the air is not so good as that of Oxford. It has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a very large fair, called Sturbridge, is held, about a mile from the town, on September 18, which lasts 14 days, and is famous for hops, leather, wool, cheese, and many other commodities: another fair is held on Midsummer-day, for horses, earthen ware, and wood, which holds seven days. The town sends two members to parliament, and there are also two sent by the university. It consists of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 students. It has about 2500 middling houses, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The streets are generally narrow, though pretty well paved, yet lying low, makes them very dirty. In the midst of the market-place is a very good conduit continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E.N.E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the same point from Bedford, 50 E. of Northampton, eighty-one E.S.E. of Coventry, seventeen S. of Ely, and fifty-two N.W. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

CAMBRIDGE, NEW, a town of England, in North America, and 100 miles W. of Boston, and has an university consisting of three colleges. Lon. 71. W. lat. 42. 35. N.

CAMBRIDGE, an inland town of England, 47 miles in length, and it is broad, and is bounded on the E. by Norfolk and Norfolk, on the S. by Ely, Hertfordshire, on the W. by Bedfordshire, Huntingdonshire, and to the N. by Lincoln and parts of Huntingdonshire. It contains 8 market-towns, 263 parishes, 17,000 houses, and about 140,000 inhabitants; and it sends six members to parliament. The principal river, in the Ouse, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and soil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and aquatic, where there are large wares and meetings of fish. The capital town is Cambridge, besides which there is Ely, a bishop's see.

CAMBRON, a village in Cornwall, five miles W. of Redruth, with three fairs on February 29, June 29, and November 11, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, a Friday after March 10, May 26, July 11, and September 17, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is situated on the river Camel, and sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder. It has one church, situated half a mile out of the town, and about 100 houses badly built, but the town is broad and well paved. Here is a large market for yarn; a great quantity of wool is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is 24 miles W. of Launceston, and 250 W. by S. of London. Lon. 55. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

CAMERET-BAY is in the province of Brittany, in France, and forms the harbour of Brest, which is a station for the French men of war.

CAMERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see. It is ancient, strong, and pretty well supplied, seated on a mountain, near the Apennines and the river Chirone. It is 24 miles N.E. of Spoleto, and 37 S.W. of Ancona. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 43. 11. N.

CAMERON-CAPPE, a promontory in N. part of the province of Hainault, in North America.

CAMINHA, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro e Minho, with the title of a duchy. It is seated at the mouth of the river Minho.

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iniles N. of Viana. Lon. 8. 19. W. 41. 50. N.

CAMMIN, a sea-port town of Germany, farther Pomerania, seated on the eastern bank of the river Oder, opposite to the mouth of Wallin, 30 miles N. of Stetin. Lon. 55. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

CAMPAGNA, or **CAMPANIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the principato, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles E. of Salerno, 25 S. W. of Naples, and 40 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 19. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently **LAZIO**, a province of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Tiber and the sea, on the S. W. by the sea, on the S. by Terra di Lavoro, on the E. by Abruzzo, and on the N. by Sabina. Though the soil is good, it produces little or nothing, on account of the heavy duties upon corn; and though the waters are good, the air is unwholesome. It is subject to the Pope, and is about 60 miles in length on the Mediterranean Sea.

CAMPBELLTON, a parliament-town of Scotland, with a harbour. It is seated on the eastern coast of Cantire, in the shire of Argyle, ten miles W. of the Isle of Arran. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 53. 29. N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, April 23, July 3, and November 3, for horses, cows, sheep, linen-cloth, and stockings. It is a large but poor town, and contains about 20 houses. It gives title to a viscount, and sends two members to parliament. It is twenty-two miles S. E. of Worcester, and twenty-two N. E. of Gloucester, and 87 W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. lat. 52. 4. N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of S. America, New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the western coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by good walls and strong towers. It is not so rich nor trading a town formerly, and is noted for logwood, though it does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the seamen in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 90. 57. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

CAMPEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a harbour almost choaked up with sand. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in the following year. It is seated near the mouth of the river Yssel and Zuyder

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Zee, twenty miles N. W. of Drenther, and forty-four N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

CAMPINE, a territory of the Netherlands, partly in the United Provinces, and partly in the bishopric of Liege.

CAMPION, a town of Asia, in Tartary, often mentioned by travellers who have gone from Persia to China; but our latest and best maps take no notice of it: however, some place it fifty-five miles from the Chinese Wall. Lon. 104. 0. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

CAMPOLI, or **CAMPOLI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Abruzzo, 28 miles N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 57. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

CAMPO BASSO, a town of Italy, in the Capitanata, which is rich and populous, and where there is held a fair.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ten miles N. of Elvas, 17 N. W. of Badajoz, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 4. W. lat. 38. 53. N.

CAMPO SANTO, a place of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, lying on the left bank of the river Panaro, and remarkable for a battle fought there in 1743, between the Spaniards and Austrians.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1691. It is seated on the river Ter, forty-five miles N. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

CAMRAS, a village in Pembroke-shire, three miles N. W. of Haverfordwest, with two fairs, on February 13, and November 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

CAMUL, a town of Asia, standing on the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Cialus, on the frontiers of Tangut, in Tartary. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 39. 25. N.

CANADA, a large country of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by the Mississippi, on the E. by the English colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, &c. and on the N. by the river St. Lawrence, and the territory of the Hudson's Bay company. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497. This country in general is pretty good; but the winter continues for 6 months very severe. The land that is cleared off trees is very fertile, and the wheat sowed in May is reaped the latter end of August. Pulse in general, and especially peas, thrive very well, and are very good. The woods are full of wild vines, game, and animals peculiar to N. America; but the beaver is the

the most useful and curious of them all. The rivers and lakes are full of fish, and there are a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities, and for the disorders of the breast and stomach. The original natives of this country speak four different languages, and may be divided into as many different tribes, viz. the Siouise, the Algongiere, the Hautonne, and that of the Eskimaux. Most of them live a wandering life, and maintain themselves by hunting. Their complexion is of a red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarse hair, and no beards, except the Eskimaux, who are a hairy, cruel, savage nation. They are very fond of brandy, and, when they are drunk, they become almost mad. They all seem to worship the sun, and acknowledge tutelary gods, as well as the First Being. Their wars are bloody, and at present they make use of fire-arms. The French inhabitants are about 30,000, who have a governor, an intendant, and a bishop. Quebec is the capital town; which was taken by the English on the 18th of September in the year 1759; at the siege of which the brave General Wolfe lost his life, but not before he perceived that the English forces were victorious. The whole country was afterwards reduced and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763.

CANAL ROYAL, or, The Canal of Languedoc, so called, because it passes through the S. part of Languedoc, and maintains a communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean. It is 170 miles long, 30 feet wide, and is a wonderful work; but that which is most surprising is the place called Malpas, where a very hard rock is pierced through, to make a passage for the water. This canal was begun in 1666, and finished in 1681.

* CANANOR, a large maritime town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, in a kingdom of the same name, with a very large and safe harbour. It formerly belonged to the Portuguese, and had a strong fort to guard it; but in 1683, the Dutch, together with the natives, drove them away; and, after they became masters of the town, enlarged the fortifications. They have but a very small trade; but there is a town at the bottom of the bay, independent of the Dutch, whose prince can bring 20,000 men into the field. The Dutch fort is large, and the governor's lodgings are at a good distance from the gate; so that when there was a skirmish between the factory and the natives, he knew nothing

of it till it was over. Lon. 74. 16. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CANANOR, a small kingdom of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, whose king can raise a considerable army. The natives are generally Mahometans, and the country produces pepper, cardamoms, ginger, nutmegs, and tamarinds, in which they drive a considerable trade.

* CANARA, a kingdom of Asia, on the coast of Malabar. The inhabitants are Gentoos, or Pagans; and there is a pagoda or temple, called Ramrut, which is visited every year by a great number of pilgrims. Sometimes they carry the image in procession, which is more like a monkey than a man; and it is put into a vehicle like a tower, 15 feet high, at which time the priests are prodigiously crowded with people, who come to behold the ceremony. Here is a custom of burning the wives with their husbands had its beginning, and is practised to this day. This country is generally governed by a woman, who keeps her court at a town called Baydor, two days journey from the sea. She may marry whom she pleases, and is not obliged to burn with her husband, like her female subjects. They are such observers of their laws, that robbery or murder is scarce ever heard of among them. None but the principal men are suffered to ride upon horses, mules, or elephants; and therefore the common people make use of oxen and buffaloes. The Canarians have forts built of earth along the coast, which are garrisoned with a or 20 soldiers, to guard against the robbers of their neighbours. The lower grounds yield every year two crops of corn or rice, and the higher produces pepper, betanum, sandal-wood, iron, and steel. The Portuguese clergy here live shameless lives, and make no scruple of procuring money for strangers.

CANARY-ISLANDS, were anciently called the Fortunate Islands, and are situated in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa. Their names are, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, the Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Rocas, Allegranza, St. Clara, Infanta, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, sugar-canes, and excellent wine; and it is from thence that the Canary birds originally came. Lat. from 12. to 21. W. lat. from 27. 30. 29. 30. N.

CANARY, Grand or Proper, is that which gives name to the other Canary Islands.

lands, and is surrounded by the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Africa, being but 120 miles in circumference. It is sown in corn, wine, fruit, cattle, and swine, besides oxen, camels, goats, sheep, pigeons, hens, ducks, pigeons, and large fowls; but it is in want of wood. The capital town is of the same name.

on 15. 34. W. lat. 28. 14. N.

* CANARY, or CIVIDAD DE PALMAS, the capital town of the Grand Canary, with bishop's see, a tribunal of the Inquisition, and the Supreme Council of the Seven Islands. The castle is seated on a hill, but very mean and despicable. Most of the houses are well built, two stories high, and flat-roofed, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants are gay and idle; and, as the soil is sandy, the streets are always very clean. The air is very temperate, and free from the extremes of heat and cold. They have two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. They have 120 twelve sugar-houses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Palm Sack has its name from hence, as well as common sack, often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hog'sheads are sent annually from hence to England in time of peace. The original inhabitants had no resemblance, either in languages, manners, or customs, to their neighbours in the continents of Europe or Africa, and their complexion was of an olive colour. The French have a consul at this place.

on 15. 50. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

CANCALLE, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, by the sea-side, where there is a road. It was here the English landed in 1758, in their way to St. Maloe's, where they burnt a great number of ships in the harbour, and then retired without loss. This town was in their power; but they fled like generous enemies, and did no hurt to this nor any other town on the coast. It is 10 miles E. of St. Maloe's, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. W. at 48. 39. N.

CANDAHAR, a very rich, trading town of Asia, capital of a province of the same name, in India, with two citadels. This is almost the only passage from Persia to India by land, and now belongs to Persia. It is extremely strong by situation, and is surrounded on all sides by hills and rocks. Lon. 67. 35. E. lat. 33. 30. N.

* CANDAHAR, a province of Asia, bounded on the N. by Balk, on the E. by the province of Cabul, on the S. by that

of Bukor and Sagestan, and on the W. by other provinces of Persia.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly called Crete, and lies to the S. of the Archipelago. The capital town is of the same name, which, though populous formerly, is now little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the hazard of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats: however, the walls of the town are yet standing, which are pretty strong; and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. Here are some Greeks, a few Jews, and some Armenians, besides three or four French families, with a vice-consul. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after above a three years siege. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians in 1692, but without effect. The product of this island is corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The air is good, as well as the water; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a very good character. It is divided into three parts, the principal of which is Candia, where the beglerbey resides; the second is Canea, where there is a bathaw; and the third is that of Retimo, where there is another bathaw. Mount Ido, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, overgrown, ugly, sharp-pointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape; no delightful grotto, no public spring, nor no purling rivulet are to be seen thereon. It is about 200 miles in length, 50 in breadth, and 500 in circumference. It is 1250 miles from Marseilles, 500 from Constantinople, 325 from Dalmatia, in Egypt, and 250 from the island of Cyprus. Lon. 25. 23. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

CANDISH, a considerable province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, bounded by Chytor and Malva on the N. Orixa on the E. Decan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. It is populous and rich, and abounds in cotton, rice, and indigo. Brampore is the capital town.

* CANDY, a large kingdom of Asia, in the island of Ceylon. It contains about a quarter of the island; and as it is encompassed about with high mountains, and covered with thick forests, through which the roads and paths are narrow and difficult, the king has them guarded, to prevent his subjects from going into other countries. It is full of hills, from whence rivulets proceed, which are full of fish; but as they run among the rocks, they are not fit for boats: however, the inhabitants are very dexterous in turning them to water

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their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters. The capital town is of the same name.

CANDY, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It has been often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. The houses are very poor, low, and badly furnished. Lon. 80. 52. E. lat. 7. 45. N.

CANEA, a strong and considerable town of the island of Candia, where a bashaw resides. It is inhabited by 1500 Turks, 2000 Greeks, some Jews, and a few French merchants, with their consuls. The harbour is pretty good; but the fortifications are much out of repair. The environs of the town are admirable; being adorned with forests of olive-trees mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks bordered with myrtle-trees and laurel-roses. The chief revenue of this town consists in olive oil. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

CANELLE, or **CANE-LAND**, a large country in the island of Ceylon, called formerly the kingdom of Cota. It contains a great number of cantons, the principal of which are occupied by the Dutch. The chief riches of this country consists in cinnamon, of which there are large forests. There are five towns on the coast, some forts, and a great number of harbours. The rest of the country is inhabited by the natives; and there are several rich mines, from whence they get rubies, sapphires, topazes, cats-eyes, and several other precious stones.

CANETO, a strong town in Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Oglio, which was taken by the Imperialists in 1701; by the French in 1702; afterwards by the Imperialists; and then by the French in 1795. It is 20 miles W. of Mantua, and 17 E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

CANIGAU, the highest peak of the Pyrenean mountains, said by some to be 1440 fathoms above the level of the sea.

CANINA, the N. part of the ancient Epirus, a province of Greece, which now belongs to the Turks, and lies off the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. The principal town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles N. of Valona, at the foot of the mountains of Chimera. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

CANNARES, a savage people of South-America, in the audience of Quito, in Peru. They are handsome and well-made,

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tho' of a red copper complexion; and the country abounds in several sorts of grapes, wheats, and barley.

*** CANNAT**, ST., a town of France, a Provence, and in the diocese of Marseille. **CANNE**, anciently **CANNIZ**, the ruins of an antient city of that name in Italy, in Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples. They may be seen between the mouth of the river Ofanto and the town of Canosa; it was rendered famous by Hannibal, who defeated the Romans, and killed 30,000 men, among whom were a great number of Roman knights.

*** CANNES**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Grasse, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, and a harbour and a castle. It is five miles W. of Antibes. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 43. 34. N. *** CANO**, a kingdom of Africa, in the groeland, with a town of the same name. It is bounded by Zaïra on the N. by the river Niger on the S. the kingdom of Agades on the W. and that of Cassin on the E. Some of the inhabitants are herdsmen, and others till the ground and dwell in villages. It produces corn, rice, and cotton. There are also many deserts, and mountains covered with woods, in which are wild citrons and lemon-trees. The walls and houses of the town are made of clay, and the principal inhabitants are merchants. It is 700 miles S. of Tripoli, in Barbary. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 35. N.

*** CANOBY**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the western bank of Lago Maggiore, or the Greater Lake, 15 miles N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

*** CANOUEGE**, a town of France, in Gevaudan, and in the diocese of Mende, from which it is eight miles distant. *** CANSO**, a seaport town of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, in N. America, seated on a narrow strait, which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod. Lon. 60. 35. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

*** CANSTAT**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Württemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 12 miles N. E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 48. 51. N. *** CANTAL**, a high mountain of France, in Auvergne, near St. Flour and Aurillac, almost always covered with snow. The summit is almost 2500 yards above the level of the sea.

*** CANTAZARO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Calabria. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles

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miles E. of Nicastro. Lon. 16. 47. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

CANTERBURY, a small territory of the Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp, with the title of a principality; there is a town of the same name, but here is the capital.

CANTERBURY, the capital of the county of Kent, with an archbishop's see, founded by Augustine the monks. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket. Besides this it has 14 parish churches, and the remains of many Roman antiquities. Here is a castle much like that at Rochester, and the walls of the same thickness; there are also walls round the town, a deep ditch and a great rampart of earth within: it is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good silk manufactory, which was introduced by the Walloons in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on September 29, for toys. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 26 miles S. E. by E. of Rochester, and 36 on the same point from London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Morocco, in Africa. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 32. 49. N.

CANTREE, a peninsula of Scotland, stretching into the Irish sea, W. of the island of Arran.

CANTON, a large, populous, wealthy city and sea-port town of the province of Quanton in China. It is seated on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the empire, deep enough for large vessels to come up to this place, where all the curiosities of China are brought. They have manufactures of their own, especially in silk, fluffs, and the number of tradesmen is incredible. It yields a fine prospect going up the river, being almost surrounded with green fields mixed with pleasant groves and eminences one above another. It consists of three towns, divided by very high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The streets are long and strait, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with several triumphal arches. There are also bazars, or covered market-places, full of shops. The houses are only a ground floor, built with earth, and covered with tiles; however, the shops give it a very neat look. The better sort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk bare-footed and bare-headed; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of

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every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reside. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 23. 8. N.

CANTONS, the divisions of several countries; particularly Switzerland.

CANTZ, a town of Sillesia, 6 miles W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

CAORLO, a small island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Friuli, 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia, subject to Venice. It has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see.

CAPACRO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, 16 miles S. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

CAPALITA, a large town of N. America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round about it is full of sheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

CAPDENAC, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on a craggy rock, and almost surrounded by the river Lot.

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON, CAPE.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and the chief that the English have in these parts. It is a strong place, furnished with good rooms, and makes a handsome appearance, having a turret on the top. Near it is a round tower seated on a hill, and furnished with great guns. Just by the castle is a negroe town, which is the best built of any upon the coast: however, the inhabitants here as well as in other parts, go quite naked, except a clout or cloth to cover what decency obliges them to hide. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

CAPE DESEADO, a head land in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 74. 18. W. lat. 55. 48. S. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, which is the southern extremity of Africa, lies in 18. 23. E. Lon. 34. 29. S. lat. Here is a neat, well built town, all white, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains; or, in other words, the picture of successful industry. But its appearance towards the sea is not quite so picturesque as that of Funchal, in Madeira. The storehouses of the Dutch East-India company are all situated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle ascent. The fort which commands the road, is on the E. side of the town,

town, but seems not to be of great strength; besides which, there are batteries on both sides. The streets in the town are broad and regular; all the principal ones are planted with oaks, and some have in their middle a canal of running water, which, on account of its small quantity, they are obliged to husband by sluices, so that part of it are sometimes entirely drained, and occasion no very pleasant smell. The national character of the Dutch strongly manifests itself in this particular; their settlements being always supplied with canals, tho' reason and common sense evidently prove their noxious influence on the health of the inhabitants, especially at Batavia. The houses are built of brick, and many of them are white-washed on the outside. The rooms are in general lofty and spacious, and very airy, which the hot climate requires. There is but one Calvinist church in the whole town, and that is extremely plain. That spirit of toleration, which has been so beneficial to the Dutch government at home, is not to be met with in their colonies. It is but very lately that they have suffered even the Lutherans to build churches at Batavia and at this place; and at the present time a clergyman of that persuasion is not tolerated at the Cape, but the inhabitants are obliged to content themselves with the chaplains of Danish and Swedish East-India men, who give them a sermon, and administer the sacrament once or twice a year. The religion of the slaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European christian states. The slaves belonging to the company, who amount to several hundreds, are lodged and boarded in a spacious house erected for that purpose, where they are likewise kept at work. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch East-India ships, which touch here, and commonly have prodigious numbers of sick on board, on their voyage from Europe towards India. The vast number of men, sometimes six, seven, or eight hundred, which these ships carry out to supply the military in India, the small room to which they are confined, and the short allowance of water and salt provision they receive on a long voyage through the Torrid Zone, generally make considerable havoc among them: it is therefore no uncommon circumstance at the Cape, that a ship on her passage thither from Europe, loses eighty or a hundred men, and sends between two or three hundred others dangerously ill to the hospital.

Nothing is more common, in this and other Dutch colonies, than to meet with soldiers in the company's service, who upon enquiry, acknowledge that they have been kidnapped in Holland. There is an apothecary's shop belonging to the hospital, where the most necessary remedies are prepared, but no expensive drug is to be found there. Patients, who are able to walk, are ordered to go up and down the stairs every fair morning; and all kind of green pot-herbs, sallads, and antiscorbutics are raised for their use in an adjacent garden belonging to the company. Almost every inferior officer of the Dutch company's government, the members of the council excepted, let their supernumerary apartments to the officers and passengers in the various English, French, Danish, and Swedish ships which annually put in here, either on their voyage from or back to Europe. The ground behind the town gradually rises on all sides towards the mountains called the Table-mountain, which is the highest, the Sugar-loaf, so named from its form, the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Run. From these mountains descend several rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table-bay, False-bay, &c. The higher grounds are covered with an immense variety of plants, amongst which are a prodigious number of shrubs. A abundance of insects of every sort, several species of lizards, land-tortoises, and serpents, frequent the dry shrubbery, together with a great variety of small birds. Some antelopes, howling baboons, solitary vultures, and toads, are sometimes to be met with in the Table-mountain. The view from thence is very extensive and picturesque, and all along the vallies and rivulets among these mountains, is a great number and variety of delightful plantations, of which that called Paradise is the most remarkable and enchanting.

* CAPE FRANCIS, a harbour in the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French; and near it there is a very flourishing town. Lon. 72.5. W. lat. 19.57. N.

CAPE HORN, a cape at the extremity of Terra del Fuego. Situated in 55.38. S. lat. and 67.26. W. Lon.

CAPE NOIR, a cape at the southern extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 75.3. W. lat. 54.33. S.

CAPE PALMAS, a promontory on the Ivory coast of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 6.10. W. lat. 4.10. N.

CAPE-THREE-POINTS, a promontory on

the Gold coast of Guinea, in Africa.

lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 4. 55. N.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS, islands situated

between 22. and 26. W. Lon. and between

and 18. N. lat. upwards of 300 miles

of Cape Verd, in Africa; many of them

are only barren rocks. The chief of them

is St. Jago, Bravo, Fuogo, Mayo, Bona-

ista, Sal, St. Nicholas, St. Lucia, St.

Antônio, Santa Cruz, and St. Antonio.

St. Jago the largest, is about 150 miles in

circumference, a mountainous and rocky

country; but has some fruitful vallies in it,

which produce Indian corn, cocoa-nuts, cot-

ton, palms, oranges, sugar-canes, bananas,

guava, and papaw-trees. Here is a toler-

able river that runs into the sea at Ribeira

Grande, a town that takes its name from

the river; but most of these islands are ill sup-

plied with water, which is only found in

islands and wells. The natives of St. Jago

are few in number, of a middle stature,

black, and almost perfectly black, with

crizzled woolly hair, and thick lips, like

the most ill-looking kind of Negroes.

There is a company of merchants at Lis-

bon, who have the exclusive right to trade

to all the Cape Verd Islands, and keep an

agent there for that purpose. The company

perfectly tyrannizes over the inhabitants,

and sell their wretched merchandize at

exorbitant prices. The better sort wear

negged European cloaths, but the rest con-

tent themselves with a few separate arti-

cles of dress, either a shirt, or a waistcoat,

or a pair of breeches, or a hat, and seem to

be well pleased with their own appearance.

Children go perfectly naked, till the age of

puberty. The soil, which is fertile enough

in the vallies, consists of a kind of rub-

bish of cinanders, and ochreous ashes; and

the rocks upon the sea-shore, as well as

the stones upon the mountains, appear black

and burnt. It is therefore probable, that

these islands have undergone a change

from volcanic eruptions. Here are some

of the prettiest green monkies, with black

CAPATANATA, one of the Twelve Provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the Terra-di-Barri, on the S. by the Basilicata and the Easter Principato, and on the W. by the county di-Molise and a small part of Higher Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees, a sandy soil, and a hot air; the land, however, near the rivers, is fertile in pasture. The capital town is Manfredonia.

CAPO FIAN, a large barren rock in the territory of the Genesee, which has a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a small harbour of the same name, 13 miles E. by S. of Genoa.

* CAPO D'ISTRIA, a considerable town of Italy, in Istria, on the Gulph of Trieste, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Venetians. The air is wholesome and temperate; its principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 miles S. of Trieste, and 25 N. W. of Pifino. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

CAPPADOCIA was anciently part of Lesser Asia, now called Natolia. It has no modern name in general; but the Turks have four beglerbeglics, called Siwas, Trebizond, Maratch, and Cogni.

CAPPEL CUNNON, a village in Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, 15 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and the Thursday after Michaelmas, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

CAPRALA, an isle of Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, to the N. E. of Corsica, on which it depends. It is pretty populous, and has a strong castle for its defence. It is about 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

* CAPRAROLA, one of the most magnificent palaces in Italy, seated on a hill, in Ronciglione, whose foot is watered by the river Tircia. It was built by cardinal Farnese, and has five fronts, in the middle of which is a round court, tho' all the rooms are square, and well proportioned. It is 27 miles N. W. of Rome.

CAPRI, an island of the Mediterranean in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Higher Principato, over-against Sorrento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tibertius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, which makes the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth. Capri is the capital town.

CAPRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and is an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle.

the Gold coast of Guinea, in Africa.

lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 4. 55. N.

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and burnt. It is therefore probable, that

these islands have undergone a change

from volcanic eruptions. Here are some

of the prettiest green monkies, with black

castle garrisoned by the inhabitants. It was once a delightful place, and embellished with variety of insignificant works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 40. 21. N.

CAPUA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It is the place where Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleasures, during which the Romans recovered from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the allied army in 1797; and is seated on the river Volturno, 15 miles N. of Naples, and 80 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 7. N.

CAPUL, one of the Philippine islands in Asia, 8 miles in compass. It is both fertile and pleasant.

CARACAS, **CARACOS**, or **ST. JOHN DE LEON**, a considerable town of S. America, in Terra-Firma, and in the province of Venezuela. It is rich, and seated in a plain abounding in cattle, and cocoa-nuts, of which chocolate is made. It was plundered by the French in 1679. Lon. 64. 48. W. lat. 9. 32. N.

CARAMANIA, a considerable province of Turkey in Asia, and in the S. part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turrets so contrived, as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital town.

CARAMANTA, a town in S. America, capital of a province of the same name, in Terra-Firma. Lon. 75. 15. W. lat. 5. 18 N.

CARAMANTA, a province of S. America, lying on both sides the river Cauca; bounded on the N. by the district of Carthagena, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. and W. by Popayan, and the audience of Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets from whence the natives get very good salt.

CARARA, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Massa, between the towns of Massa and Sarzana, and five miles from each. Near this place there are several quarries of marble, of divers colours, from whence it probably took its name. Lon. 9. 55. E. 44. 5. N.

CARASU-MESTRO, a river of Romania, in Turkey, which takes its rise in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which rises in Great Carmania, crosses part of Ala-

dania, and at length falls into the Mædian Sea. The water of this river is cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous illness. The emperor Barbarossa was by it on his return from the Holy Land in the year 1100.

CARASU, a famous lake in Belgium, and in the country of the Dobusian-Town. It is said to be 53 miles in circumference, and to contain several small islands, formed by a branch of the river Danube, not far from the place where it falls into the Black-Sea.

CARAVACCA, or **THE CROSS**, among the mountains near the river Segura in Murcia, on the confines of Andalus and New Castile. They pretend to have crosses here, which was brought by an eagle to a priest who was going to lay claim to a Moorish king. It is 50 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 3. 5. N.

CARAVANS generally consist of a great number of merchants, with their camels or horses, on which they carry their merchandise to distant countries. They then travel in this manner for their mutual defence, especially when they pass over the deserts of Arabia and Africa; such as from Russia to China, from Persia to India, and many other places, in all which it would be dangerous to travel in small companies.

CARAVANSARAS, are a sort of public inns built on great roads, for accommodation of caravans; there being no inn for passengers as in Europe. Some of these are very magnificent; and there are people who attend, to accommodate travellers, there is, however, no furniture, and in some places no other provisions but what the caravans bring with them. There are many of these in the great towns of Asia and Africa, especially in the Turkish and Persian dominions. They are generally built in the form of a square, and round a quadrangle, like a college.

CARBON, antiently the **Alpheus**, one of the principal rivers of the Morea, in European Turkey.

CARCASSONE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is divided into the Higher and Lower town by the river Aude. In the Upper there is a strong castle and the cathedral church. The Lower is almost square, and very regularly built. They have manufactures of all sorts of cloth, which makes the inhabitants very rich.

13 miles W. of Narbonne, and 1404 S. Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 12. N. **CARDIFF**, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorgan, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on the 29 September 6, and November 30. It is seated on the river Towy, a river which there is a handsome bridge. It is a large, compact, well-built town, having a castle, a wall, and four gates. It has a considerable trade with Bristol; for the ships of that burden may come to the wharfe. At present they but one wharfe, the water having destroyed the other. The castle of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor, besides him there are two bailiffs, a recorder, a recorder, a common council men, a sergeant at law, and 20 constables. It contains two streets, and about 300 houses, formed in broad paved streets. Here the assizes are held, and sessions for the county are held, and sends one member to parliament. Near it are some iron works. It is 12 miles E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 53. 30. N. **CARDIGAN**, a principal town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 13, April 3, for small horses, and pedlars; May 3, and Nov. 19, for the same trade. It is pleasantly situated on the river Towy, over which there is a handsome ne-bridge with several arches. It is the seat of the county where the assizes are held, and is a county good kept. The shire hall is all built, and it sends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, and 191 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in South Wales, 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, lying upon the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the W. Radnorshire is on the Merionethshire on the N. and Carmarthenshire on the S. The air is milder here than in other parts of Wales: and to the N. and S. are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 3150 houses, 35,380 inhabitants, parishes, and 4 market-towns; and sends one member to parliament. There are several small rivers, which, rising in the mountains, all into the sea, but the Tywy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and silver ore; of which last will yield 70 or 80 ounces silver. The mines have been worked several times to great advantage; and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 2000 l. a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New-River water to London. Some private adventurers

have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a sufficient stock.

CARROT, a handsome strong town of Spaine, in Catalonia; with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy. Near it is an inexhaustible mountain of salt, of several colours, as red, white, carnation, and green; but when washed it becomes white. There are also vineyards which produce excellent wines, and very lofty pine-trees. It is situated in an eminence near the river Cardenero, 20 miles N. E. of Tarragona, and 50 W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 41. 30. N. **CAROLINA**, a country of Asia, lying between the Black and the Caspian Seas. It is the capital town. **CAROLINA**, the east-on province of Finland; divided into Swedish Carolia, and Mecklenburg. The capital of the latter is Porens, and of the former Weiburg. The Swedes and Muscovites have often disputed about this country, but almost all now belongs to the latter.

CARLSBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Blekingia, or Blekingen, on the Baltic Sea, with a very good harbour, defended by two forts. It was built in 1679, and is very populous, with arsenals for the marine: the house of the director-general of the admiralty is in this town, and here the Swedes lay up their royal navy. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the Contentin, with an ancient castle; 8 miles from the sea, and 93 W. of Rouen. Lon. 7. 4. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

CAREX, an island of Asia, in the Persian Gulph, about 10 miles in circumference. It is 125 miles S. of Busrah.

CARGOPOL, a town of Muscovy, in the Province of Dwina, and capital of a territory of the same name, 150 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lon. 38. 5. E. lat. 62. 36. N.

CARIATI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Hiber Calabria, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is two miles from the gulph of Taranto, and 47 N. E. of Cosenza. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 39. 35. N.

CARIBEANA, now called **PARIA**, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a country in S. America: the inhabitants have much the same customs as the Caribbees.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, are islands of America in the West-Indies, divided among several European nations, of which Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Antigua, Nevis, and several smaller belong to the English; Hispaniola, to the Spaniards and French; Cuba, which is the largest, to the Spaniards; Martinico,

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Martinico, to the French; *Eustatia*, to the Dutch; besides many others, as will be taken notice of in their proper places.

CARIBBEES, the original inhabitants of the Caribbee islands, now almost rooted out, except in some not possessed by the Europeans. They have generally been accounted cannibals or men-eaters, but very falsely. They are of a melancholy, thoughtful, and idle disposition, and generally live a long while. They are of a copper colour, with long black coarse hair, and beards, like the rest of the native Americans. They went stark naked before the coming of the Europeans; but now those that live in the small islands with them are a little more modest. They have several wives without any regard to consanguinity; but as for their religion, it is hard to say what it is.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, with the title of a principality, seated in a district of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1544, who demolished the fortifications, but spared the castle. It was also taken and retaken in 1691; and is seated on the river Po, 8 miles S. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 57. N.

CARINOLA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavora, seated near Mount Massico, 11 miles N. W. of Capua, and 25 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

CARINTHIA, a province of Germany, in the dominions of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Austria, on the E. by Styria, on the S. by Carniola and Friuli, on the W. by Tirol, and the Archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It abounds in corn, and the greatest part belongs to the house of Austria. Clagenfurt is the capital town.

CARIPOUS, a people of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river of the Amazons, who are always at war with the Caribbees. They are brisk, bold, courageous, and very well disposed, considering they are savages.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, seated in the middle of the Isle of Wight, and is the place where Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

CARISTO, an episcopal town of Greece, in the eastern part of the Island of Negropont, near Cape Loro. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

CARLINGFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, seated on Carlingford-Bay, in the county of Lowth and province of Leinster, 21 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

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CARLISLE, a city of Cumberland, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. Aug. 26, for horned cattle and linen; Sept. 19, for horned and horned cattle; and on the first and second Saturdays after Oct. 10, for Scotch horned cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and seated at the confluence of several rivers, which almost encompass it. The river Peterill being on the E. Cauda on the W. and Eden on the N. which soon afterwards falls into the sea. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with a castle, which stands on the West side of the town: the houses are well-built, and the cathedral church is a stately structure, with curious workmanship. It is a place of some trade in fustian, linen-cloth, and calico-printing; the latter has been lately introduced by Mr. Brimmels, and is now brought to great petition, and flourishes much. It sends two members to parliament. The gates are called Irish, English, and Scotch. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, 70 N. of Lancaster, and 301 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 54. 56. N. The Pictish or Roman wall, runs hence to Newcastle, of which there are still some remains. It was possessed by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

CARLSBAD, of CARLSBAD, a town of Sweden in Weimeland, seated on the Lake Waper, 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

CARLOSTAD, of CARLSBAD, a town of Hungary, capital of Croatia, and the usual residence of the governors of the province. It is seated on the river Kupa, 1 miles E. of Metzing, and 140 S. of Vienna. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 21. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

CARLOWITZ, a small town of Hungary in Slavonia, remarkable for a peace concluded here between the Turks and Christians in 1669. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, 5 miles from Peterwaradin, and 38 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CARLSBAD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Wurzburg, seated on the river Main, 16 miles N. of Wurzburg. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

CARMAGNIOLA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, which gives title to a count. It has a strong citadel, is a trading place, and was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken by prince Eugene the same year; it is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

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CARMARTHEN, the capital town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, viz. June 3, July 10, Aug. 13, Sept. 9, Oct. 9; and Nov. 14, all for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Towy, over which there is a large stone bridge, to which small vessels may come up to unload their goods. It is a corporation, and the place where the assizes are held; was once fortified with a wall and a strong castle, and is at present a considerable place, sending one member to parliament. It is 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, 42 from Brecknock, and 206 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

***CARMARTHENSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales, 48 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and bounded by Cardiganshire on the N. Bristol Channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorganshire on the E. and Pembrokeshire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows; also wood, coal, and sea-fish, especially salmon, which is exceeding good. The air is mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as other counties. It contains 2765 houses, 16590 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 8 market-towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the three town. It is watered with several rivers and small streams. The chief town is Carmarthen.

***CARMEL**, a high mountain in Palestine, noted for being the retreat of the Prophet Elias, and a monastery of Carmelites. It is covered with shrubs and groves, which shelter game of every kind; above it there are several villages belonging to the Arabs.

CARMONA, a town of Italy in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, seated on a mountain near the river Indri. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 7 miles N. W. of Goritz. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia. The gate towards Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is seated in a fertile country, 25 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

CARNARVON, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 22, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and has a prospect into the Isle of Anglesea: it is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E. with the sea and two

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rivers. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, and has only one parish church, but the houses and streets are tolerably handsome. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament; is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is 7 miles S. W. of Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

***CARNARVONSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. by Denbighshire. The air is sharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however, there are several fruitful bottoms and pleasant vallies, which feed sheep, cattle, and goats; and its rivers are full of fish. It contains 2765 houses, 16,790 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and six market-towns. The highest mountain is called Snowdon-Hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fish. The sheep, which feed on the sides of it, yield the sweetest mutton in Wales. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon, which is the principal town.

***CARNERO**, the name of a part of the gulph of Venice, which extends from the western side of Istria to the island of Grozia, and to the coasts of Morlakkia.

CARNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, in Lower Albania, called Alfios Despotat.

CARNIOLA, a considerable province of Germany, in the territories of the house of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital town.

CAROLINA, a large county of North America, comprehending N. and S. Carolina and Georgia, which are English settlements. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louisiana, lying between 30 and 35 degrees N. lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice; but they are attempting to breed silk-worms for the production of silk. They have a much more extensive trade than formerly, and is still capable of great improvements. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the same as in Virginia; such as a wild animal resembling a bull, with very long hair, short legs, large bodies, and great bunches on their backs near the shoulders.

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shoulders. Their horns are black and short, and they have a great beard under their muzzles, and so much hair on their heads, that it hides their eyes, which gives them a hideous look. They have bears, whose flesh is esteemed good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Besides these they have cat-a-mountains, wild cats, wolves, a sort of tygers, beavers, otters, musk-rats, possums, racoons, minxes, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks, different from the European, flags, fallow-deer, several sorts of squirrels, foxes, and two sorts of rats. The birds are so numerous, that it would be tedious even to mention their names; and there are many sorts of fish, quite unknown to these parts of the world. Their native fruits are chiefly peaches, but they have some of the best of fruits transplanted from Europe, which thrive very well. The native Americans are of the same shape, colour, and stature, as in other parts of America; they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarse black hair, and no beards: and here, as in other places, each man has several wives. The other commodities of Carolina not yet mentioned, are corn, naval stores and skins; which last they purchase of the native Americans.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, are those which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.

* CARPENTER'S-LAND, a country of Asia, and the N. E. part of New Holland, of which we know but little. The natives are all blacks, and paint their bodies; but whether for ornament or terror is uncertain. They have the worst features of any people in the world yet known: their hair is frizzled, and all that have been yet seen, want two of their fore-teeth. They live chiefly on shell-fish, which they get on the shore; and have no houses, at least none that the sailors could see.

CARPENTRAS, an episcopal town of France in Provence, and capital of Venaissin. It is subject to the pope, and is seated on the river Aulson, at the foot of a mountain, twelve miles S. E. of Orange, and fourteen N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy in the duchy of Modena, with a strong castle, and the title of a principality; 8 miles N. of Modena, and 12 S. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy in the Veronese, memorable for a victory gained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. It is

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seated on the river Adige, 24 miles S. of Verona, and subject to the Venetians. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* CARPIO, a town of Spain in Asturias, seated on the Guadaluque, with the title of a marquise.

CARRAVEIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop; Lon. 22. 11. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

CARRICK, a district of the shire of Argyll in Scotland, very fertile and pleasant.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland in the county of Tipperary and province of Munster, 14 miles N. W. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

CARRICK-FERGUS, a town of Ireland in the county of Antrim and province of Ulster; it is a borough and market-town,

very rich and populous, with a good harbour and a castle, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a bay of the Irish channel of the same name; 11 miles E. of Antrim, and 35 N. of Dublin. Lon. 5. 46. W. lat. 54. 53. N.

CARS, or KARS, a considerable and strong town of Asia in Armenia, seated on a river of the same name, with a fortified castle, almost impregnable. It is 100 miles N. E. of Erzerum, and 100 S. E. of Trabizond. Lon. 41. 56. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* CARSCHI, a large and populous town

of Asia in Tartary, and in Bokaria, seated in a very fertile country.

CARSE OF GOWAY, a district of Perthshire, in Scotland. It is reckoned the most

sterile spot in the whole kingdom, but labours under a scarcity of fuel.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, formerly pretty considerable. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadalquivir, 8 miles N. W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

CARTESURA, a town of Asia in the East Indies, and capital of the empire of Java, in an island of the same name.

CARTERET, a town of N. America, in South Carolina.

CARTHAGENA, a famous sea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, and capital of a territory of the same name; built by Afrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after Carthage. It has the best

harbour in all Spain, but nothing very considerable; the bishop's see being transferred to Toledo. It was taken by Sir John Lubbock in 1706, but the Duke of Berwick took it afterwards. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

CARTHAGENA, a large, rich, and famous

of S. America, and capital of a province of the same name on the coast of Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and one of the best harbours in America. The entrance into this is so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the Kingdom of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon in 1741, though he had taken the castles, was obliged to abandon the siege, for want of skill in the commanders of the land forces, and the sickness that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admiral and general. Lon. 75. 23. W. lat. 10. 27. N.

CARTHAGE, a famous town in Africa, which once disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length levelled with the ground by the Romans; some of the ruins are yet to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 10 miles N. E. of Thulis, near a promontory, still called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

CARTHAGO, a considerable town of N. America in Mexico, in the province of Colanica, with a bishop's see, and a Spanish governor. It is a very rich trading-place, and is 360 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 83. 5. W. lat. 9. 5. N.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs on Whit-Monday, and the first Tuesday after October 23, for pedlars ware. It is seated among the hills called Carmel-Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent; adorned with a very handsome church, built in the form of a cross like a cathedral. The market is well supplied with corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 265 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

CARWAR, a town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar in the E. Indies, and where the E. India Company have a factory, fortified with two bastions. The vallies about it abound in corn and pepper, which last is the best in the E. Indies. The woods on the mountains abound with quadrupeds, such as tigers, wolves, monkeys, wild dogs, deer, elks, and a sort of beeves of prodigious size. The religion of the natives is Paganism; and they have a great many strange and superstitious customs. It is 60 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 73. 51. E. lat. 14. 31. N.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, seated on the W. side

of Madrid in New Castile, directly opposite the castle on the other side of the river. It is a delightful place, and has an interesting grove.

CASAL, a strong town of Italy in Monteferrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1640; and the duke of Mantua sold it to the French in 1681. In 1695 it was taken by the allies, who demolished the fortifications, but the French retook it, and fortified it again. The king of Sardinia became master of it in 1706, from whom the French took it in 1745; however, the king of Sardinia got possession again in 1746. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

CASAL-MAGGIOR, a small strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Po, 20 miles S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

CASAN, a considerable town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of the same name in the Russian empire, with a strong castle, a citadel, and an archbishop's see. The country about it is very fertile in all sorts of fruits, corn, and pulse. It carries on a great trade in furs, and furnishes wood for the building of ships. The kingdom of Casan is bounded on the N. by Permian, on the E. by Siberia, on the S. by the river Wolga, and on the W. by the province of Moscow. Lon. 54. 13. E. lat. 55. 44. N.

CASBA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated in a fertile plain, 5 miles from Tunis.

CASBIN, or **CASWIN**, a large town of Persia, in Irac Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. The houses are, for the most part, below the surface of the earth near them; as are also many of the gardens. The air is subject to such sudden changes, from heat to cold, and the contrary, that it is very unwholesome for strangers. Nadir Shah built a palace here, enclosed with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. The town is enclosed with a wall of about four miles in circumference; and there are a great number of turrets and port-holes for arrows. It carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 52. 16. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, seated at the mouth of the river Tago, 17 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 43. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

CASCRAW, or **CASSOVIA**, a town of Upper

Upper Hungary, seated on the river Horat, 12½ miles N. E. of Buda, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

CASERTA, an episcopal town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a duchy; seated at the foot of a mountain of the same name, eight miles S. E. of Capua, and twelve E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

CASHAN. See CACHANG.

CASHIEL, or CACHIL, a town of Ireland in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, with an archbishop's see. It is thirteen miles N. W. of Clonmel. Lon. 7. 33. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

CASHGAR, a kingdom of Asia, in Tartary, otherwise called Little Bocharia; bounded on the N. by the Calmucks and Mungals, on the E. by Tibet and the Deserts of Gobi, on the S. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, from which it is separated by the high mountains of Imaus, called by the Tartars Mus-flag, and on the W. by Great Bocharia. This country is pretty populous, and fertile, but the air is cold on account of the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not meddle with, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The muck-animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones besides diamonds. The chief town is Cashgar.

CASHGAR, a town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name: it stands at the foot of the mountains, and enjoys a pretty good trade with the neighbouring countries. The houses are of stones, and very good. Both men and women have gowns which fall down to the calves of their legs, and fastened to their bodies with girdles; with close breeches, and boots of Russia leather, for both sexes dress alike. Their complexion is swarthy, and they have all black hair; but it is hard to say what their religion is exactly. Some of the men have two wives; but the women may leave their husbands when they please, though they can carry nothing away with them. Lon. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

CASHMIRE, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; surrounded with high mountains on all sides. It is exceeding pleasant, very populous, and abounds with pasture, cattle, rice, wheat, pulse, and honey. The inhabitants are well-made, active, ingenious, and have several curious manufactures, much valued

in India. They are all Mahometan idolaters.

CASHMIRE, a large town of Asia, capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is seated on the side of a large fresh water lake Lon. 75. 25. E. lat. 35. 26. N.

CASLONA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, five miles N. W. of Baza.

CASPIAN SEA, a great lake or sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Cuck Tartars on the N. by Bocharia and part of Persia on the E. by another part of Persia on the S. and by another part of Persia and Circassia on the W. being about 400 miles in length from N. to S. and 90 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this sea, and yet it never seems to increase, though it has no communication with any other sea. It is sometimes very dangerous for sailors, though it hath no observable tide. It abounds in fish, which are thought to be better than in other seas. Lon. from 49. to 55. E. lat. from 37. to 47. N.

CASSANO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a fortified castle, memorable for an obstinate battle fought here by the Austrians and French in 1704. It is seated on the river Adda, fifteen miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

CASSANO, or **COSSANO**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Calabria, with a bishop's see; thirty-five miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

CASSEL, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a palace, where the landgrave resides, which is nearly as strong as a citadel, and is accounted one of the handiwork in all Germany. The town is divided into the old, the new, and the upper; the last of which is without the walls, and chiefly inhabited by French refugees, who carry on a woollen manufactory. The streets are broad, the market-places spacious, and there are four churches. The castle or palace, from whence there is an extensive and delightful prospect, is built with free-stone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. The French refugees have a church of their own. It is seated near the river Fulda, on the frontier of Brunswick, 45 miles N. E. of Marburg, 27 N. E. of Waldeck, and 40 S. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 34. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, and capital of a chatellanie of the same name. It

is seated on a mountain, whence may be seen 32 towns, and commands a prospect of the sea, though fifty miles from it. It is ten miles N. E. of St. Omer's, and fifteen S. E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* CASSINOGOROD, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the province of Cassinow, seated on a mountain near the river Occa. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

* CASSOVIA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Abanyewar, with the finest arsenal in Hungary. The Imperialists took it from the malcontents in 1685, after a long siege. It is near the river Horat, 55 miles N. E. of Agria, and thirty-seven N. of Tokay. Lon. 21. 13. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* CASSUBIA, a territory of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, lying on the Caspian Sea. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the principal towns are Colberg, Belgard, and Cossin.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengál, where the English and Dutch have factories. It is large and rich, being much frequented by merchants. The country about it is healthy and fruitful, and the inhabitants have several good manufactures. It is seated on the river Ganges, 100 miles N. of Hughley. Lon. 85. 22. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Croatia, seated on the river Unna, which divides Christendom from Turkey; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

CASTELAMARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour; 15 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 35. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a strong town of Italy, in the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island, 20 miles N. E. of Sassari. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

* CASTEL-BALDO, a small town of Italy, in the Veronese, and seated on the river Adige, fifteen miles W. of Rovigo, and fifty-five S. E. of Verona. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* CASTELBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, thirty-five miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9. 15. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Beira; seated on the river Lyra, 38 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

CASTEL-FRANCO, a very small, but well fortified frontier town of the Kingdom of Naples, in Italy, belonging to the Pope.

CASTEL-DE-V. DE, a small strong town of Alentejo. It was taken by Philip V. and is eight miles N. of Port-Alegre, and is eight miles N. of Port-Alegre. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 39. 15. N.

* CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on an inaccessible eminence, between Gironne and Campredon, about 15 miles from each, and near the river Fulvia.

CASTEL-GANDELEHO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a castle, to which the Pope retires, in the summer-season; ten miles S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

* CASTEL-GELOUX, a town of France, in Gascony, seated on the river Arance, and is a place of pretty good trade. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

CASTEL-NOVO, a strong town of Dalmatia, subject to the Venetians; seated on the gulph of Cataio, twelve miles W. of a town of the same name. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os Montes, 30 miles N. W. of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 22. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

* CASTEL-NOVO DE CARRAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Madenese, with a strong fortress. It is the capital of the valley of Carragnana; and seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

* CASTEL DEL OVO, a small island in the Tuscan Sea, in the gulph of Naples, near a town of that name, to which it is joined by a stone-bridge. The fortress is called Castel del Ovo, in which there is always a good garrison.

* CASTEL ST. JOANNE, a handsome town of Italy, in the duchy of Placentia, seated in a country abounding in rice.

* CASTELNAU DE BARBARENS, a town of France, in Armagnac, in the county of Asterac, seated on the river Lal.

* CASTELNAU DE BRASSAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Cahors, seated on a river that falls into the Ajoin.

* CASTELNAU DE BRETENOUS, a town of France in Quercy, seated on the river Seire, near its confluence with the Dordogne.

* CASTELNAU D'ESTEFOND, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Toulouse.

* CASTELNAU DE MAGNIAC, a town of France, in Armagnac, seated on the river Gert.

• **CASTELNAU DE MONTARTIER**, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on a mountain, between the rivers Lute and Dorgaloue.

• **CASTELNAU DE MONTMEREIL**, a town of France, in Albignols, to the S. of La Vere.

• **CASTELLANE**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Senes. Lon. 6. 34. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

• **CASTELLANERA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Talvo, eight miles W. of Molots, and fifteen N. W. of Tarentum. Lon. 17. 13. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

• **CASTELLAZO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Austrians in 1704. It is two miles E. of Alexandria, and 10 S. W. of Tortona. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

• **CASTELLON**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles N. W. of Roses. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

• **CASTELNAUDARY**, a considerable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for the rout of the rebels in 1632, when the duke of Montmorency was taken prisoner. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Carcasonne, and 32 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

CASTIGLIONE, a small strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with a castle. It was taken by the Germans in 1701, and the French defeated the Imperialists near it in 1706. It is 20 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 32. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

CASTILE, NEW, or THE KINGDOM OF TOLEDO, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Old Castile, on the E. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, on the S. by that of Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N. Mancha to the E. and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital. Both these provinces are very well watered with rivers, and the air is generally pure and healthy; but the land is mountainous, dry, and uncultivated, thro' the laziness of the inhabitants. The north part produces fruits and wine, and the south good pastures and fine wool. These provinces are divided by a long chain of mountains, which run from E. to W.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom. It is about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded on the S. by New Castile, on the E. by Arragon and Navarre, on the N. by Biscay and Asturia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. Burgos is the capital town.

CASTILE-DE-ORO, a large and fertile country in S. America, of Terra Firma, lying to the W. of Oronoko. It comprehends eight governments; namely, Terra Firma, Proper Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Veniuela, New Andalusia, Popayan, and the new kingdom of Granada.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 6 miles N. E. of Mantua, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10. 54. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

CASTILLON, a town of France, a Guichne, remarkably for a victory gained here by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the river Dordogne, twenty-five miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

CASTLE-CARY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Midlent-Tuesday, May, and Whitunday, for bullocks and sheep. It is twelve miles S. E. of Wells, and 11 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 51. 05. N.

• **CASTLE-COME**, a town of Wiltshire, so called from its old castle. It formerly had a market, now disused; but has a fair on May 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is seven miles N. W. of Chippenham, and twelve N. N. E. of Bath. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

• **CASTLE-HEDINGHAM**, a village in Essex, three miles N. of Halked, with one fair, on May 3, for cattle and toys. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

CASTLE-RISING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which had a market, now disused on account of its harbour being blocked up with sand; and for the same reason it has no fairs: it is, however, a market town, and sends two members to parliament. The castle, whence it has its name, is still standing; and here is an almshouse for 24 poor widows. It is 7 miles N. E. of Lynn, and 99 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

CASTLE-TOWN, the capital of the Isle of Man, seated on the S. W. part of the island. It has a strong castle, but of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

CASTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on January 10, April 14, and August 23, for sheep and petty chapmen's wares. It is 10 miles N. by W. of Norfolk, and 128 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 52. 48. N.

CASTOR, a town of Lincashire, with a market

market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 1, for sheep, and October 23, for cattle. It is 20 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 147 N. of London. Lon. o. 9. W. at. 53. 30. N.

CASTRES, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see. The Huguenots made it a sort of a republic in 1629; but being vanquished, the fortifications were demolished. It is 20 miles S. of Albi. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the Patriarchy of St. Peter, and capital of a duchy of the same name, and 40 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

* CASTRO, the duchy of, is bounded on the N. by Orvieto, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by the river Marta, and on the W. by Tuscany. It is fertile in corn and fruits.

CASTRO, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It was much damaged by the Turks in 1537, and is six miles S. of Oranto. Lon. 18. 31. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

CASTRO-ARRAGON. See CASTELLARRAGONSE.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia, in Spain, in the neighbourhood of which is the source of the river Minho. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

CASTRO, a strong town of S. America, in Chili, and capital of the island of Chiloe. It was taken by the Dutch in 1643, and is 180 miles S. of Baldivia; subject to Spain. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. 42. 4. S.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. It is very strong by situation, and is seated near the mouth of the river Guadiana, fifty-five miles S. of Beja, and 105 W. of Seville. Lon. 7. 12. W. lat. 37. 6. N.

* CASTRO-NOVO, a town of Italy, in Sicily, seated on a mountain, near the source of the river Platani. Lon. 13. 45. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

* CASTRO-VERREGNA, a town of South-America, in Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 125 miles S. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 45. W. lat. 12. 50. S.

CATACOMBS, large vaults in Italy, and Egypt, where the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a considerable and populous province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France; on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia. In

1643 the inhabitants revolted from Spain, and submitted to the French, who continued masters till 1652. The air is wholesome; and though the country is watered with many rivers, is full of high mountains, covered with forests and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and has quarries of marble and several sorts of mines. They fish for coral on the coast. Barcelona is the capital town.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated town of Sicily, seated on a gulph of the same name, with a bishop's see. It stands near Mount Ætna, and has often suffered by earthquakes on that account, particularly in the year 1669 and 1693. In the last, the town was entirely destroyed, and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It has since been rebuilt, and reoccupied, the land about being fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. It is thirty-two miles N. of Syracuse, and fifty S. W. of Messina. Lon. 15. 29. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

CATANZARO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is the usual residence of the governor of the province, and seated on a mountain, fifteen miles S. W. of Belcastro. Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

CATARO, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the territory of the same name, with a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It is subject to Venice, and seated on a gulph of the same name, thirty miles W. of Scutari, and thirty S. E. of Ragusa. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

* CATEAU CAMERESIS, a town of France, in Cambrisis, with a magnificent castle or palace, belonging to the archbishop; twelve miles S. E. of Cambray. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

CATEGATE, the name of a gulph, by which the Baltic Sea communicates with the ocean, and lies between Sweden and Denmark.

* CATU, a considerable town of Asia, in the province of Kowarefsm. Lon. 60. 25. E. lat. 31. 36. N.

CATHAY, a country of Asia, forming the N. part of China.

CATHERLOUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Catherlough, and province of Leinster; seated on the river Barrow, sixteen miles N. E. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7. 14. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

* CATHERLOUGH, a county of Ireland, about 28 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W. by Queen's county, on the

the N. by Kildare, and on the S. and S. W. by Wexford. It contains 5006 houses, forty-two parishes, five baronies, or boroughs, and sends six members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Catherlough, and two for Old Leighlin.

CATHRINENBURG, a town of Siberia, in Asia, belonging to the Russians. It is built, after the German manner, on the river Isser, and has a fortress and a garrison.

CATOUCH-CAPE, the N. E. promontory of the province of Jucatan, in S. America. Lon. 86. 30. W. lat. 22. 10. N.

***CATS-STREET**, a village in Suffex, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells, with two fairs, viz. on April 14, and June 27, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

CATSHANITZ, a fortress of Bulgaria, defending a pass over the mountains.

CATZENELIBOGEN, a town of Germany, in the lower part of the Upper Circle of the Rhine, with a strong castle, and capital of a county of the same name. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

CAVA, a considerable and populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of Mount Metellian, 3 miles W. of Salerno, and 31 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal; it rises in the province of Trallos-Montes, below Barcelos.

CAVAILLON, a town of France in Comtat Venaissin, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Durance, in a fertile and pleasant country, 20 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

CAVAN, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name in the province of Ulster, 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. It sends two members to parliament. Lon.

7. 9. W. lat. 54. 4. N. There is another place of the same name in the county of Donegal. Lon. 7. 23. W. lat. 54. 52. N.

***CAVAN**, a county of Ireland, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Monaghan, and on the S. by Longford, West and East-Meath: It has but two towns of any note; Cavan and Kilmore. It sends six members to parliament; two for the county, two for Cavan, and two for Belurbet. It contains 3318 houses, 37 parishes, 7 baronies, and two boroughs.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black to the Caspian Sea, between Say and Derbent. They are the highest in Asia, and their tops always covered with snow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle.

The vines wind themselves about high trees. These mountains are inhabited by different sorts of people, who are of a good complexion, handsome, and almost all christians.

CAUDEBEC, a rich, populous, and trading town in Normandy, and capital of the territory of Caux. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Seine, 18 miles N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

***CAUDECOSTE**, a town of France in Armagnac, three miles from the Garonne.

***CAUDIEZ**, a town of France in Languedoc, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the brook Egli.

***CAVINA**, a town in the island of Manila, the principal of the Philippines, with a strong castle, and a harbour, near which they have a dock to bring in ships. It is ten miles from Manila.

***CAUNARD**, a town of France in Gascony, and in the bishoprick of Aire, seated on the river Adour.

***CAUN**, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, in the diocese of Castres, near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source.

CAUX, a territory of France in Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen. It comprehends 600 parishes, thirty towns, and ten cities, though it is but forty miles long, and as much broad. It abounds in corn, pulse, flax, hemp, and fruits. Caudet is the capital town.

CAWOOD, a town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a fair on May 12, for cattle and wooden ware; 12 miles S. of York, and 178 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. lat. 53. 47. N.

CAXAMALCA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of a territory of the same name. Here Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atahualpa, the Inca of Peru, and murdered him in cold blood in 1533. It is 90 miles from the South Sea, and 300 N. N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 53. W. lat. 7. 25. S.

CAXEM, or **CAYEM**, a town of Asia, in Arabia-Felix, with a well-frequented harbour.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one on May 5; and the other on October 12, for pedlars ware. It is but small, the a post-town, and a good thoroughfare; ten miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and fifty N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

CAY,

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Portalegre, and running S. E. afterwards divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the river Guadiana, at Badajoz, in Spanish Estremadura.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island of S. America, and capital of the French settlements there, bounded on the N. by the Dutch colonies of Surinam. It lies at the mouth of the river of the Amazons; and the French have given it the title of Equinoctial France, from its situation nearly under the equinoctial line. It is about 45 miles in circumference, and the anchorage for vessels is between Cape Ceperou in the island, and that of Corbin in Terra Firma.

The French settled here in 1635, but leaving it in 1654, the English laid here till 1664, when the French took possession of it again. The Dutch became masters of it in 1676, but the French drove them away the year following. The greatest heats commonly begin towards the end of June, and terminate at the end of November, and this is the dry season; but from December till the end of June, it always rains more or less: however, on account of their easterly winds the air is very healthy. Sugar and rouncou are the principal commodities of this isle, for they have neglected the cultivation of indigo: however, since the year 1722, they have begun to plant coffee-shrubs, and the coffee-berries are thought to be full as good as those in Arabia. Lon. 52. 15. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

* **CAYO**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, which gives denomination to a hundred. It has two fairs, viz. on August 21, and October 6, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

CAZUBON, a town of France, in Ar-magnac, seated on the river Douze.

CAZERES, a town of France in Gascony, and the diocese of Kioux, seated on the river Garonne.

CAZIMIR, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on a hill covered with trees, ten miles from Belgitz. Lon. 22. 3. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

CEBU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine islands in the E. Indian seas, between the island of Layte on the W. and Negro on the E.

CEDONGA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is now half ruined, and seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, twelve miles N. W. of Melfi. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

CEPALONIA, a considerable island of Greece to the S. of Albania, and to the N.

E. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, excellent Muscadine-wine, and grapes not unlike currants, which they make a great deal of money of. The climate is very hot, and there are blossoms on the trees throughout the winter. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital town is of the same name. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 38. 22. N.

* **CEPALU**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat. 38. 25. N.

* **CELANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Farther Abruzzo. It is seated a mile from the lake of the same name. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

CELEBES, an island of Asia, in the East India Sea, lying under the equator, and likewise called Macassar, to the S. of the Philippines, to the E. of the island of Borneo, and to the W. of the Moluccas, properly so called. The heat would be insupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains which constantly fall five days before and after the full moons, and during two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe here at all times of the year, and there are a great number of monkeys, some of which walk only upon their hind feet. The natives profess the Mahometan religion, and are the best soldiers in all these parts. The Dutch have strong forts and numerous garrisons here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Their settlements are intended to defend the Spice Islands. The inhabitants almost go naked, as in other places near it under the torrid zone. They are of an olive colour, and the women well-shaped and tolerably handsome; but both sexes of a low stature. The custom of selling the women prevails here, and the Chinese and Dutch in this island often buy them for bedfellows: they are very loving and faithful if well used, but exceedingly revengeful when they meet with bad treatment. Lon. from 120 to 124 E. lat. from 2. N. to 5. S.

CELL. See **ZELL**.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marché of Trevisana, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see. It is 18 miles N. of Trevigio, and 15 S. E. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

* **CENIS**, a mountain which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Susa from Morianne.

CENU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 8 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 24. W. lat. 10. 19. N.

CEPHALONIA. See **CEPALONIA**.

CER

CERINTUS, a river of Turkey in Europe, and in Livadia, which falls into the lake Copi, which it supplies with water.

CERAM, a considerable isle of Asia in the E. Indies, and one of the Moluccas, to the W. of New Guinea, and to the N. of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, being about 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is a mountainous and woody country, and the Dutch have a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice-Islands, having plucked up the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129. E. lat. 3. S.

CERDAGNA, a small district, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in Roussillon, in the Pyrenean mountains. Puycerda is the capital in Spain, and Mont Lewis in France.

CERENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock 12 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 2. E. lat. 59. 23. N.

CERET, a town of France, in Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of a single arch. It is near the river Tec, 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

CERIGO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S. of the Morea, and to the N. of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cythera. It is full of mountains, with a dry soil, and has nothing very agreeable: however, provisions are cheap, and there are a great number of hairs, quails, and turtle doves. This island, which is said to be the native country of Venus and Helen, is about 45 miles in circumference, and has a small town of the same name. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

CERRINES, a town of the island of Cyprus, with a good castle, harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 33. 35. E. lat. 35. 59. N.

CERNES, a village in Dorsetshire, five miles N. of Dorchester, with three fairs on Midlent-Monday, Holy-Thursdai, and October 2, for horses, bullocks, and hogs. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

CERRIGY-DRUIDOIN, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with four fairs, viz. on April 27, August 27, October 20, and December 7, all for cattle. It is eight miles N. W. of Ruthin, and eight S. W. of Denbigh. Lon. 3. 43. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthusian monastery, in the territory of the Pavese, in the duchy of Milan, 4 miles from Pavia; its park is surrounded with a wall 20 miles in circumference; but there are

CEY

several small towns and villages there. **CERVERA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a small river of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Tarragona. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

CERVIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, seated at the Gulf of Venice, 10 miles S. E. of Ravenna, subject to the Pope. Lon. 11. 17. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a bishop's see, subject to the pope, and seated on the river Savio, 15 miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

CETTE, a sea-port town of France, in Languedoc, seated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the bay of Maguelon in the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

CEVA, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Tanaro, with a strong fort, eight miles S. E. of Mondovi. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for the frequent meetings of the Protestants, as a place of security against the tyranny of their governors. In Q. Anne's reign there was an attempt made to assist them by an English fleet in the Mediterranean, but to no purpose, for the French had occupied the passages.

CEUTA, a sea-port town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary and kingdom of Fez, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but now it belongs to Spain. It sustained a vigorous siege in 1697 against the Moors, and is seated on the Straights of Gibraltar, over-against that place. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

CEYLON, a large island in the East Indies, about 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and tho' the country is full of mountains, there are fertile vallies: in some places the mountains are very high and barren, being nothing but dreadful rocks without water. It is particularly remarkable for its plenty of cinnamon, which is all in the possession of the Dutch, who drove away the Portuguese. In some places there are rich mines, from whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and cat-eyes, besides other stones of less value. In the kingdom of Candy is plenty of cardamus, very large. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. Here is plenty of wood for all sorts of uses, and some proper

er dying red. It abounds in corn, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears; they are a quadruped no bigger than a hare, which perfectly resembles a deer. Besides which buffalo there is another of the beever-kind, which hath a high back and four white feet; but this is a great rarity. Their elephants are like those in other places, and they have some likewise that are spotted, but very scarce. They have great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met with in other places. They have very dangerous serpents and ants, which do a great deal of mischief. The most remarkable tree in this island is the tallipot, one of whose leaves will cover ten men, and keep them from the rain: they are very light, and travellers carry them from place to place, and use them instead of tents. The inhabitants are divided into several tribes, from the nobleman down to the makers of mats, and all the children follow the same business as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. They have each a particular mark of distinction in their dress; but though they pretend to be great admirers of morality, they reckon incest no crime. Their religion is idolatry; and though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship none but the inferior fort, and among these they reckon the sun and moon. Their pigods, or temples, are very numerous, in which there are images, well executed, tho' their figures are monstrous: some are of silver, others of copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimneys, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper batons; and two or three stools; none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair. With regard to eating, they are generally contented with rice and salt, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Dutch are possessed of all the principal places along the sea-coasts. Lon. from 78. o. to 82. 1. E. lat. from 6. o. to 10. o. N.

* CHABLAI, a province of the duchy of Savoy, bounded on the N. by Lake Geneva, on the E. by Vallais, on the S. by Fauc-

signy, and on the W. by the republick of Geneva. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, on the confines of Champagne, 15 miles from Auxerre, remarkable for white wines. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

CHAGRE, a fort of America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has been taken several times by the buccaneers, and last of all by admiral Vernon in 1740. It is 350 miles W. of Carthagea, and a little to the S. W. of Porto-Bello. Lon. 80. 7. W. lat. 9. 20. N.

* CHAIS-DIEU, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a celebrated Benedictine-abbey, 12 miles E. of Brioude. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

CHALDEA, otherwise called Babylonia, has now the name of Iric Arabi, and lies between the river Euphrates and Tigris, a little to the N. of Bussarah, and the Persian Gulph, and to the S. of Bagdad.

* CHALLOCK, a village in Kent, 10 miles N. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on October 8, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware. Lon. o. 56. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* CHALLONE, a town of France, in Angou, seated on the S. bank of the river Loir, near the place where the Layon falls into that river. It is opposite to a small island of the same name.

CHALLON-SUR-SAONE, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Chalonnois, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Saone, 35 miles S. of Dijon, and 61 N. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a large episcopal town of France, in Champagne. The walk called Jard, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It carries on a considerable trade in shalloons, and other woollen stuffs; is seated between two fine meadows on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S. W. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

CHALUS, a town and castle of France, in Limosin, remarkable for its horse-fair, which is held on St. George's day. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles N. E. of Ratibon. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 49. 14.

* CHAMB, a county of Bavaria, between Bohemia and the duchy and palatinate of Bavaria. It is but 15 miles long, and 4 broad; Chamb is the only considerable place,

place, though it formerly had its own counts.

CHAMBERY, a considerable and populous town of Italy, in Savoy, with a castle. It is the capital of the duchy, and well-built, but has no fortifications. It is watered with several streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's-Hill, and run thro' several of the streets. There are piazzas under most part of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It hath large and handsome suburbs; and in the center of the town is the royal palace. The parliament meets here, which is composed of four presidents, and a pretty large number of senators, being the supreme tribunal of the whole duchy. The principal church is St. Legar, and the Jesuits college is the most magnificent of all the monasteries. This town was taken by the Spaniards in 1742, and in 1743 the palace was on fire, when Don Philip had much ado to escape from the flames. It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, 40 S. of Geneva, and 85 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

CHAMBORD, a royal palace of Orleanois in France, built of free-stone in the ancient Gothic taste. It was the residence of king Stanislaus, for nine years, as also marshal Saxe, who died in the year 1750.

* **CHAMOND**, a town of France, in Lyonnois, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Giez, 17 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

CHAMPAGNE, a considerable province of France, about 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorraine and the Franche Comté, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Isle of France and Soissonois. It has a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Meuse, the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, and the Aine. Its principal trade consists in excellent wine, all sorts of corn, linen-cloth, woollen-stuffs, cattle, and sheep. It is also divided into the Higher and Lower, and Troy is the capital town. Its subdivisions are Champagne Proper, and Rheims, the Retelois, the Portois, the Val-lage, Bassigni, the Senonois, and the Brie Champenoise. The inhabitants are mild, laborious, and valiant; but they are reckoned to have no great depth of understanding.

* **CHAMPAGNE PROPER**, is one of the eight parts of Champagne, which comprehends the towns of Troyes, Chalons, St. Menchold, Eperney, and Vertus.

* **CHAMPIGNI**, a town of France in

Touraine, where there was a very bad stone castle, of which there remains nothing now but a court; and a magnificent chapel.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, a lake of North America in New York, and on the N. side of that province. Lon. 74. 10. W. lat. 45. N.

* **CHAMPTOISEAUX**, a town of France in Anjou, and in the election of Angers, with a castle and the title of a barony.

* **CHANCHA**, a rich and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, 5 miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

* **CHANGANOR**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the Peninsula of Malabar. It belongs to a magnificent and very rich pagoda, or pagan temple.

CHANNERY, a borough and parliament town of Rosshire, in Scotland, lying near the Frith of Murray, directly opposite to Ardsfer point, from which it is divided by a narrow freight. It was formerly a bishop's see.

* **CHANSI**, one of the smallest provinces of China, lying near the great wall which separates it from Tartary. It is a mountainous country, but healthy, pleasant, and abounding in coal-mines, corn, and very good grapes. They have likewise abundance of musk, porphyry, marble, jasper, and lapis lazuli, besides several iron-mines.

CHANTILLY, a town and handsome castle of France, seated on the river Nonette, 3 miles below Senlis, and 17 from Paris. Before the castle is a fine equestrian statue in bronze, of the last duke and comble Montmorency. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

* **CHANTONG**, a fruitful province of China. The great canal runs through part of this province, which is well watered with lakes, rivers, and brooks, which render it very fertile; it abounds in all sorts of corn, and pulse; besides poultry, pheasants, partridges, quails, and hares; as also several sorts of fruits, especially chestnuts, peaches, plumbs, and walnuts.

* **CHAOURCE**, a town of France, in Champagne. It is seated at the source of the river Amande. Lon. 4. 13. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

CHAPEL-IN-FRITH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays, and nine fairs, on Thursday before Easter, April March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, and Holy Thursday, for cattle; on July 7, for wool; on Thursday before August 24, for cheese and sheep; on Thursday after September 29, and Thursday before November 11, for cattle. It is seated

in the utmost confines of the Peak, near theshire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 17 miles S. E. of Manchester, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

CHARABON, a sea-port town of Asia, in the N. coast of the island of Java, in the Indian ocean; 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 109. 10. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

CHARCAS, a province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea. It has the finest silver mines in the world; and La Plata is the capital town. See POTOSI.

* CHARD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 3, August 5, and November 2, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlars ware. It is a post-town, seated on the side of a hill, on the borders of the county, six miles W. of Crookhorn, and 140 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

* CHARIETE, a town of France, in the Nivernois, seated on the river Loire, 12 miles N. of Nevers, and 27 E. of Bourges. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

CHARENTE, a river of France, which rises in Limosin, runs westward by Angoulême and Saintes, and falls into the Bay of Biscay, over-against the isle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, a small town in the isle of France, 4 miles S. of Paris; famous for a church where the Protestant ministers used to preach; seated on the river Seine. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* CHARING, a village in Kent, 12 miles E. S. E. of Maidstone, with two fairs, on May 1, and October 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* CHARLBURY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market, and four fairs, on January 1, second Friday in Lent, second Friday after May 12, and October 10, for cattle of all kinds. It is 6 miles N. W. of Woodstock, and 12 N. N. W. of Oxford. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CHARLEMONT, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster; seated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles S. of Dungannon. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

CHARLEMONT, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is well fortified, and seated on the river Meuse, 25 miles S. W. of Namur, and 15 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CHARLEROY, a very strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666.

It has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and finally by the French in 1746, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la Chapelle. It is seated on the river Sambre, 18 miles W. of Namur, and 18 E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, in Virginia, at the N. side of the entrance of Chesapeake-Bay. Lat. 37. 12. N. lon. 75. 50. W.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, on the S. W. part of the freight entering into Hudson's Bay. Lat. 62. 40. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital of S. Carolina, in N. America. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and the town is as well-built as most in America, being a place of good trade, where a great number of ships are loaded annually with rice, skins, pitch and tar. A great part of this town was burnt down on February 21, 1740-1, by which a vast deal of valuable merchandize was entirely destroyed. They have also frequently suffered by inundations, and unhealthy seasons. But, as it is capable of many improvements, which might be of great advantage to Great Britain, it is now, by the cultivation and industry of its inhabitants, rendered the most flourishing, rich, and pleasant place of any of the British plantations. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town; and the banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspersed with rows of trees, which makes this town very agreeable, delightful, and pleasant. Lon. 79. 32. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

CHARLES-FORT, a fortress of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated at the entrance of Kinisale harbour. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

CHARLETON, an island at the bottom of Hudson's Bay, in N. America, subject to Great Britain. Lon. 79. 5. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, 30 miles N. of Cork. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

CHARLEVILLE, a very handsome town of France, in Champagne. The streets are as straight as a line, and the houses all of an equal height, and covered with slate. Here is a magnificent square, and in the center a hand-

a handsome fountain. It is seated on the river Meuse, near Metziers, from which it is only separated by a bridge and a causeway; fifteen miles N. W. of Sedan, and 115 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45 E. lat. 49. 50. N.

* **CHARLEY**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 5, and August 20, for horned cattle, and on September 5, for toys and small wares. It is seated near the spring-head of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow; six miles S. E. of Preston, and 197 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

* **CHARLIEU**, a town of France in the diocese of Macon, on the frontiers of Beaujolois, and Burgundy, near the river Loire, with a rich abbey. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

* **CHARMES**, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle, with a very handsome bridge. It is eight miles E. of Mirecourt, and 15 S. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

* **CHAROLLOIS**, a territory of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Charollois; seated on the river Reconce, twenty-four miles W. N. W. of Macon. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* **CHAROLLOIS**, a territory of France, in Burgundy, with the title of a county. It is about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and belongs to the house of Condé.

* **CHAROST**, a town of France, in Berry, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Arnon, 6 miles N. E. of Issoudun. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

* **CHAROUX**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated at the entrance of the river Siouille. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 46. 16. N.

* **CHAROUX**, a town of France in Poitou, near the river Charante, with a celebrated abbey of Benedictine monks.

* **CHARTRES**, an ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the territory of Chartrain and Beauce, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple very much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the river Eure, in a fertile and agreeable country, 45 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 34. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

* **CHARTREUSE**, or, **THE GRAND CHARTREUSE**, one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, and lies in the province of Dauphiny, 8 miles N. of Grenoble. It is seated on the top of a high mountain, which stands in a plain, three miles in length, having only one entrance, which

is shut up by a gate. It is the chief of the monasteries of the order of Chartreux, and it is so large, that there are lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who meet here once a year. The monks are employed in all sorts of mechanic arts, and spin and weave their own clothes. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

* **CHARYBDIS**, a whirlpool 30 paces diameter, in the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily. It was formerly thought dangerous in navigation, but now is minded by sailors.

* **CHASTEAU**, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the diocese of Angers. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* **CHATEAU-BRIANT**, a town of France in Brittany, and on the confines of Anjou, with an old castle. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 47. 46. N.

* **CHATEAU-CHINON**, a town of France, in Nivernois, and capital of Morvant, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* **CHATEAU-DAUPHIN**, a very fine castle of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Saluces, belonging to the E. of Sardinia. It was taken by the combined army of France and Spain in 1746 and was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

* **CHATEAU-DU-LOIR**, a town of France, in the Maine, famous for sustaining a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the river Loir, 22 miles S. E. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* **CHATEAU-DUN**, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Dunois, with a castle, and a rich monastery; seated on an eminence, near the river Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois, and 72 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

* **CHATEAU-GONTIER**, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Mayonne, with a castle. It is twenty-two miles N. W. of Angiers, and 147 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* **CHATEAU-LANDON**, a town of France, in Gattenois, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, five miles S. of Nemours, and 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

* **CHATEAU-MEILLANT**, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Issoudun. There is here an ancient castle, with a tower, said to be built by Julius Cæsar.

* **CHATEAU NEUF**, the name of several towns of France, viz. one in Perche, another in Angoumois, on the river Charente,

a miles from Angoulême, and five from
unac; a third in Berry, 17 miles from
urges, seated on the river Cher, and se-
veral other small places.

* CHATEAU-PORTIEN, a town of
France, in Champagne, and in a district
called Portien, with a castle built on a
rock, near the river Ainc. Lon. 4. 21. E.

Lat. 49. 30. N.

* CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of
France, in the Gattenois, 8 miles N. W.
of Montargis. Here the cloths are made
for the army; and it has a trade in saffron.

Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of
France, in Touraine, with the title of a
marquise. It is ten miles N. W. of Am-
boise, and 88 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 1. E.

Lat. 47. 33. N.

* CHATEAU-ROUX, a town of France,
in Berry, with a castle, and the title of a
duchy. It has a manufacture in cloth, and
is situated in a very large pleasant plain on the
river Indre, 15 miles S. W. of Issoudun,
and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat.

6. 46. N.

* CHATEAU-THIERRA, a town of France,
in Champagne, with the title of a duchy,
and a handsome castle on an eminence,
situated on the river Maine, 27 miles S. W.
of Rheims, and 97 N. W. of Paris. Lon.

33. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

* CHATEAU-VILAIN, a town of France,
in Champagne, with a castle, and the title
of a duchy; seated on the river Aujon.

Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

* CHATEL, or CHATE, a town of Lor-
rain, in the Voisue, seated on the river
Moselle, 8 miles from Mirecourt.

* CHATEL-AILLON, a maritime town
of France, in Saintonge, five miles from
La Rochelle; formerly very considerable, but
is now greatly decayed.

* CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France,
in Franche-Comte, remarkable for its ab-
bey of Benedictine nuns; twenty miles S.
of Dole. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

* CHATEL-LE-CHATEL, a town of
France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river
Loire. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

* CHATELET, a town of the Netherlands,
in Namur, seated on the Sambre, in the
bishoprick of Liege, four miles E. of Char-
truy. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* CHATELLERAULT, a town of France,
in Poitou, with the title of a duchy;
situated in a fertile and pleasant country, on
the river Vienne, over which there is a
handsome stone-bridge. It is 22 miles N.
of Poitiers, and 168 S. W. of Paris.
Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 46. 54. N.

* CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining
to Rochester, and seated on the River Med-
way. It is the principal station of the
royal navy; and the yards and magazines
are furnished with all sorts of naval stores,
as well as materials for building and rig-
ging the largest men of war. The entrance
into the river Medway is defended by Sheer-
ness and other forts; and, in the year
1757, by direction of the duke of Cumber-
land, several additional fortifications were
begun at Chatham; so that now the ships
are in no danger of an insult, either by
land or water. It has a market on Satur-
days, and two fairs, on May 15, and Sep-
tember 19, for horses, bullocks, and all
sorts of commodities. It has a church, a
chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church,
for the sailors; it has likewise about 500
houses, mostly low, and built with brick;
the streets are narrow and paved, and it
contains about 3000 inhabitants. The
principal employment of the labouring
hands is ship-building in the king's yard,
and private docks. [It being near Roches-
ter, see the place for the distances.]

* CHATIGAN, a town of Asia, in the
kingdom of Bengal, on the most easterly
branch of the river Ganges. It is but a
poor place, though it was the first the
Portuguese settled at in these parts, and
who still keep a sort of possession. It has
but a few cotton manufactures, but affords
the best timber for building of any place
about it. The inhabitants are so afraid of
each other, that they always go armed
with a sword, pistol, and blunderbuss, not
excepting the priests. It is subject to the
Great Mogul. Lon. 90. 30. E. lat. 22.

10. N.

* CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of
France, in Touraine, 10 miles S. of Loches,
and three S. of Amboise. Lon. 0. 55. E.

lat. 47. 22. N.

* CHATILLON-LES-DOBES, a town of
France, in the territory of Bresse, and pro-
vince of Burgundy, sixteen miles S.
W. of Geneva. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 46.

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* CHATILLON-SUR-LOIN, a town of
France, in Gattinois, seated in a very agree-
able valley, 12 miles from Montargis.
Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

* CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of
France, in Champagne, eight miles W. of
Epemay, and 17 S. of Rheims. Lon. 4.

5. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of
France, in Burgundy, divided into two by
the river Seine. It is 32 miles from Lan-
gres, and 36 from Dijon, and has iron-
works.

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works in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4. 35. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

* **CHATEL**, a town in France, in Berry, seated on the river Indres, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

* **CHAVEZ**, a strong town of Portugal, and in Tra-os-Montes; seated at the foot of a mountain on the river Tamega, has two suburbs, and as many forts; one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman stone-bridge above 92 geometrical paces long. It is 30 miles S. W. of Braganza. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

* **CHAUL**, a strong town of Asia, in the kingdom of Visapore, and on the coast of Malabar. It belongs to the Portuguese; and the river it stands on affords a harbour for small vessels. It is fortified, as well as the island, on the S. side of the harbour; it was formerly a place noted for trade, particularly for fine embroidered quilts; but is now miserably poor. It is 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 18. 42. N.

* **CHAULNE**, a town of France, in Picardy, and the territory of Santerre, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* **CHAUMONT**, a town of France in Bassigny, of which it is the capital; seated on a mountain near the river Marne, 14 miles S. of Joinville, and 46 S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

* **CHAUMONT**, a town of France in the Isle of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 7. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* **CHAUNEY**, a town of Noyonois, seated on the river Oyle, 20 miles E. of Noyon, and 50 N. E. of Paris. It begins to be navigable at this place. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

* **CHAWLEY**, a village in Devonshire, ten miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and 18 N. N. W. of Exeter, with two fairs on May 6, and December 11, for cattle.

* **CHEADLE**, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; and on August 2, for horses, and horned cattle. It is seated in the moorlands, and in the most fruitful part of them. The houses are poorly built, but the market is pretty good. It is 11 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 139 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

* **CHEBECTO**, or **CHIBUCTO HARBOR**, lies in Nova-Scotia, an English settlement in North America, and near which Halifax is built. Lon. 63. 18. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

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* **CHEBRECHIN**, a considerable town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ruffa, carries on a great trade in wax. It is 11 miles S. E. of Toroubin. Lon. 21. 41. lat. 50. 35. N.

* **CHEDDER**, a large village of Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are next best to Stilton-cheese in England; as large as those of Cheshire. It is 10 or 3 miles to the E. of Axbridge in Somersetshire, and has two fairs, viz. on May 1st, and October 29, for cattle, sheep, and horses. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

* **CHEGE**, a small province or county of Upper Hungary, lying along the banks of the river Tisze, between Buda and Kalo. The principal places are Csepel the capital, St. George, and Little White.

* **CHEGFORD**, a town of Devonshire, whose market is now disused; but it has four fairs, viz. on March 25, May 29, September 29, and October 29, all for horned cattle. It contains 80 houses, and has a very handsome church. It is 5 miles W. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* **CHEKIANG**, a maritime province of China, to the W. of Peking, one of the most fertile but trading provinces of the empire. It is interspersed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants are famous for making gold and silver brocaded silks, which are very cheap; for they breed vast quantities of silk-worms. In the lake of this country to be found the golden fish, well known for its beauty, as also a tree which produces talow. It contains 11 large cities, 7 towns, and an infinite number of populous villages.

* **CHELM**, a town of Poland in Red Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see; 60 miles N. W. of Belz, and 100 E. S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 29. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **CHELM**, the palatinate of, in Red Russia, in Poland, bounded on the S. by the palatinate of Belz, on the W. by that of Lublin, on the N. by Polesia, and on the E. by Upper Volhinia. It is about 100 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; and divided into two chancellaries, whose seats are at Chelm, and Crasinolaw, the principal towns in this country.

* **CHELMSPORD**, a town of Essex, with a good market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and November 12, for days each, for cattle; seated on the river Colchester, between two rivers, on which there are bridges. It is a handsome

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ge, and well-frequented town, and takes name from the river Chelmer; is governed by a chief constable, has only one church, a very ancient and large Gothic structure, and three meeting-houses of the dissenters. The town consists of about 500 houses, which are, in general pretty good; the streets are paved only at the doors; however, the town lying on a small descent always clean. There is here an excellent conduit, which contains several incipient, almost worn out, by time; and it is such a supply of water, that it runs a head and an half, and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are chosen, and the assizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly sessions. It is 43 miles S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 29 E. N. E. of London. Lon. $\circ$. 30. lat. 51° . 46. N.

CHELSEA, a very handsome village in Middlesex, seated on the river Thames, one mile west of Westminster. It is remarkable for its magnificent hospital for invalids, and for Ranelagh-house and gardens, where there is a band of music for the entertainment of the beau-monde in the summer season. Here is also an excellent physic garden. Lon. $\circ$. 2. W. lat. 51° . 31. N.

CHELTENHAM, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, viz. on the 2d Thursday in April, and Holy Thursday, for all sorts of cattle; and on August 5, for lambs. It is a pretty good town, containing about 200 houses, and hath a handsome church; but most noted for its mineral waters, which are somewhat like those of Scarborough, is 9 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 95 by N. of London. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 51° . 55. N.

CHENSI, a province of Asia, in the W. part of China. It contains 8 cities the first rank, and 106 of the second and third, besides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, and the inhabitants are civil and affable to strangers than others in the northern parts. The soil is very fertile; and abounds in wheat and millet, tho' but very little rice. They have a rhubarb, honey, wax, mule, cinnamon, and abundance of coal-mines: they have a great number of deer, bears, wild bulls, and an animal resembling a tyger, whose skin is very curious. There are also mule-kais, and bats as large as hens, besides 20 or three other sorts of animals quite unknown in Europe.

CHEPELO, an island of America, in the bay of Panama, and province of Da-

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rien, 3 miles from the town of Panama, and supplies it with provisions and fruits. Lon. 80° . 15. E. lat. 8° . 46. N.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, viz. on Friday in Whitsun-week, for horned cattle; on Saturday before June 20, for wool; on August 1, and Friday is night after October 18, for horned cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a very considerable place, and had a large castle on a rock, and a priory, part of which is converted into a parish-church. It has a handsome high bridge over the river, and sends provisions and other commodities to Bristol. This town is walled round, and consists of about 200 houses, and the streets are broad and well-paved. The tide is said to rise higher here than in any other part of Europe, it swelling 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Bristol, and 131 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51° . 42. N.

CHER, a river of France in Orleanois; having its rise in Upper Auvergne at Auzance. It waters St. Amand in Bourbonnois, Chateau-neuf, Vierzon, and Cells in Berry; it passes near Tours, and falls into the Loire, 5 miles above the mouth of the Indre. There is also another river of the same name in Lower Allace, which falls into the Audlau.

CHERASCO, a strong and considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a strong citadel belonging to the king of Sardinia, where he retired in 1706, during the siege of Turin. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Stura and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 17 miles N. E. of Coni, and 24 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7° . 58. E. lat. 44° . 45. N.

CHERBURG, a sea-port town of France, in Normandy, with a harbour and Augustine abbey. It is remarkable for the sea-fight between the English and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upwards of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in Aug. 1758, and took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the other works which they had been long about, in enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more safe and convenient for shipping. It is 37 miles N. of Coutances, and fifty N. W. of Caen. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 49° . 38. N.

CHERESOU, or CHAHZUL, a town of Turkey, in Asia, capital of Curdistan, and

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and the seat of a beggerbeg. It is 150 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

CHEERY-ISLAND lies in the northern ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 75. 0. N.

CHERSO, an island in the gulph of Venice, with a town of the same name near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The air is good, but the soil stoney; however, it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 45. 11. N.

CHERSONESE is a name anciently given to several towns and peninsulas, and is still made use of by some geographers, when the most celebrated are mentioned.

CHELTSEY, a town of Surry, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, viz. on the first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hops; on May 14, for horses, and cattle; on August 4, and October 6, for horses, cattle, and hogs. It is in a low, wet situation, not far from the river Thames, over which there is a bridge. It is seven miles W. of Kingston, and 19 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

CHERWELL, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, runs S. by Banbury, and through Oxfordshire to the city of Oxford, where it unites with the Isis.

* **CHERZ**, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warlaw. Lon. 21. 8. W. lat. 52. 1. N.

* **CHESEPEAK BAY**, in North America, runs up between Virginia and Maryland, being navigable for large ships all the way. It is about 20 miles broad at the entrance, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, 170 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. There are a great number of large rivers fall into it, up which the ships may go to the very door almost of the planters, and take in their loading of tobacco and other commodities.

CHESHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 21, July 22, and September 28, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. E. of Aislebury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

CHESHIRE, an English county-palatine, 50 miles in length, and 33 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire, on the W. by Flintshire and Denbighshire, on the N. by Lancashire, and on the S. by Shropshire. It contains 24,054 houses, 164,324 inhabitants, 13 market-towns, and 86 parishes. It sends 4 members to Parliament, and the chief place is Chester. The principal rivers are the Dee,

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the Wever, and the Tame; but there are several small streams. The air and soil are very good, and the land is fitter for wheat than corn, for which reason they feed a great number of cattle; and from it we have very good cheese, well known over all the kingdom. Besides which there are salt works, which yield fine white salt, also mines of coal, and many meads and lakes.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheshire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on the last Thursday in February, for cattle; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, Irish linen, cloth, hard-ware, hops, drapery, and Manchester goods. It is a place of great antiquity, and of a quadrangular form; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, where all the causes belonging to the county-palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handsome water-house, and the principal streets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradesmen's shops. It contains 10 parish churches, besides the cathedral. It has almost a constant communication with Ireland; the and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, sent two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is a place of very considerable trade, and is 106 miles N. W. of Bristol, and 182 N. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the prince of Wales. Lat. 3. 3. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

CHESTER, NEW, a town of N. America, in Pennsylvania, and capital of a county of that name. It is seated on the river Delaware, and has a fine capacious harbor, admitting vessels of any burthen. Lat. 75. 27. W. lat. 39. 54. N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays, and several fairs, viz. on Jan. 25, Feb. 28, April 5, May 4, and July 4, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; on Sept. 25, for cheese, onions, and pedlars ware; and on Nov. 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, between two small rivers, and has the title of an earldom. It has a large handsome church, a free-school, and seven almshouses. The sessions for the peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and the market is considerable for corn, lead, and country commodities. The houses are, for the most part, built of rough stone, and covered with slate.

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9 miles N. of Derby, is S. of Sheffield, and 127 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 7. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

CHESTERFORD, a village in Essex, upon the borders of Cambridgeshire, 3 miles S. of Saffron Walden, with one fair, chiefly for horses.

CHEVREUSE, a small town in the Isle of France, seated on the river Ivette, with an old castle on a neighbouring mountain. It is 15 miles from Paris, and has the title of duchy.

CHEVIOT, or **TYVIOT-HILLS**, a ridge of mountains, which run from N. to S. into Cumberland and Northumberland. Near these many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before these kingdoms were united.

* **CHIAMEPLAN**, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the same name. It is very fertile, contains mines of silver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The savages are well made and warlike, and St. Sebastian is the capital town.

CHIANGPA, a territory in the S. part of Cochinchina, very little known to the Europeans.

CHIAPA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, with two towns of the same name, one of which is the capital. It abounds in cochineal, cattle, fruits, honey, and several sorts of game, and brings in a good revenue to Spain from its trade.

* **CHIAPA EL REAL**, a town of North America, in Mexico, in a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in chocolate-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. 94. 45. W. lat. 17. 10. N.

* **CHIAPAS DE LOS INDIOS**, a large and rich town of N. America, in Mexico, and in a province of the same name. The governor and most of the inhabitants were originally Americans. Lon. 96. 5. W. lat. 15. 16. N.

CHIARENZA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea, opposite to the island of Zant, in the Mediterranean sea, and on the N. W. coast. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Brescia, belonging to the Venetians. It is famous for a victory obtained by the imperialists over the French in 1701. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

* **CHIARO-MONTE**, a town of Italy in Sicily, and in the valley of Noto; seated on a mountain, 25 miles W. of Syracuse. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

CHIAVENNA, a handsome, populous,

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and large town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is a trading-place, especially in wine and delicate fruits. The governor's palace, and the churches, are very magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated near the lake Como. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 46. 19. N.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Sussex, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, viz. on April 23, Whit-Monday, and August 5, for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horned cattle; and on October 20, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated in a plain, on the banks of the river Levant. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with seven small churches built with flint stone. It sends two members to Parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, 14 aldermen, 6 bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a portreeve. The buildings are very regular, and the city being walled round, you may stand in the market place, which is the centre, and see the four gates, which are all that belong to the city. It has some trade, but would have more if the harbour was not choaked up. It is 33 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 63 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

CHICHESTER, NEW, a sea-port town of N. America, in Pennsylvania, seated on the river Delaware, below Chester.

CHICUITOS, a province of S. America, in the government of Santo-Cruz de la Sierra. The chief riches consists of honey and wax, and the original inhabitants are very voluptuous and warlike. They are also very superstitious, and change their wives as often as they please. They maintained bloody wars with the Spaniards till 1690, since which some of them have become Christians. It is bounded by La Plata on the N. E. and by Chili on the W.

CHIDLEIGH, or **CHUDLEIGH**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on June 11, for sheep, and on September 21, for horned cattle. It is seated near the river Teigne, and the market is good for corn, and provision. It is 9 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 182 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

* **CHIELEPA**, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but after that the Turks retook it, with all the Morea. Lon. 22. 28. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

* **CHIEMSSEE**, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains a town of the same

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same name, where there is a bishop's see. The island it stands in is about 17 miles in circumference, and it lies 22 miles W. S. W. of Salzburg, and 35 E. S. E. of Munich.

CHIETI, a fortified town of Italy, in Piedmont; subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, in a very pleasant country, bounded on all sides with hills covered with vines. It is 8 miles E. of Turin, and 12 N. E. of Carmagnola.

CHIETI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, 8 miles S. W. of Pescara, and 15 N. W. of Anzano. Lon. 15. 7. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

CHINIKI, or **PORT-CHEER**, a maritime town of Happy Arabia, with a harbour. Some pretend to say, that the inhabitants are very civil and sincere, and that they offer their daughters to strangers who arrive there; but this may be justly doubted, for the Mahometans are very jealous of their women. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 14. 40. N.

CHILHAM, a village in Kent, 6 miles S. W. of Canterbury, with one fair, on November 8, for cattle.

CHILI, a large country and kingdom of S. America, lying along the side of the S. Sea, 750 miles in length, and from 37 to 50 in breadth. It may be divided into three principal parts; viz. the bishoprick of Iago, the bishoprick of Imperial, and Cuio. It was discovered by Don Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It abounds in trees, fruits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The greatest part is inhabited by the native Americans, who have neither towns nor villages, properly speaking, but only wretched huts, at a distance from each other. They are much addicted to women and drunkenness. The colour of their skin is that of a red copper, as in all other parts of America; and, since the introduction of horses by the Europeans, they seldom travel without one, there being such a prodigious plenty of them. Some would have Chili extend as far as Cape Horn, but very improperly. It is bounded on the W. by the S. Sea, and on the E. by that prodigious ridge of mountains called the Andes.

CHILMARK, a village in Wiltshire, 12 miles W. of Salisbury, with one fair, on July 30, for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese.

CHILOE, an island of America, on the coast of Chili, in the South Sea; about

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125 miles in length, and 19 in breadth. The principal town is Castro.

CHILTERN, a chain of Chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamshire.

CHIMAY, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. It was ceded to the French by the Spaniards in 1684, and is seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S. S. W. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CHIMAY, a considerable lake of Alsace, in Alsace, a country that lies between the N. and Bengal on the S.

CHIMBERA, an ancient and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, which comprehends a chain of mountains of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 29 miles N. of Corfu, and 57 S. E. of Valona, at the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. Lon. 20. 8. E. lat. 40. 8. N.

CHIMBLEIGH, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 2, for cattle. It is seated on the river Dert, which fetching a complete bow, surrounds three parts of it. It is but a small place, and the market inconsiderable. It is 21 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 184 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

CHINA, the empire of, in Asia, is bounded on the E. by the Ocean, on the N. by a great wall, above 1000 miles in length, which separates it from Tartary; on the W. by high mountains and deserts, and on the S. by the Ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Laos. It is included between 95 and 135 degrees of E. longitude, and between 22 and 55 of N. latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Russia, but improperly; for that country has always been known by the name of Tartary, tho' it is now in the Chinese dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the first rank, 1322 of the second, besides 2357 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are several large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain, champaign country, and they scarce let an inch of ground remain unoccupied; for the

ills are cut into several stages, or stories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quick-silver, gold, and silver. There are corn and pulse of all sorts, especially rice; and there are a great number of temples, and several trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces oil, very little different from those of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varnish; and a third bears white berries, of the size of a hazel-nut, whose pulp is nothing but a sort of tallow, of which they make candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white shining wax, of much greater value than the common bees-wax. The bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water, boxes, baskets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of paste. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all sorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawney and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be most handsome who are most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little sect. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are but mean and low, consisting only of a ground-floor. They are addicted to all sorts of learning, particularly to arts and sciences. The government of this empire is absolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are so cerimonious as here; and yet, notwithstanding their seeming sincerity, they cheat as much in their dealings as in the most uncivilized countries. It is certain that their empire is very ancient, and they themselves pretend it has existed many thousand years before our era of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years without interruption, though they have had twenty-two different families

on the throne. The last family, now reigning, is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganism, and the sect of Fo is the principal. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. But, what is most remarkable, it is said the Japanese use the same, and understand them very well, though their language is quite different. All their cities and towns are so much alike, that those that know one, are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital of the whole empire. The revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000 sterling yearly, and the forces are said to consist of about 5,000,000 of men in times of peace; however, since their being conquered by the Tartars, they have no enemies to cope with. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of devotion. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutation they pay each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good-natured; and yet there is but little dependence on their friendship, for they are as deceitful, and as great hypocrites, as any people in the world.

CHINCA, a large and famous valley of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Lima. It has a sea-port town of the same name, and is seated on a river, 90 miles S. of Lima. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 13. 10. S.

CHINEY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the confines of the bishoprick of Liege. It is 8 miles E. of Dinant, and 13 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the death of Henry II. king of England, and for the birth of the famous Rabelais. It is seated on the river Vienne, in a fertile and pleasant country, 10 miles N. of Richelieu, and 150 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

CHIOS. See SIO.

* CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 47 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 57. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

CHIOZZO, an ancient and handsome town

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town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in a small island, near the Lagunes with a podesta, a bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 18 miles S. of Venice. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. May 6, June 11, October 18, and November 30, for horned cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. It is seated on the river Avon, and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is a good thoroughfare town, has a handsome stone bridge over the river, consisting of 16 arches, and sends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles E. of Bristol, and 94 W. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

CHIPPING, a village in Lancashire, 10 miles E. of Garstang, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and August 24, for cattle.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and seven fairs, viz. March 7, May 6, the last Friday in May, July 18, September 5, November 8, and the last Friday in November, all for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It has a dry situation on the side of a hill, and near a small rivulet, and is a straggling town, except about the market-place. It is a corporation; and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 12 miles S. W. of Banbury, and 76 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for small wares. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Chelmsford, and 21 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, and has a great market for corn and cheese. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

CHIPPING-WYCOMBE, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for hiring of servants. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Thames, in a pleasant valley, and is well-built, containing about 200 houses, with several good inns, and the market is considerable for fish, flesh, and other provisions. It is a mayor-town, and sends two members to

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parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Aislebury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

CHIRVAN. See **SCHIRVAN**.

CHISSELBOROUGH, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Crookhorn. It is one fair, viz. on October 10, for cattle, all sorts, cheese, and hogs.

CHITOR, a famous town of Asia, in dominions of the Great Mogul, and in a province of the same name. It is not so considerable as formerly; however, we suppose it to be the capital of the dominions of Porus, who fought against Alexander the Great. It is 250 miles N. E. of Sam Lon. 75. 58. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

CHITOR. See **CHIVAS**.

CHITRO, a town of Turkey in Europe seated on the bay of Salonichi. It is the place where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander the Great were murdered by Cassander; as also where Perseus king of Macedonia was defeated by Paulus Æmilius the Roman consul. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

CHIVAS, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1705, by the French, but was retaken the next year by the confederates, after the victory at Turin. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that whoever is master of it has the key of the territory of Turin, Canavez, Vercellai, Montferrat, and Lombardy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin, and 12 W. of Veruc Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

CHIVSI, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese. It is poorly peopled on account of the unwholesome air, and is 35 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

CHIVSTENOI, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the Black Sea, and on one of the southern branches of the Danube. Its ancient name was Istropolis, and was formerly of great note. Lon. 29. 35. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

CHIUTAYE, a considerable town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Proper Natolia, and the residence of a beglerbeg, as also of the Grand Seigneur before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E. of Bursa. Lon. 30. 47. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

CHOCZIN, a town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, and seated on the river Neister. It is remarkable for two victories gained by the Poles over the Turks, but is now in possession of the Russians, who

who took it in 1739. It is 110 miles N. W. of Jazy. Lon. 26. 25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

CHOISEY, a village in the isle of France, seated on the river Aisne, 3 miles from Compeigne. Here is a handsome royal palace; likewise several of the kings of France lie buried at this place.

• CHOLET, a town of France, in Anjou. It has a handsome castle, and is 170 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 47. 10. N.

CHOLMOGORY, a town of Russia, in Europe, and in the government of Archangel. It is seated on an island of the river Dwina, near Archangel.

CHONAT, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Merich, 25 miles E. of Segedin, and 70 N. W. of Tametwaer. It is a bishop's see. Lon. 21. 4. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

CHORAZAN, a large country of Asia, and the most northern province of Persia; bordered on the N. by Zagathy as well as on the E. and the S. by Sablestan, and on the W. by Astrabad.

CHORCES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the diocese of Embrun, burnt down by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E. of Gap. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

CHOTSIN. See CHOCZIN.

CHREMnitz, the chief of the mine towns in Upper Hungary; 90 miles N. E. of Presburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, from whence it is 12 miles to the S. E. It is seated on the river Sargune, about 5 miles above the lake Draufen, into which the above river falls.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, viz. on the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 17. for horses and bullocks; seated between two rivers, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It is now a pretty good town, and sends two members to parliament. It stands 10 miles E. of Pool, and 101 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

CHRISTIANA, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and seated on a bay of the sea, 100 miles N. W. of Gottenburg, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 58. 59. N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong sea-port town of Sweden, on the Baltic Sea, and capital of Bleking. It was ceded to the

Swedes in 1658. It is 13 miles N. E. of Carlskroon, and 24 S. W. of Calmar. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, near Acre, belonging to the Danes. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 4. 10. N.

• CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, and territory of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658, taken by the Danes in 1678, and retaken by the Swedes in 1700. It is seated on the Helges, 50 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 56. 25. N.

CHRISTINA, anciently called LETOA, one of the islands of the Archipelago, lying on the S. side of Candia.

CHRISTINA, ST. one of the islands in the South Sea, called Marquesas. Lon. 139. 9. W. lat. 9. 56. S. See MARQUESAS.

CHRISTOPHERS, ST. one of the Caribbean Islands, in America, lying to the N. W. of Nevis, and about 60 miles W. of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is about 20 miles in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets run down, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. part of the island, hot sulphureous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. The houses are as good as any in these parts; and the animals are the same as in the other islands. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. Lon. 63. 14. W. lat. 17. 15. N.

• CHORLEY. See CHARLY.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, though the market is good for corn. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 101 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

CHURCHILL-FORT, seated on the E. side of Hudson's Bay, in America, and the most northerly of those belonging to the Hudson's Bay company. Lon. 94. 3. W. lat. 58. 48. N.

• CHURCHINGFORD, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs, on January 25, last Friday in March, and last Friday in April, for bullocks and horses.

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CHUGAN, an island of Asia, on the east coast of China, where the E. India company had a factory; but the natives were so guilty of extortion, that they removed from thence. Lon. 124. 0. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

CHUSISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, between Fars and Buzarrah, bounded on the S. by the Gulph of Persia, on the N. by Irac Agemi, on the W. by Irac Arabi, and on the E. by Faristan. It is the Susiana of the ancients, and Susar is the capital.

CIALVS, a kingdom of Asia, in Independent Tartary, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Eluth, on the E. by large sandy deserts, on the S. by Great Tibet, and on the W. by Turkistan. The chief town is of the same name.

CIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the E. and S. by the sea, on the N. by the deserts of Cochinchina, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambogia. It is very little known.

CIBOLA, a province of N. America, in New Mexico, inhabited by the original Americans, who have a few towns or villages. It abounds in Indian corn, pitch, salt, bears, a sort of tygers, pecaries, and camel sheep, which are very tall.

CICLUT, or **CICLUGH**, a strong frontier town of Dalmatia, surrounded with walls built in the ancient manner. It is seated on a rocky hill on the western banks of the river Narenta, between a town of that name and the fort of Norin. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in June 1694. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

CILICIA, the ancient name of part of Asia Minor, now Natolia. It is at present part of the province of Caramania, and lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in Asiatic Turkey.

CILLEY, an ancient and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Carniola, with the title of a principality. It is capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the Saan, 36 miles N. E. of Laubach, and 47 S. of Gratz, Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

CIMBRISHAM, a small sea-port town of Schonen, in S. Gothland, a province of Sweden; seated on the Baltick Sea, Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

CINALOA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, lying on the eastern coast of the sea of California. The air is very wholesome; and it abounds in fruits, Indian corn, pulse, and cotton. The natives are very robust and warlike. It has a capital of the same name, lying E. of the Bay of California; it is subject to Spain.

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CINAN, a large and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in a marshy bottom. Lon. 103. 35. E. lat. 30. 7. N.

CINCA, a rapid river of Arragon, Spain. It rises in Bielsa, one of the Pyrenean Mountains, whence it runs through Arragon, and falls into the Ebro.

CINQUE-PORTS, certain sea-ports so called, on the coast of Kent and Suffolk, namely, Hastings, Dover, Romney, and Sandwich. They are under the government of the constable of Dover castle, and have large privileges granted them, on account of their fitting out ships for the defence of the coast against France. The sea is well retired some distance from Romney.

CINTRA, a cape and mountain of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, usually called the Rock of Lisbon. It lies on the N. side of the entrance of the river Tago, and there is a town of the same name seated thereon. Lon. 9. 30. W. lat. 38. 46. N.

CIOUAT, a sea-port town of France, in Provence; famous for Muscadine wine. It is seated on the bay of Laqueue, between Marseilles and Toulon. The harbour is defended by a strong fort. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

CIR, ST. a village of France, in the diocese of Chartres, two miles from Verfailles; remarkable for a nunnery founded here by Lewis XIV. The nuns are obliged to take care of the education of 250 girls who must prove their families to have been noble from the 4th generation on the father's side. They cannot enter before they are 7 years of age, nor after 12, and they continue till they are 20 years and three months old. The house is a most magnificent structure.

CIRAN, ST. a town of France, in the diocese of Bouge, in Berni, seated on the river Claife, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Asia, lying between the rivers Don and Wolga, bounded on the N. by Russia, on the E. by Astrachan and the Caspian Sea, on the W. by Georgia and Dagistan, and on the S. by the Sea of Zabach. It is full of mountains and forests, and has no other city but Terky, which is seated on the Caspian Sea. It is a kind of republick; for the people put themselves under the protection of Persia, Russia, and the Turks; however the last are in possession of Terky, the capital town. They are Tartars of a middle stature, well-set, with coarse black hair and broad flat faces. They wear a vest of coarse grey cloth, and over it a sheep's skin which they turn to the side from which the

and or rain comes. They have boots of one-leather, and wear on their heads round bonnets of coarse felt, or black cloth. The women pass among the Turks as very great beauties, their complexion extremely fine. The men are not allowed; for they allow their wives all imaginable liberties. These, in the summer, wear nothing but a shift open down to the waist; but in the winter they have furred gowns, like the Russians. They are very fond of necklaces, which consist of strings of pearls, or coloured glass. It is not a little surprising that the men should be so chaste, and the women so extremely hand-some. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Mahometanism; and, like the Jews, they marry their brother's wives, if they have no children. The men are good horsemen, and subsist chiefly by hunting and robbing, though some are addicted to husbandry. In winter they live in huts, and in the summer in tents. Their female children are generally bought by the Turks and Persians, who bring them up for their seraglio's.

CRENCHESTER, a town of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and three fairs, on Easter-Thursdays, July 18, and November 8, for cattle, sheep, horses, wool, oil, and leather. The market on Mondays is chiefly for corn, and on Fridays for wool, yarn, and provisions. It is situated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans, being then 2 miles in circumference; the ruins of the walls are yet visible. A great many Roman antiquities have been discovered; and here the Roman roads met and crossed each other. It had also a castle and an abbey, long since demolished. It is now a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 55 miles E. of Bristol, 18 S. E. of Gloucester, and 8½ W. of London. Lon. 1. 58. W. at 51. 43. N.

CRENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Basilicata, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Branduno, at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 35 miles E. of Ancona, and 97 E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

CISTEAUX, or **CITEAUX**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for an abbey, which is the principal of the Cistercian order, and depends immediately on the Pope.

CITADELLA, a sea-port town of the island of Minorca, and capital of that island. It was taken by the English in 1708, and

ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but it was taken by the French in 1756, and ceded to the English by the peace of 1763. It is seated at the W. end of the island, 66 miles N. E. of the town of Majorca. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a town of Italy, and capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is pretty strong and populous, and is seated on the river Tiber, 27 miles S. W. of Urbino, and 100 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 18. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and territory of the Pope; seated on the sea-shore, and contains 16 churches and convents within its walls, besides 15 without. It is 10 miles from Loreto, and 8 from Firmo. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

CITTA-NUOVA-COTTONERA, a town regularly fortified, in the island of Malta; it includes the port of St. Margerita.

CITTA-NUOVA, a small sea-port town of Istria, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, 60 miles E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

CITTA-VITTORIOSA, or **IL BORGO**, a strong town in the island of Malta, seated on a narrow neck of land in the harbour, to the left of Valetta, from which, on each side of the town, runs a very broad canal enclosing the town, and forming an excellent harbour. It is defended by the strong castle of St. Angelo, seated on a high rock, and joined to the town by a bridge. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

* **CIVIDAD-DE-LAS-PALMAS**, the capital town of the Island of Canary, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. The houses are well-built, two stories high, and flat-roofed. The cathedral is a very handsome structure; and the inhabitants are gay and rich. As the soil is sandy, the streets are always very clean. The air is temperate, and free from extremes of heat and cold. It is defended by a small castle seated on a hill. Lon. 15. 22. W. lat. 28. 5. N.

CIVIDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and capital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather extremely well for gloves. It is seated two miles and an half from the river Guadiana, and 90 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 38. 58. N.

CIVIDAD-RODRIGO, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Aquada, 40 miles

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miles S. W. of Salamanca, and 115 W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 58. W. lat. 40. 33. N.

* **CIVIDAD-DI-FARULLI**, a small, but ancient town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice; seated on the river Natifonsa, 10 miles E. of Udena. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a bishop's see. It is near the river Salino, 35 miles N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 14. 52. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, seated on a river, which, seven miles from thence, falls into the Tiber. It is 12 miles E. by S. of Viterbo, and 25 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

CIVITA-DI-CHIETI. See CHIETI.

CIVITA-VECCHIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a good harbour, and an arsenal. Here the Pope's gallies are stationed, and it has lately been made a free port; but the air is very unwholesome. It is thirty-five miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

* **CLACK**, a village in Devonshire, about seven miles S. S. E. of Frome, in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 19, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese.

* **CLACKMANNAN**, the chief town of a small shire in Scotland, to which it gives name. Lon. 3. 49. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

* **CLACKMANNAN**, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeshire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. by Sterlingshire. It is but 8 miles in length, and five in breadth. It produces good corn and pastures, and plenty of coals and salt. This shire, together with Kinross, sends one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, a strong and regular town of Germany, and capital of Carinthia, with a very handsome square. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 8 miles S. W. of Weit, and 150 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

CLAIN, a river of France, in Poitou. It rises on the borders of Angoumois, and falls into the Vienne.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in Nivernois, whose suburb is a bishop's see. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Buevron and Yonne, 112 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 36. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* **CLAPHAM**, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, six miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on September 21, for sheep.

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CLAPHAM, a pleasant village in Surrey, about three miles from London.

CLARA, ST. a small island of South America, in Peru, lying in the bay of Guaiquil, and subject to Spain. It is 70 miles S. W. of Guaiquil. Lon. 82. 30. W. lat. 2. 20. S.

CLARE, ST. a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between the Lancerota to the S. and Allagranza to the N. E. It is little more than a rock.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and May 26, for toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Stour, and ruins of a castle, and a collegiate church, are still visible. They have a manufacture of bays. In this town is a very large church, and a Presbyterian and Quaker meeting. It consists of about 500 houses, which are mostly of clay white-washed, and the streets pretty wide, but not paved. It is 15 miles S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the province of Connaught, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 52. 51. N.

* **CLARE**, a county of Ireland, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the N. by Galway. It contains 10,014 houses, 76 parishes, 9 baronies, and one borough. It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for Ennis. The soil is very fruitful, lies very commodious for navigation, and contains two market-towns, and one borough; but the principal place is said to be Killaloe, which has a bishop's see.

CLARENZA. See CHIARENZA.

* **CLAUDE**, ST. a very handsome town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church is extremely elegant. Great numbers of pilgrims flock hither, to visit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. It is seated on the river Lison, 35 miles N. W. of Geneva, and 55 S. of Bezançon. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

CLAVENNA. See CHIAVENNA.

CLAUSENBURG, a large town of Transylvania, seated on the river Sáros, 60 miles N. W. of Hermanstadt. It is a large populous place, and on one of the gates is

an inscription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, whose market is distul; but it has a fair, on July 19, for horses and other things. It is seated on an arm of the sea, between two rivers, so that three of its sides are surrounded with water; 20 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 115 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

* CLAYTON, a village in Suffex, six miles W. of Lewes, with two fairs, viz. on July 5, and September 26, for cattle and sheep. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

CLEAR CAPE, a promontory of a little island, lying on the S. coast of Ireland. Lon. 11. 10. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

CLERY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 2, and October 27, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Rie, near the forest of Wye, twenty-eight miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, a town of France, in Agenois, on the river Lot, 10 miles from Agen. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

* CLEMONT-IN-ARGONNE, a town of France, in the Verdunois, 127 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

CLERMONT, a town of the Isle of France, in Beauvoisis, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

CLERMONT, a considerable, rich, and populous town of France, in Auvergne, with a bishop's see. The cathedral, the public squares, and the walks, are very fine. Here is a bridge naturally formed, as they pretend, by the petrifying quality of a fountain. It is seated about 3 miles from Mount Gergoie, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

* CLERVAL, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, seated on the river Doux, but depends on the house of Wirtemberg; 6. 7. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

CLERVAUX, one of the finest and most celebrated abbies of France, in Champagne, 5 miles from Bar-sur-Aube, and seated in a valley surrounded with woods and mountains. It is the chief of the Cistercian order. The famous tun of St. Bernard is here, which will hold 800 tuns of wine. Near the abbey is a town.

CLETHERO, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 21, for horned cattle, and woollen cloth; on the 4th Saturday after Michael-

mas-day, March 24, and December 7, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen cloth. It is seated near Pendil-Hill, and is an ancient borough-town, sending two members to parliament. The market is good for cattle, yarn, and provisions. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 207 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

CLEVELAND, a district in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, with the title of a duchy.

CLEEVES, or CLEEF, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a duchy of the same name, and subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles from the Rhine, and over-against Fort Shenk. It is near a wood, through which there are several fine walks; 12 miles S. E. of Nimuegen, and 60 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

CLEVES, the duchy of, is one of the finest and best countries of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and divided in two by the river Rhine. Cleeves is the capital town.

CLIFFE, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on October 29, for cheese, home-spun linen, and turners ware. It is 30 miles N. E. of Northampton, and seventy-three N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

CLIFTON, a village of Westmoreland, three miles from Penrith, or Perith, remarkable for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, when the former were defeated.

* CLIFTON, a village in Gloucestershire, near Bristol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the bank of the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, of great importance, which was taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, near which there is a narrow valley, between two steep rocks, through which the road lies from Turkey to Dalmatia. It is 6 miles N. of Spalatto, and 30 S. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in Brittany, in the territory of Nantois, and seated on the river Sure, 12 miles S. of Nants. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 47. 1. N.

CLITHERO. See CLETHERO.

* CLOEYNOG, a village in Denbighshire, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle.

CLOGHER,

COB

COCHNER, an episcopal town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

CLOWMEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles S. E. of Tipperary town. It sends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 7. 27. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

CLOUD, St. a town of France, 4 miles from Paris, seated on the river Seine. Here is a magnificent palace, and one of the finest in Europe, belonging to the duke de Chartres; and the cascade is greatly admired. It has the title of a duchy. Lon. 2. 2. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

CLOYNE, an episcopal town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, 16 miles E. of Cork. It sends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CLUNI, a town of France in Burgundy, and in Macanais, remarkable for its famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Grosne, ten miles N. W. of Mâcon, and 37 N. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

CLUNN, a village in Shropshire, six miles S. of Bishops-Castle, with two fairs, on June 13, and November 22, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CLUSE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, and capital of the territory of Fougagny; seated on the river Ane, 22 miles S. E. of Geneva, and 50 N. E. of Chambery. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 45. 57. N. **CLYDE**, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running N. W. thro' Clydsdale, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glasgow, falling into the Frith of Clyde, a few miles below Glasgow.

CLYNFOGFAUR, a village in Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on August 18, and September 23, for cattle.

CLYSON, a river of Piedmont, in Italy, which runs through the valley of Peruse.

COEHAM, a village in Surry, 8 miles S. W. of Kingston, with one fair, on December 11, for horses and sheep.

COBLENZ, an ancient, strong, handsome, and pleasant town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, seated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moselle, in a fertile country, with mountains covered with vineyards. It is the usual place of residence of the elector of Treves, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Nassau, and fifty N. E.

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of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 32. 2 lat. 50. 24. N.

COBLON, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel; twenty miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 12. 52. N.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a famous college, a fort, and a castle. This town, with its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony; and the inhabitants are Protestants. It is seated on the river Itch, 20 miles N. of Bamberg, and 50 S. W. of Utford. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

COCOA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, seated among the mountains; and near it is a strong castle for state prisoners.

COCHSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial; seated on the river Moselle, 25 miles S. W. of Coblenz, and 33 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

COCHIN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of the same name, on the Malabar coast, with a good harbour. The Dutch have here a small fort, which retains the name of Cranganore, and lies three miles up the river. There were once 80,000 families of Jews here; but, at present, they are reduced to 4000, and have a synagogue not far from the king's palace, and two miles from the town. The first Europeans that settled here were the Portuguese, who were driven away by the Dutch.

About 6 miles farther, towards the mountains, the inhabitants assemble to refresh themselves during the great heats of April and May, and both men and women divert themselves with swimming. The water is so unwholesome, that the constant drinkers of it have swelled legs, some of which are a yard in circumference. It is 90 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 30. E. lat. 9. 0. N.

COCHIN-CHINA, a maritime kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by the sea, on the N. by Tonquin, on the W. by Cambodia, and on the S. by Clampa. It is much larger than Cambodia, and much richer; but the inhabitants are not so convertible nor civil to strangers. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs; their religion is much the same as that of China, and their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut up every night. If any fire breaks out in a war, all the inhabitants are destroyed, except the women and children. The inhabitants are of a light

light brown complexion, very well shaped, with long hair and thin beards. The women are handsome, but not very modest; that is, they are like the rest of the females in this part of the world, and the men of quality will offer their daughters to strangers.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, the first Monday in May, for horned cattle, and on October 10, for horses, and horned cattle. The situation is low, between the rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which there are two stone-bridges. It is between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church, and on the other a stately castle. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, has a good trade in coarse broad cloths, and has several handsome buildings. The market is the best for corn in the county, except Penrith. It is 44 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 290 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 54. 42. N.

* **COCK-HILL**, a place in Somersetshire, where there is a fair on December 25, for all sorts of cattle.

COCONATO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, remarkable for being the place where Columbus was born, who first discovered America. It is twenty miles E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 9. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **COCSNON**, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its source in the diocese of Mans, and falls into the sea between Point Ordon and Mount Michael.

COD CAPE, is in N. America, on the coast of New England, near the entrance of the harbour of Boston. Lon. 70. 18. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Ladesian, near the confluence of the rivers Adda and Po, 33 miles E. of Pavia. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

COESFELDT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is near the river Burkel, 22 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

* **COEVORDEN**, one of the strongest towns in the United Provinces, in Overijssel, fortified by the famous Cohorn. It was taken by the bishop of Munster, 1673; and the Dutch retook it the same year.

It is surrounded by a morass, 30 miles S. of Groningen, and 37 N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

COGNAC, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I. was

born. It is seated in a very pleasant country, abounding in wine, upon the river Charente, and remarkable for excellent brandy. It is 17 miles E. of Saintes; 17 W. of Angouleme, and 248 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 45. 44. N.

COGNI, an ancient and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and in Carmania, where a beglerbeg resides. It is seated in a pleasant country, abounding in corn, fruits, pulle, and cattle. Here are sheep whose tails weigh thirty pounds. It is 110 miles E. by N. of Satalia, and 270 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 35. 56. E. lat. 37. 56. N.

COGSALL, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Whirtuesday, for horses and toys, which lasts three days. It is seated on the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It has one large church, and three meeting-houses. The town consists of about 700 mean houses, which form several narrow streets badly paved, and there is here a manufactory of baize. It is 17 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 45 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

COIMBRA, a handsome, large, and celebrated town of Portugal, capital of the province of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The cathedral and the fountains are very magnificent. It is seated in a very pleasant country, abounding in vineyards, olive-trees, and fruits. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 60 miles S. E. of Porto, and 100 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 40. 12. N.

COLE, or, as the Germans call it **CHUR**, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose prelate has the right of coining money. It is divided into two parts, the least of which is of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greatest of the Protestant. It is governed by its own laws, and seated in a plain, abounding in vineyards and game, on the river Plessure, half a mile from the Rhine, and 48 miles S. of Constance. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

COKENHUSEN, a strong town of Sweden, in Livonia, seated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. E. of Riga; it did belong to Sweden, but now to Russia. Lon. 25. 50. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* **COL**, a name given by some to one of the western islands of Scotland; it abounds in corn, pasture, salmon, eels, and cod. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 57. 0. N.

* **COL-D'AGNELLO**, a passage from France

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France into Italy, that leads from Guillian to Chateau Dauphin.

* **COL-D'ARGENTIERE**, a passage from France into Italy, between the marquise of Saluce, and the county of Nice.

* **COL-DE-LIMON**, a passage over the Alps, which leads from Sospello to Coni.

* **COL-DE-TEND**, a passage over the Alps, between Piedmont and the county of Nice.

COLBERG, a strong handsome sea-port town of Germany, in Pomerania, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its salt-works, and is seated at the mouth of the river Perfant, on the Baltic Sea; sixty miles N. E. of Stetin, and 30 N. E. of Camin. Lon. 15. 39. E. lat. 54. 21. N.

COLCHESTER, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for wholesale taylors; on June 24, for horses; on July 23, for cattle and horses, and on October 20, for cheese, butter, and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, and pleasantly and commodiously seated on the S. side of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town, on the declivity of a hill. It was surrounded with a wall which had 6 gates, and three posterns, besides nine watch-towers; but these are now, in a great measure, demolished. It had 16 parish-churches, but now only 12 are used; these are not very large, and most of them were damaged in Cromwell's time. There are here also five meetings-houses. The town consists of about 1000 dwelling-houses, most of them old built, with some few good brick ones; the streets are not very broad, though they are tolerably paved. The number of inhabitants amount to about 5000. The town suffered greatly in the civil wars. There is a large manufactory of baize, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oysters and cringo-roots, and imports wine, brandy, coals, deals, &c. It was lately a corporation, but has lost its charter for some misdeemeanour; however, it still sends two members to parliament. Towards the E. are the ruins of an old castle, with a fence round it about two acres in circumference. It is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, and 50 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

COLCHIS, now called **MENGRERIA**, lies at the E. end of the Black Sea in Asia.

COLDINGHAM, a small place, standing near the coast, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland, was antiently noted for a convent, built in the beginning of the 12th century by Edgar, King of Scotland. Ebbas, the abbess, renowned for her chastity,

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gave name to the neighbouring promontory, called St. Ebb's Head.

COLDINGUEN, a town of Denmark, N. Jutland, and diocese of Ripen; remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pass that go from Jutland into Germany, which brings in a considerable revenue to the king. It is seated on an eminence, in a pleasant country, abounding in game; 50 miles S., by E. of Wierberg. Lon. 10. 15. E. 55. 35. N.

COLDSTREAM, a small market-town situate on the Tweed, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland. It had anciently a famous monastery, and it was here the general Monk raised the two battalions which are now known by the name of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

COLERAIN, a large town of Ireland, the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster; seated on the river Ban, 6 miles N. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 55. 16. N. It sends two members to parliament.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickshire with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Shrove-Monday for horses, on May 6, for horses and cattle, and on October 2, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Colne, one of which there is a stone-bridge. It is 11 miles N. W. of Coventry, and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

COLFORD, a town of Gloucestershire with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on June 20, for wool, and November 14, for cattle and cheese. It is 14 miles N. of Hereford, and 122 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

COLIMA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, and capital of a fertile valley of the same name; it is seated at the mouth of a river, near the S. Sea, 30 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 106. 6. W. lat. 19. 10. N.

COLLOURE, a small but ancient strong town of France, in Roussillon, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains with a small harbour, ten miles S. E. of Perpignan, and five S. of Elne. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

COLLE, an episcopal town of Italy, in Tuscany, ten miles N. W. of Sienna, and 30 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

* **COLLINGBURN-DUKE**, a village in Wiltshire, about ten miles S. of Marlborough, with a fair on December 11, for horses, cows, and sheep.

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COLMAR, a considerable town of France, in Upper Alsace, of which it is the capital. It has great privileges, and the Protestants here have liberty of conscience. It is seated near the river Ill, ten miles W. of Brisach, and 35 S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

COLMARS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Sens. It is near the Alps, 20 miles N. W. of Glanvilles, and 30. E. of Digne. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

* **COLMOCOROD**, a town of the empire of Russia, in an island formed by the river Dwina, with an archbishop's see. It is 30 miles S. E. of Archangel, and 425 N. by E. of Moscow. Lon. 39. 42. E. lat. 64. 14. N.

COLNBROOK, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and fairs, on April 5, and May 3, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Colne, which separates this county from Middlesex, is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and has several good inns. It is 9 miles E. by S. of Maidenhead, and 19 W. from London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 12 and October 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen-cloth. It is seated on a small hill, near the eastern confines of the county; 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 200 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the Morea, 50 miles S. E. of Mistra, and twelve N. of Cerigo. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, and capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1686, and afterwards re-taken by the Imperialists. It is 57 miles S. of Buda, and 60 S. W. of Zolnock. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in Padua, and territory of Venice, twenty-six miles S. W. of Padua. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

COLOGNE, an ancient, handsome, large, and celebrated town of Germany, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It has 19 parishes, 37 monasteries, and 365 churches and chapels, with a vast number of monks and nuns. It is fortified in the ancient manner, with strong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and surrounded with three ditches; however, it is a place of

great strength, and the inhabitants are but few for so large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together, nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. It is indshape like a half-moon, and is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, which renders it more strong. There are always some thousands of students belonging to the university, who have the same privileges as at Paris. The town is governed by six burgo-masters, of whom two are regents, not unlike the consuls at Rome; besides whom, they have a council composed of 49 persons, which are chosen out of 150, for no more are allowed to act at a time. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, but there are some Protestants, who are obliged to perform their devotions at Milheim, in the duchy of Borg, near three miles from the city. There are a vast number of reliques, but the most remarkable are the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings, and every seven years there is a procession of Hungarians, who come to return them thanks for procuring rain in a dry season. It is 17 miles E. of Juliers, and 85 W. by N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

COLOGNE, electorate of, is one of the most considerable countries of Germany, being bounded on the N. by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E. by the duchy of Berg, on the S. by the archbishoprick of Treves, and on the W. by the duchy of Juliers. It is divided into the diocese and the domain. The diocese is divided into the upper and the lower; the domain comprehends the duchy of Westphalia, and the territory of Reckincusen. The elector is arch-chancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. This electorate is thought to be the most fertile and pleasant country of all Germany; and it abounds in corn, wine, pastures, and all the necessaries of life. The revenues of Cologne are computed to amount to 130,000l. a year.

COLOMB, ST. a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Thursday after November 13, and Midlent-Thursday, for oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few horses. It is seated on the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the sea at a small distance from thence. It has about 130 houses, badly built, but the streets are broad, and paved. It is 10 miles W. of

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of Bodmin, and 259 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **COLOMBO**, a handsome, pleasant, and strong town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the eastern side of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese in 1638, and in 1658 they were drove from thence by the natives and Dutch, who are now in possession of it. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new; the streets of this last are wide and spacious, and the buildings in the modern taste, particularly the governor's house is a handsome structure. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 7. 10. N.

COLOMBOTZ, a fortified castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

COLOMEY, or **COLOMIA**, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, 42 miles S. E. of Halies, and 90 S. E. of Lemberg. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

* **COLOMMIERS**, a town of France, in La Brie, seated on the river Morin, in a fertile country, 32 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

COLONNA, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna di Romana, subject to the Pope, and 18 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 56. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

COLONNA-DI-RUBICONE, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state; seated on the river Pisatella, anciently called the Rubicon.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmazan, near the river Po, 8 miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful seats in all Italy, and the gardens are very fine. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

* **COLOSWAR**, a large and celebrated town of Transilvania, where the senators have their meetings. It is seated on the river Samos, 37 miles N. W. of Westemburg, and 250 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

COLUMBO, a sea-port town of Asia, seated on the S. W. coast of the island of Ceylon, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 78. 10. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

COLUMNA, a town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Moscow, with an archbishop's see; 50 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 55. 5. N.

COLUMPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 28, for cattle. It is seated on the river Culm, over which

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there is a bridge, and is a pretty handsome place. It is 12 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 176 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

COLURI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, and seated at the S. end at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, yet it is but a poor place for all the riches consist in wheat, barley, tar, rosin, pit-coal, sponges, and pot-ashes, which they carry to Athens. It is 7 miles S. of Athens, and is separated from the continent by a strait, a mile in breadth. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 38. 0. N.

COM, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-ageni. It is a large populous place, but it has suffered greatly in the late civil wars. It is 100 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 56. E. lat. 34. 5. N.

COMACHIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Ferrarese. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by few, besides fishermen. It is 27 miles S. E. of Ferrari, and 50 N. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 44. 44. N. The lake of the same name is between the two mouths of the river Po, and about 10 miles in circumference; but dry in several places, on one of which the above town is built.

COMANA, a sea-port town of S. America in Terra Firma, seated on the coast of Caragoo; 35 miles E. of Laguna, and subject to Spain. Lon. 64. 29. W. lat. 10. 16. N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S. America in Terra Firma, 10 miles W. of Comana, and subject to Spain. Lon. 64. 40. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COMANIA, a territory of Asia, bounded on the E. by the Caspian Sea, on the W. by Circassia, on the N. by the territories of Russia, and on the S. by Georgia. Here are fine meadows and arable land, but the inhabitants, though Mahometans, are very superstitious, are great thieves.

COMB-MARTIN, a town of Devonshire, with a small market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the Severn Sea, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a small place, 7 miles E. of Ilfracombe, and 184 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

* **COMB**, **ST. NICHOLAS**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on December 16, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

* **COMETEAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saltz, with a handsome town-house.

case. It was taken by storm in 1421, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the sword. It is situated on a fertile plain, 12 miles N. W. of Salz, and 60 N. W. of Prague. Lon.

1. 55. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

COMINES, a town of French Flanders, on the lines which the French have made to defend their country against the Austrian Netherlands, and it stands on the river Lis, 5 miles S. W. of Menin. Lon.

4. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* COMMANY, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, about 12 miles in length, and as much in breadth, where the English and Dutch have forts.

COMMERCE, a handsome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, with the title of a principality and a magnificent castle. It is seated on the river Meuse, 8 miles S. of St. Michael, and 120 E. of Paris. Lon.

44. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

COMINGES, a province of France, 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Gacony, on the S. by Catalonia, on the E. by Couserans, and on the W. by Bigorre. Its principal trade consists in cattle, mules, and corn. St. Bertrand is the capital town.

COMO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Comasco, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1706, and is situated on a lake of the same name, 30 miles W. of Bergamo, and 80 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 9. 7. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

* COMO, the lake so called, is the largest in Italy, and is in the duchy of Milan, and in Comasco, on the confines of Switzerland, and the Grisons. It is 88 miles in circumference, and yet it is not above six miles over in any one part.

COMORA DE LOBOS, a town in the island of Madeira.

COMORIN, a promontory of Asia, and the most northern point of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and N. W. of the island of Ceylon.

COMORRA, a handsome and large town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Hungarians or Russians, who are very rich, and are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the river Danube, in the island of Sihut, 36 miles S. of Newhaudel, and 70 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

COMPIEGNE, a handsome town of the Ile of France, in the county of Senlis,

with a palace, or castle, where the king often resides. The maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated on the river Oise, near a large forest, 17 miles N. W. of Senlis, and 45 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, and capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and an university. The public squares, and the churches, particularly the metropolitan church, are very magnificent. It has a great number of monasteries, for both sexes, and about 2000 houses. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims from most parts of Christendom. They walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated with forty or fifty wax-candles. They kiss it three times, with a very respectful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are thirty silver lamps, always lighted, and six chandeliers of silver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of free stone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a-year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its original. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the rivers Tambrá and Ulla, in a pleasant plain, 88 miles N. of Braganza, and 275 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and province of Xalisco, built in 1531. It is seated near the S. Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 109. 42. W. lat. 21. 20. N.

* CONCALE BAY, is on the coast of France, in Brittany, where the English forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St. Maloe's, which they did, and burnt all the ships in that harbour, which were above 100, of all sorts. Concale is the town which gives name to the bay, and is famous for oysters. It is 18 miles E. of St. Maloe's, and 197 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

CONCARNEAU, a town of France, in Bretagne, with a harbour, and a castle. It is 12 miles from Quimper. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

CONCEPTION, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a bishop's see, and a very large harbour. It has been taken and ravaged several times by the native Americans, X²

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cans, and is seated on the S. Sea, in a fertile soil, abounding in corn and excellent wine. Lon. 72. 35. W. lat. 36. 43. S.

* CONCEPTION, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of Guatimala. It is seated near the sea-coast, 100 miles W. of Porto-bello, and a small river that runs into the sea. Lon. 81. 45. W. lat. 10. 0. N.

* CONCHES, a town of Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey, which carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the top of a mountain, in the territory of Ouche, 50 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola; seated on the river Secchia, 5 miles W. of Mirandola, and 15 miles S. E. of Mantua; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 11. 13. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

* CONCORDIA, a small town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see; it is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Gruaro.

* CONGRESSAULT, a town of France, in Berry, and government of Orléannois; seated on the river Souder, 25 miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

* CONDE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, with the title of a principality, and a castle. It is one of the strongest towns in this country, and seated near the confluence of the rivers Haine and Scheld, 7 miles N. E. of Valenciennes, and 117 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

* CONDE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the Bessin, which carries on a considerable trade; seated on the river Nereau, 10 miles from Tinchebri, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 48. 50. N.

* CONDECEO, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 91. 27. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

* CONDOM, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the Condomis, with a bishop's see. It is but a poor place, and the trade is very small. It is seated on the river Gelise, 22 miles N. W. of Auch, and 70 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

* CONDOMOIS, a small territory of France, in Gascony, of which Condom is the capital town.

* CONDORE, or PULO CONDORE, is the capital of a number of islands which lie in lat. 8. 40. and about 60 miles S. by E.

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from the mouth of the river Camero. The mould is blackish, and pretty deep only on the hills it is stony; it is covered with trees, but not very thick. The mangoes grow on trees, as large as apple-trees, and the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and, when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. Pickled mangoes are now well known in England. The animals are lizards, guanoes, and hogs, as also paroquets, doves, pigeons, wild-cocks, and hens. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and a dark olive complexion; their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. They are very free of their women, for when any ships arrive there, they will bring them aboard, and offer them to the sailors. Their religion is Paganism, but of what kind is not certainly known. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English E. India company had a settlement here in 1708, but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven from thence in 1705. Lon. 107. 26. E. lat. 9. 40. N.

* CONDRIEU, a town of France, in Lorraine, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a hill, near the Rhone, 8 miles S. W. of Vienne, and 17 S. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

* CONDROS, a district of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Leige. Huy is the capital town.

* CONFLANS-EN-JANESI, a town of Lorraine, on the confines of the French Comte, seated at the confluence of the rivers Iron and Orne. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

* CONFLANS, a beautiful palace of France, which belongs to the archbishop of Paris, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Seine and Marne.

* CONFULENS, a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Vienne. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

* CONGERBURY, a village in Somersetshire, 6 miles N. of Axbridge, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle and horses.

* CONGLETON, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, the Thursday before Shrove-tide, May 1, July 5, and July 13, for cattle, and pedlars' ware. It is seated on the river Danac, and a large mayor town, though it has nothing

at a chapel of ease, the church being two miles distant. Its manufactory is the making of leather gloves, but the most considerable is silk, there being a large silk-mill lately erected here by some Turkey merchants, which employs 700 hands. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W, lat. 53. 1. N.

CONGO, a large country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the countries of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Benin, by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by the Mazamou on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country, which were first begun soon after the year 1484, at which time it was discovered. The seat is almost insupportable, especially in the summer months. They have many desert places within land, in which are many wild beasts; such as elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents: but, near the coast, the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The greatest part of the inhabitants are negroes, going almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon and stars, besides animals of different kinds. But the Portuguese have made a great number of converts, such as they are. Congo, properly so called, is about 150 miles in length along the coast, and 372 in breadth. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from Oct. to March, and then the weather is always serene. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, which serves them to hide their nakedness; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. This country contains vast numbers of elephants, whose teeth are prodigiously large. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles, and sea and river horses. Some say there are gold mines here, but that the inhabitants do not know how to work them. Their currency is sea-shells. The principal town is St. Salvadore. The trade is open to all European nations.

CONI, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of that name, with a good citadel. This town being divided into two factions, it surrendered to the French in 1641; but was restored to the duke of Savoy soon after. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Gresse and

Sture, 35 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

CONINGSECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; 30 miles N. of Constance. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the E. by that of Leinster, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and N. W. by part of the ocean and province of Ulster, and on the S. and E. by Munster. It is about 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no rivers of any great note besides the Shannon. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places. It had several dangerous bogs, over-run with woods, which are now in some measure cleared away. This province produces abundance of cattle, sheep, deer, hawks, and honey; but the inhabitants being lazy, it is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains one archbishoprick, 5 bishopricks, 6 counties, 7 market towns, 8 places of trade, 10 boroughs that send members to parliament, 47,256 houses, 24 old castles besides fortresses that have been erected of late, and 330 parishes. The principal town is Galway.

CONNECTICUT, a province of N. America, in New England, bounded on the N. E. by the colony of Massachusetts, on the S. by the sea, and on the W. by New York, and is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. It is a distinct government by itself, chusing its own governor, deputy governor, council, and assembly.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see; 6 miles N. of Antrim. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 54. 59. N.

CONQUET, a handsome maritime town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a good harbour and road. It is very rich, and seated 12 miles W. of Brest. Lon. 4. 41. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, a small district of France, in Gascony, bounded by the counties of Foix, Comminges, and Catalonia. It lies along the river Salat, and has nothing considerable but St. Lizier, which is the capital town.

CONSTANCE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a bishop's see: The bishop is a prince of the empire. It has a handsome bridge, several fine structures, as well sacred as profane. It carries on a great trade, and is well fortified; and though it pretends to be an imperial town, the Austrians keep a garrison here. It is famous for a council held here in

1534, when there were three popes; but they were all deposed, and Martin V. was elected in their room. The council caused Jerome of Prague to be burnt, though the emperor Sigismund had given him a safe conduct, in pursuance of this maxim, that no faith is to be kept with heretics. They likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. However, the inhabitants now are Protestants. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 35 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 62 S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

CONSTANCE, a great lake of Germany, between Suabia and Swisserland. It is 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is crossed by the river Rhine, and there are several towns on its banks.

CONSTANTINA, a strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is the largest and strongest place in all the eastern parts, and it is seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but up steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are a great many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, and 210 E. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 36. 4. N.

* CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with a castle seated on a mountain, 40 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon.

5. 35. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

CONSTANTINE, a kingdom of Barbary of that name in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the S. by Bili-dulgerid, and on the W. by the river Segmar, which separates it from the kingdom of Bugia. The country is the New Numidia of the ancients, and had its own king; but it is now a province to Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largest and most celebrated cities in Europe, standing at the eastern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is seated on a small neck of land, which advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S. and a gulph of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black-Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessities. Constantine the Great, being obliged to reside in the East, chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model

of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in

May 1453. who have kept possession of it ever since. The Grand Signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is seated on the sea-side, and is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It is said the harbour will easily hold 1200 ships. The number of boats must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the outside, where there are few or no windows, and the streets being narrow, give them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great; but they are seldom or ever clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Christians, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a mosque, and far surpasses all the rest. The street called Adrianople, is the longest and broadest in the city, and the Bazars, or Bezesteins, are the markets for selling all sorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other, and are large square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arches and pillars. The new is the best, and contains all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale.

The market for slaves, of both sexes, is not far off, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seraglios. The great square, near the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera, is charmingly situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reside.

This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries, for the entertainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. E. of Paris, and

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and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. ad. 59. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

* **CONSTANTINOW**, a town of Poland, in Volhnia, remarkable for two battles fought in 1648, and 1651. It is seated on the river Selucz, 30 miles S. E. of Bar, and 62 N. E. of Kamieck. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

CONTESSA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, seated on a gulph of the same name in the Archipelago, 42 miles N. E. of Salonica, and 200 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 38. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

CONTI, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Seille, 12 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

* **CONVERSANO**, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terri-di-Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated 10 miles from the gulph of Venetè, and 12 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 6. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

CORWAY, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on April 6, September 4, October 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated at the mouth of the river Conwy, and is a large walled town, with a castle, and the houses are well built and well-inhabited, and yet the market is but small. Near this town corn, timber, and oak-bark, are in great plenty; and they clear out at the custom-house here from 11 to 12,000 bushels of grain every year. There is a large body of marcasite up the river, with which copperas is made; and some think there are veins of copper-ore near it. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fishing; and there is still plenty of pearl mussels, but they are now neglected. It is 18 miles W. N. W. of Denbigh, and 209 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 1. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

* **CONWYDD**, a village in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CONZA, a small ancient town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. It is 30 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 52 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 35. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

* **COOS**, an island in the Archipelago, 66 miles N. W. of the isle of Rhodes, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 27. 44. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

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* **COPENHAGEN**, a large, rich, and strong town, or city, of Denmark, with a famous university. There was a new palace built here in 1730, which is very magnificent; besides which, there are two others, in which the king sometimes resides. The citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The arsenal is furnished with naval stores, sufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The exchange of the E. India company, their arsenal, the king's stables, the college, the house and provisions, the orphan-house, the opera-house, and the military-school, are all superb structures. The royal library contains above 40,000 manuscripts and printed books, collected from all parts. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 60,000, without counting the soldiers and sailors. Before the terrible fire in 1728, there were about 6000 houses, of which 3785 were reduced to ashes, with a prodigious quantity of merchandise of all sorts. It is above five miles in circumference, and is seated on the eastern shore on the isle of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, near the freight called the Sound. It is 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm, 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of London, and 550 N. N. E. of Paris. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 55. 47. N.

COPIAPO, a great river of S. America, with a town of the same name, in Chili, which carries on a great trade, and is seated in a fertile country, near the S. Sea, 500 miles N. of St. Jago, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 27. 0. S.

COPLOWATS, a pretty large town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. There were formerly several Albanian merchants in this place, who professed the Roman Catholic religion; but they were expelled in 1700. Lon. 36. 35. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* **COPORIA**, a town of the Russian empire, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, in Ingria. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1617; but it was taken from them by Peter the Great, in the beginning of the present century. Lon. 29. 6. E. lat. 59. 34. N.

COQUIMBO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Chili, seated on a river of the same name. It abounds in fruits, and mines of different metals, and the fields are always green, though it seldom or never rains. It has a good harbour, and has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. 71. 11. W. lat. 29. 54. S.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and in the principality of Waldeck, formerly imperial, ten miles N. W. of Waldeck,

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deck; and thirty-five N. of Marpurg: Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

CORBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, three miles S. of Louvaine. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

CORBEIL, a town of the Isle of France, divided into two by the river Seine, eight miles from Melun, and 17 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

CORBIF, a town of France, in Picardy, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. in 1673. It is seated on the river Somme, ten miles E. of Amiens, and seventy-five N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

CORBIERS, a small territory of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for a victory that Charlemagne gained over the Saracens in 737.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince, and has a place in the diet of the empire. It is seated upon the river Weser. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

***CORBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, 12 miles N. of Stamford, with two fairs, viz. on August 26, and on Monday before October 10, for horses and horned cattle.

***CORCANG**, otherwise called **JURANTZ**, a town seated on a river anciently called Oxus, which ran from the Caspian Sea to the lake Aral; but the Tartars have found out means to dry up the channel. It was formerly of more consequence than it is at present; for the greatest part of the houses are now in ruins, and those remaining are mean low buildings. It is 90 miles S. of the lake Aral. Lon. 65. 5. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

CORDOVA, an episcopal, and one of the most considerable towns of Andalusia, in Spain, remarkable for its antiquity, and having preserved its splendor, dignity, power, and riches, through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Guadalquivir, over which there is a magnificent stone-bridge. On the N. are high mountains, and on the S. a very extensive plain. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are a great many orchards and gardens within the walls. There are many superb structures, palaces, churches, and religious houses, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent; it was formerly a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town, for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita, which has

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the same meaning. The square called the Plaza Major, is surrounded with very fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade is flourishing on account of the wine, and consists of wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. In the neighbourhood of this place are a vast number of orange and lemon trees, which renders their fruits exceedingly cheap. The best horses in Spain come from hence. It is 75 miles N.E. of Seville, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 4. W. lat. 37. 52. N.

***CORDUA, NEW**, a considerable town of S. America, in the province of Tucuman, with a bishop's see, 180 miles from St. Jago. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 32. 10. S.

CORDUAN, a famous pharos or light house of France, in Guienne, at the mouth of the river Gironde. The architecture is extremely fine, and is placed there to hinder vessels from running on the sand-banks at the mouth of the river. It is 55 miles N.W. of Bourdeaux, and 37 S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

COREA, a peninsula lying to the N.E. of China, between 99 and 109 degrees of E. longitude, and between 32 and 46 of N. latitude. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 40 cities of the 1st rank, 51 of the 2d, and 70 of the 3d. The capital of the whole is Hanching, where the king resides. The Jesuits say, the people are well-made, of a sweet and tractable disposition, and fond of learning, music, and dancing, and in general resemble the Chinese. Their houses are mean, being covered with thatch; and they have no beds, but lie on the floor. They have little silk, and therefore make use of linen-cloth in its room. Their arms are cross-bow, and very long fabres, or swords. Their trade consists in white-paper, pencils, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow-varnish, fowls, whose tails are three feet long, horses no more than three feet in height, sable-skins, castor and mineral salt. In general it is a fertile country, though abounding in mountains. They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them close shut up in coffins for that time. It is tributary to China.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, viz. on May 12, and October 19, for hogs and toys. It is seated in a peninsula called Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren soil between two hills, on one of which stands the castle. It has one church, and 190 houses; governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament.

It is 118 miles S. by W. of Corfu, and 116 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

CORFU, a considerable island of Europe, lying near the coast of Epirus, subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they have in these parts, because it commands the Adriatic Sea; for which reason they have always here about fifteen galleys, and several other vessels. The metropolitan church of the Greeks, which stands in the capital town, is very handsome, and adorned with several rich silver cups, and one of gold. The Turks have often attempted to become masters of it, but in vain. It is defended by an impregnable castle, called St. Ange. It formerly belonged to the kingdom of Naples; but the inhabitants submitted to the Venetians about the year 1386. Here they make a great deal of salt; and the country abounds in vineyards, lemons, olives, and cypresses. The capital town is of the same name, and seated towards the middle of the eastern coast of the island, over-against Canina. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

CORIA, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It was taken by the Albigensians in 1206, and is seated on the river Alagon, 30 miles N. W. of Placentia, and 120 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

CORIENTES, a cape or promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in S. America, and in the S. Sea, 100 miles N. of Xalisco. Lon. 111. 20. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

CORINTH, now called CORANTO, or GRAME, an ancient town, and formerly much celebrated, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its antiquity, its situation on the passage from Greece into the Morea, its castle, standing on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, its harbours on the gulphs of Lepanto and Egina, its riches, and its architects, sculpturers, and painters, who were the most skillful in all Greece. It belonged to the Venetians, till it was taken by Mahomet II. when they retook it in 1678; the Turks became masters of it again in 1715, and have kept it ever since. It is now greatly decayed, for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and from the castle above-mentioned, is one of the finest prospects in the world, over the sea to the E. and W. and a fertile country to the S. The narrowest part of the isthmus, on which it stands, is above six

miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian-games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are most of them Christians, of the Greek-church, who are allowed liberty of conscience by the Turks. It is 40 miles N. W. of Athens, and 70 N. by E. of Missitra. Lon. 23. 3. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

* CORINTH, the isthmus of, in the Morea, is a neck of land which joins Morea to Greece, and reaches from the gulph of Lepanto to that of Egina. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, attempted to cut a channel through it, but in vain; and they therefore afterwards built a wall across it, which they called Hexamilium, because it was 6 miles in length. This was demolished by Amurat II. and afterwards re-built by the Venetians; but was levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 23 miles E. of Salamanea. Lon. 5. 49. W. lat. 41. 5. N.

* CORK, a county of Ireland, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Kerry and the sea, on the N. by Limerick, and on the S. and S. E. by the Ocean. It contains 43,286 houses, 232 parishes, 19 baronies, and 12 boroughs. It sends 26 members to parliament, is fertile, rich, and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, namely, Black-Water, and Lee. The principal town is of the same name.

CORK, the capital town of the county of Cork, in the province of Munster, in Ireland, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, wealthy and populous place, seated on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is a place of some strength, and inclosed with walls, in the form of an egg; and the river runs round about it, over which there are bridges. It surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It contains 8113 houses, and is 13 miles W. of Ballicora, and 124 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CORLIN, a town of Germany in Farther Pomerania, belonging formerly to the bishop of Camin, and now to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Persant, eight miles S. E. of Colberg. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

* CORMENTIN, the name of a fortress, and town, on the Gold Coast of Guinea. The fortress belongs to the Dutch, and below it is the town, which is very large and populous. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 5. 30. N.

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CORMEY, a town of France, in Totin, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Indre, 8 miles from Tours. Lon. o. 28. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

CORNEIGHA, one of the five places round the fortified castle of St. Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Speitia, in the Genoese dominions.

CORNET, a castle on the island of Guernsey, belonging to Great Britain. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the Patri-mony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Marta. 3 miles E. of the sea, and 37 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 53. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

CORNHILL, a village, and the bishoprick of Durham, with one fair, on December 6, for pedlars goods.

CORNWALL, an English county, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except to the E. which joins to Devonshire, from which it is separated by the river Tamor. It is 75 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the Land's End. It contains 27,620 houses, 165,660 inhabitants, 161 parishes, 27 market-towns, and sends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the flannaries, where they get tin, and to these belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. And there are particular places which have the coinage of tin, to which all the tin must be carried, to be stamped. The other commodities are, blue-slate, corn, fruits, cattle, and a little silver. Sometimes a sort of diamonds have been found here, but not so hard as the true. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language they retained for a considerable time, but is now almost extinct, unless at two or three parishes near the Land's End. The soil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with shallow earth, though there are many fruitful vallies, particularly near the sea, which they manure with sea-weeds and fat sand. The air is pretty healthy, though subject to high winds and storms. It has the title of a duchy, and the king's eldest son is duke of Cornwall.

CORNWALL, a territory of France, in Bretagne, which stretches out into the ocean. It comprehends the diocese of Quimper.

CORO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated at the bottom of the gulph of Venezuela, 60 miles W. of La Guaira. Lon. 70. o. W. lat. 11. o. N.

COROMANDEL, the coast so called, is the eastern coast of the peninsula, on this

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side the Ganges in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Golconda, on the E. by the bay of Bengal, on the S. by Madras, and on the W. by Bisingar, though some geographers give it different bounds. The country is fertile, healthy, and pleasant. The bulk of the people are Gentoo, and have various manufactures of cotton cloth.

CORON, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, in the territory of Belvidera, and in the Morea; it is said to be a strong place, and yet it made but little defence in 1715, when the Turks took it, and all the Morea, from the Venetians. It is seated on a bay, 15 miles S. E. of Modon, and 80 S. of Patras. Lon. 23. 50. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

CORREGIO, a small pleasant town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the duchy of Modena, with a handsome castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is 9 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 12 N. W. of Modena. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

CORSHAM, or **COSHAM**, a village in Wiltshire, with two fairs, on March 7, and September 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 4 miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 11 N. E. of Bath.

CORSICA, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 88 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the vallies produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and chestnuts. They have horses also, of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of silk and coral on the coast. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belonged to the Genoese, but the natives having for many years taken up arms against them, that state surrendered its right to the king of France, under whose dominion it now remains.

*** CORSELEY-HEATH**, a place in Wiltshire, where there is a fair kept, the first Monday in August, for cattle and cheese.

CORTATE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, a little to the N. of Cape Comoria. Lon. 78. o. E. lat. 8. 6. N.

CORTE, a town of Italy, in the island of Corsica, with a strong castle in the middle of the island. It is 25 miles S. E. of

of Calvi, and 27 S. W. of Bastia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

CORRIS, a town of Germany, in Liege, 10 miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

CORTONA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy. It is 32 miles E. of Sienna, and 20 N. W. of Perugia. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* CORUNNA, absurdly called by the English sailors the Groyne, is a sea-port town of Galicia in Spain. Lon. 8. 19. W. lat. 43. 18. N.

* CORVO, the least of the Azores, or western islands, having only about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31. 5. W. lat. 39. 42. N. See AZORES.

* CORWEN, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, 10 miles N. E. of Bala, with fire fairs, on March 12, May 24, July 21, October 10, and December 26, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. CORZOLA, an island in the gulf of Venice, divided from Dalmatia by a narrow channel. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

COSENZA, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Hither Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Crate, 11 miles from the sea, and 105 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

COSLIN, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg Pomerania, 10 miles E. of Colberg. Lon. 15. 56. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

COSMOPOLI. See PORTO FERRARO. * COSNEY, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, seated on the river Loire, at the place where the river Noyon falls into it; 88 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

COSACKS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into several branches, the Kofakki-sa-Parovi, the Kofakki-Donski, and the Kofakki-Jaici. These are the wildest of them all, though they dwell in large villages, along the banks of the river Yaik, near its fall into the Caspian Sea. They live on husbandry, fishing, and their cattle, but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In the winter they keep at home, but in summer they rove in boats, on the Caspian Sea, with an intent to attack the vessels sailing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. Their only town is Yaikskoy. The banks of the

river are exceeding fertile, and produce all the necessaries of life. Kofakki-sa-Parovi are the principal of the three branches, and dwell near the river Boristhenes or Nieper. These people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and very complaisant to strangers. The country which they now inhabit, is called Ukraine, and is one continued and exceeding fertile plain, which produces corn, pulse, tobacco, and honey. The pastures are so good, that their cattle are the largest in Europe. Their towns are all built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. Kofakki-Donski dwell on both sides the river Don, and are much the same for size and shape, as the former; these are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. They live upon their cattle, husbandry, and robbing.

COSSANO. See CASSANO.

* COSSOVA, a large plain of Turkey, in Europe, and in the eastern part of Bosnia, on the confines of Servia, about the river Sitniza. It is of great extent, and very fertile, and contains the cities of Pristina and Uciterna; but is chiefly known on account of the victory gained by Amurath I. a Turkish sultan, over Lazarus, the despot of Servia, in which this last was taken prisoner, and the sultan himself was either killed during the battle, or after the victory.

COSTA RICCA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N. E. by the northern ocean, on the S. W. by the S. Sea, on the N. W. by Nicaragua, and on the S. E. by Veragua. The soil is not very fertile, though there is plenty of cattle. Carthage is the capital town.

* COTATI. See CORTATE.

* COTATIS, a town of Asia, in Georgia, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Fasso, and in the kingdom of Imeretta, of which it was formerly the capital. It is divided into three parts, the town, which is without walls, and contains about 200 houses; the palace, where the king resides, and the houses of the great men, and the citadel, which is on the other side the Fasso, on a high mountain, where the Turks keep a garrison. Lon. 43. 55. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

COTBUS, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia; it is a strong important place, and has been subject to the king of Prussia ever since the year 1645. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S. by E. of Berlin, and 55 S. E. of Wirtemberg. Here are a great number

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number of French Protestants, who have introduced manufactures; and this place is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

* **COTENTIN**, a territory of France, in Lower Normandy, on the side of the English channel. It abounds in pastures, cattle, and excellent horses. Coutances is the capital town.

* **COTIGNIAC**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Frejus, with the title of a barony. It is seated on the river Argens, and is famous for its sweet-meats.

COTRONE. See **CROTONA**.

* **COUCO**, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, between Algiers and Bugia. The inhabitants are independent, and dwell in the mountains, which are very fertile. Here the deys of Algiers retire with their riches, when they are in dread of being put to death by the people.

COUCY, a town of France, in the Lorraine, between Laon and Oyse. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

COVENTRY, a town of Warwickshire, which, with Litchfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday, and the fairs are, on May 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Friday, in Trinity-week, for flannels, linen, and woollen; and on the first day they represent the lady Godina on horseback; and on November 1, for linen, woollen, and horses. It is a city and county, containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, sheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons, as well as debtors, and sends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, 3 parish-churches, 2 of which have very lofty spires, and was surrounded with strong walls, which were demolished by the order of king Charles II. in 1662. It has a grammar school, with three masters, and exhibitions for both Universities, and another free school for poor boys, besides several hospitals; as, one for ten old men, another for 20 blue-coat boys, a third for 8 married couples, and a fourth in West-Orchard-street. In the marketplace stood the stateliest cross in England, it being 66 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. This town is of great extent, but the houses being mostly very old, and chiefly built with wood and plaster, with stories projecting over each other, make but an indifferent appearance.

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It has a considerable manufacture in stuff, particularly tammies, as also ribbands, and has the title of an earldom. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, and 92 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

COVERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, near the confines of Westphalia, and the fortress in the market is strong both by nature and art. It is 15 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

COULAN, or **QUILON**, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. The inhabitants are generally Gentoos, mixed with Christians of St. Thomas. The capital town is of the same name, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 75. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

* **COULANGE-LA-VINEUSE**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Yonne. There is also another town of the same name, and on the same river, at the distance of five miles.

COULANS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Mans, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

COULONGES, a town of France, in Poitou, and election of Fonten.

* **COUPAR**, the county town of the shire of Fife, in Scotland. It is small, but pleasantly situated, near the center of the county. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

COUPEZE, one of the principal rivers of France, in Limosin, which rises beyond Manach, and falls into the Vizeze.

COURLAND, a territory of Livonia, with the title of a duchy, whose dukes are independent, and under the protection of Poland. It is bounded by the river Dvina on the N. which separates it from Livonia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Smogitia, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, being about 130 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is usually reckoned a province of Poland, though they elect their own princes, and are governed by their own laws. However they are influenced by the neighbouring powers, and the Russians now seem to have the ascendant. Mittau is the capital town, whose inhabitants are Protestants.

* **COURMONTREUIL**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpelier.

* **COURPIERE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of Clermont.

COURTENAI, a town of Gatinois, in the

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ile of France, 15 miles S. W. of Sennes, 15 N. E. of Montargis, and 60 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, whose fortifications were demolished in 1683. It is seated on the river Lys, 12 miles E. of Ypres, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

COUTANCES, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, and capital of Cotentin, with a bishop's see. The churches, and particularly the cathedral, are very magnificent. It is 22 miles N. of Avranches, and 37 N. E. of St. Malo's. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

* **COUTHORPE**, a village in Lincolnshire, about the middle of the eastern part, near the sea-coast, and two miles S. of Louth, with one fair, on July 5, for horses and horned cattle.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in Perigord, remarkable for the victory gained here by Henry IV. in 1587. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 290 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

* **COWERIDGE**, a town of Glamorganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 23, August 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the stone-bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the sea. It is seated in a low bottom, and in a fertile soil. The streets are broad and paved; and it is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and provisions. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 175 W. from London. Lon. 3. 33. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

* **COWES**, a sea-port town of Hampshire, on the N. E. coast of the isle of Wight, chiefly noted for having a safe harbour for ships. It is 8 miles S. W. of Portsmouth. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **COWLING**, a village in Suffolk, 6 miles S. E. of Newmarket, with two fairs, on July 31, and October 17, for sheep and lambs.

COZWOLD, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, which has no market, but a fair, on August 25, for horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, pewter, and hardware. It is 18 miles N. of York, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 54. 16. N.

COZUMEL, a considerable island of America, on the W. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It is very fertile, and abounds in fruits,

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pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives still possess this island, though it is in some sense subject to Spain.

CRACOW, the capital town or city of Poland, and the most important place therein. The streets are broad and straight, but very nasty; and the houses are about five stories high, built with stone, and covered with shingles. The royal palace, or castle, was a magnificent structure, and seated on a rock, and there was as fine a view from it as from any place in Europe. The kings of Poland resided here before they removed to Warsaw. It was burnt to the ground in 1702 by the Swedes, and is not likely to be rebuilt very soon. The city has two large suburbs, and is surrounded with deep ditches and thick walls, fortified with towers; and yet it never held out any long siege. Here are several churches, but the principal is that dedicated to St. Stanislaus, which is immensely rich. The Jesuits have also a handsome church as well as the Dominicans; and there is a famous university, consisting of 11 colleges. During the civil wars of Poland, this city suffered greatly. War, famine, the plague, and a fire, made great havock of the inhabitants all at the same time, inasmuch that half of them were destroyed. The regalia are kept here, this being the place where the kings of Poland are crowned; and likewise the supreme courts are held here. It is seated in an extensive plain on the rivers Vistula, Weissel, or Weisser, 130 miles S. S. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **CRACOW**, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Lesser Poland. It is bounded on the E. by the palatinate of Sandomir, on the N. by that of Silesia, which is part of Great Poland, on the W. by Silesia, and on the S. by Hungary. Here are mines of lead which contain a little silver, at Slenkow, and elsewhere; of copper, at Sandeck; of vitriol, at Biecz; and of salt, at Wielicz and Bochnia. It is tolerably fertile, and watered with several rivers, of which the Vistula, or Weisser, is the chief. Cracow is the capital town.

CRAIL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

* **CRAINBURG**, a town of Germany, in Cartiola, seated on the river Saave, 20 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

* **CRANBORN**, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 29, and December 6, for cheese

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cheese and sheep. It is well watered with streams, and is finely seated for pleasure, there being a chace which extends almost as far as Salisbury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 96 W. of London.

* **CRANBROOK**, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 30, and September 29, for cattle and horses. It is a large and well-frequented place, and the market is the best in these parts. It is 13 miles S. of Maidstone, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

* **CRANGANOR**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the Malabar coast, where the Dutch have a factory. It is capital of a small kingdom or territory, and depends on the Samorin. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. Lon. 74. 25. E. lat. 20. 15. N.

* **CRANSAC**, a small town of France, in Guienne, noted for its sulphureous waters and coal-pits.

* **CRAONNE**, a town of France, in the generality of Soissons, and in the diocese of Laon.

* **CRAPAC**, or **CARPAC**, a long chain of mountains that surround Hungary and Transilvania, on the north and west side; they have different names, according to the places they run through.

* **CRATO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 7 miles E. of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, besides the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 39. 6. N.

* **GRAVAN**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre. It is seated in a country abounding in excellent wine, near the confluence of the rivers Cure and Yonne, famous for a battle fought here between the English and French. It is 40 miles E. of Auxerre, and 12 N. W. of Avillon. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

* **GRAVEN**, a division of the West-riding of Yorkshire, which lies on the river Aire.

* **CRAWLEY**, a village in Suffex, six miles E. by N. of Horsham, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 19, for horned cattle.

* **CRECI-EN-PONTHIEU**, an ancient royal house of France, in Picardy, remarkable for a battle fought here in 1346, between the English and French. It is 20 miles S. W. of Laon, 8 N. W. of Soissons, and fifty-five N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 49. 29. W.

* **CRECY**, a town of France, in Brie, and in the diocese of Meaux, with a convent of Benedictine Monks..

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* **CREDITON**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 11, August 21, and September 21, for cattle. It is seated in a rich soil, between two hills, and is a pretty large place, being called the East-town, and the other the West. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral to which belongs a free school, with twelve governors, incorporated by Q. Elizabeth. It was unhappily almost destroyed by fire in 1743, and the loss was computed at upwards of 50,000l. There were large contributions gathered for their relief throughout all parts of the kingdom. It is 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 183 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

* **CREIL**, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oise, five miles from Senlis, and thirty from Paris. Lon. 43. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

* **CREMA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of Cremasco, with bishop's see. It is seated on the river Storio, twenty miles N. of Placentia, twenty N. W. of Cremona, twenty-five S. W. of Brescia, and twenty-two S. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

* **CREMASCO**, a territory of Italy, in the state of Venice, round about the town of Crema, which is the capital.

* **CREMIU**, a small town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, about a mile from the river Rhone. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

* **CREMNITZ**, the principal mint-town of Upper Hungary, seated in a deep valley between two hills. It has suffered greatly from intestine broils. It is subject to the house of Austria; and is 70 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 19. 6. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

* **CREMONA**, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Cremonese, with strong castle, a bishop's see, and an university. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well-built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by prince Eugene, in 1709. It is seated in a delightful plain on the river Po, 30 miles N. W. of Parma, 15 E. of Placentia, 23 S. of Brescia, 37 W. of Mantua, and 40 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 58. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

* **CREMONESE**, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E. by the duchy of Mantua, on the N. by Bresciano, on the W. by Cremasco, and Lodovico, and on the S. by the duchy of Parma. It is extremely fertile in wine and fruits.

guis, and belongs to the house of Austria.
Cremona is the capital town.

* CREMPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, five miles from Hamburg. It is subject to the king of Denmark.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 miles N. E. of Turin, 17 S. W. of Casal, and 33 N. of Veru. Lon. 8. o. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

CRESPY, a town of the Isle of France, and capital of the Valois. It is 15 miles N. of Meaux, 17 S. of Compeigne, and 31 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

CRESSY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the diocese of Meaux. It was here that Edward III. king of England, beat the French in 1346. It is 44 miles S. of Calais, and 13 N. of Abbeville. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CREST, a town of France, in Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome. It is 48 miles S. of Vienne, 15 S. E. of Valence, 37 N. E. of Orange, and 36 S. by W. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 44. 40. N. It is capital of the Valentinois.

CREVANT. See CRAVAN.

* CREVECOEUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Cambray, or Cambresis. It is seated on the river Scheld, 5 miles S. of Cambray. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle seated on an eminence. It was taken by the French in 1688; and is 20 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

* CRICCIETH, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with 3 fairs on May 21, July 1, and October 18, all for cattle.

* CRICKHOWELL, a town of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, that has a very small market, tho' it is a very pretty place. It is seated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge, and it has one fair, on May 21, for cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. It is 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

CRICKLADE, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the second Wednesday in April, for sheep, cows, and calves; and on September 21, for hiring of servants, and chapmen's goods. It is seated upon the Isis, which almost surrounds it, and here begins to be navigable. It sends two members to parliament; and is 25 miles S. W. of Oxford.

ford, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* CRIM-TARTARS are a people of Asia, so called, because they originally came from Crimea, who rove from place to place in search of pastures, their houses being drawn on carts. There are a great number of them about Astracan, to which place they flock in the winter-time; but they are not permitted to enter the city; for this reason they erect huts up and down in the open fields, which are made either of bull-rushes or reeds, being about 12 feet in diameter, of a round form, and with a hole at the top to let out the smoke. Their fuel is turf, or cow-dung, and, when the weather is very cold, they cover the hut with a coarse cloth, and sometimes they pass several days without stirring out. They are generally of small stature, with large faces, little eyes, and of an olive-complexion. The men are generally so wrinkled in their faces, that they look like old women. Their common food is fish dried in the sun, which serves them instead of bread, and they eat the flesh of horses, as well as camels. Their drink is water and milk, especially mares-milk, which they carry about in nasty leathern bags. Their garments are of coarse grey cloth, with a loose mantle, made of a black sheep's skin, with a cap of the same. The women are clothed in white linen, with which likewise they dress their heads, hanging a great many Muscovian pence about them, and there is likewise a hole left to stick feathers in. As for their religion, they are a sort of Mahometans, but do not coop up their women like the Turks.

CRIM-TARTARY, or CRIMEA, is the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, and is a peninsula, lying on the Black Sea, by which it is bounded on the W. and S. on the E. by Circassia, and on the N. by the Palus Meotis. It is between 44 and 46 degrees of latitude, and 40 and 44 of longitude. The towns are Bafcha-Sara, which is seated about the middle, and is the usual residence of the Khan. It contains about 3000 houses, and is inhabited only by Tartars and Jews. The town of Crim is seated in a very pleasant and fertile plain, and was formerly capital of the country, but it is now gone to ruin, and does not contain above 600 thatched huts. Perekop is on the E. side of the isthmus, which joins Crimea to the continent; it is the key of this country, and yet is a pitiful place, having only 600 houses with a half-ruined castle, and some ill-contrived fortifications. Kassa is the principal town, and was a long while in the hands of the Genoese, and was then a trad.

a trading-place; at present they only deal in slaves, which they steal from their neighbours, and sell to the Turks. It contains about 5000 houses, which are nothing like what they were in the time of the Genoese, and is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Turks, and Christians, of different persuasions. The Turks are at present masters of the town, who keep a strong garrison here. Balucclawa, is on the southern coast, and has a good harbour; however, at present it does not contain above 3000 houses, though it is of great importance, and the Turks are masters of it. The Tartars are short and squat, with swarthy complexions, pigs eyes, square and flat faces; their hair is black, and as strong as horse-hair, with very little beards. Their shirts and drawers are cotton-cloth, and over them they have cloaks of felt, or sheeps skins. The women are too much like their husbands to be handsome, however, the men usually make use of the slaves which they steal from the neighbours, and are continually roving from one place to another. The best sort have tents, but the others are contented with their cloaks. When their horses tire, they kill them, and eat their flesh. When they return from robbing, the Khan has the tiche of all the booty, who is so much under the disposal of the Turks, that they devote him at pleasure, and set up another, and they generally oblige him to furnish 30,000 men when they take the field. The Russians ravaged this country in 1738, and 1739, but they did not think it worth while to keep it. In exchange for the slaves they have rice, coffee, raisins, dates, and cloathing. The country is naturally fruitful, and the produce would be very great in any other hands, but the Tartars make no other use of it than to feed their cattle.

* **CRISSINGHAM MAGNA**, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Swaffham, with one fair, on August 12, for horses and toys.

CROATIA, a province of the kingdom of Hungary, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Bosnia, on the S. by Dalmatia and the gulph of Venice, and on the W. by Carniola. The greatest part belongs to the house of Austria, and the inhabitants are good soldiers. Carlestad is the capital town.

* **CROIA**, a town of Albania, in Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see. The Turks have demolished the fortifications. It is seated near the gulph of Venice, 13 miles N. E. of Durazzo, and 30 S. of Scutari. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

CROISSETTE, a town of France, in

Champagne, near Chalons, where the English were defeated by its inhabitants under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

CROISIL, or **CORISIL**, a town of France in Bretagne, five miles S. of Guendloire and Vilaine. It was bombarded by Sir Edward Hawke in December 1759. It is 35 miles W. of Nantes, and 35 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 47. 14. N.

CROMARTIE, a capital town of the fine of Cromartie, in Scotland, seated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the fine of the same name, sixteen miles N. of Inverness. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 57. 44. N.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whit Monday, for petty chapmen. It is seated near the sea-side, and was formerly more considerable than it is at present, for it had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen. It had formerly a good harbour, but it is now little used. The part of a church, which still remains, was built in the time of the Saxons, of curious flint, and the tower was raised to a great height; this indeed is all that stands, and the other part of the structure being decayed, Divine Service is performed once a fortnight in the steeple. The town has been walled round, some remains of which are still to be seen; but at present consists of only about 200 houses straggling here and there, without form or order. It is 22 miles N. of Norwich, and 66 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

CRONACH, a strong town of Germany in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Bamberg, with a strong citadel. It is subject to that bishop, and is 12 miles E. of Coburg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a fertile soil, and is surrounded with a double wall. It is 10 miles N. of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

CRONENBURG, a strong fortress of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, at the entrance of the Sound, where the Danes take toll for such ships as are bound for the Baltic. It was very richly furnished, but was pillaged by the Swedes in 1658, who took away the furniture, among which were

ities of massy silver. It is built upon hills. Lon. 12. 54. E. lat. 56. 0. N.
 * **CRONSLOT**, a town and fortrefs of Russia, in a little island of the same name, near the mouth of the river Neva, near the entrance of the gulph of Finland, with a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and where the great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships, are. It is 12 miles W. of Petersburg. Lon. 29. 56. E. lat. 59. 36. N.

* **CRONSTAT**, a town of Transilvania, near the frontiers of Moldavia. It is 60 miles N. E. of Hermanstat, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 36. 0. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

* **CROOKHORN**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 4, for horses, bullocks, linen-draperie, cheese, and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and the market is good for corn, sheep, and provisions. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, 36 E. by N. of Exeter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **CROSSEN**, a handsome town of Silesia, in Germany, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruits. The bridge over the Oder is fortified, and is 27 miles S. E. of Francfort on the Oder, and 35 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 15. 49. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

* **CROSS-IN-HAND**, a place in Suffex, where there are two fairs on June 22, and November 19, for horned cattle and pedlars wares.

* **CROTONA**, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and hither Calabria, seated on the gulph of Taranto, with a bishop's see, and a citadel. It is 35 miles S. E. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 17. E. lat. 39. 9. N.

* **CROTUY**, a town of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthieu. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated at the mouth of the river Somme, 12 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* **CROUY**, a town of France, in Brie, 10 miles from Meaux, near Ferte-Milon.

* **CROWBOROUGH**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on April 25, for horses and horned cattle.

* **CROWCOMB**, a village in Somersetshire, 8 miles N. of Taunton, with two fairs on the 1st Friday in May, and October 31, for cattle and drapery-goods.

* **CROWLAND**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated in the Fenns, in a dirty soil, and had formerly an abbey of very great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three streets, separated from each other by water-courses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. Their chief trade is in fish and fowl, which are here in great plenty; that is, in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N. of Peterborough, 36 S. of Boston, and 88 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 41. N.

* **CROWLE**, a village of Lincolnshire, in the isle of Axholm, 6 miles S. W. of Burton, with two fairs, on the last Monday in May, and November 22, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

* **CROYDON**, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and October 2, for horses, bullocks, sheep and toys. Its situation is low, near the spring-head of the river Wandel, and is, in a manner, surrounded with hills. It is pretty large, and is chiefly noted for being the seat of the archbishop of Canterbury. It has a large handsome church, an hospital, and a free-school. It is ten miles S. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **CROZET**, a town of France, in Forez, on the confines of the Bourbonnois.

* **CRUSEY**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Pons.

* **CRUZY**, a town of France, in the Senonnois, and election of Tonnerre.

* **CUBA**, or **ALCUBA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles from Evora. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

* **CUBA**, an island of N. America, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, they having rooted out the ancient inhabitants. The soil is not extremely fertile, but there are pastures sufficient to feed a great number of beeves, sheep, and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are several sorts of minis in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from E. to W. but, near the coast, the land is generally plain. Here are a great many rivulets, which run down from the hills to the N. and S. but they have a very short course. The air is pretty temperate and wholesome, and here

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There are cedar-trees so large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men. Between St. Jago and St. Salvador there is a valley full of round stones, which, upon occasion, might serve for great guns; Havannah is the capital town, and is seated on the western side of the isle, next Florida. The English landed on the S. W. side of the island in 1741, but the rainy season coming on, it prevented their doing any thing. The galleons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This island is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 70 W. of Hispaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

CUBAGUA, an island of America, seated between that of Margarettia and Terra Firma, subject to Spain. Lon. 54. 30. W. lat. 20. 15. N.

* **CUBLEY**, a village in Derbyshire, 6 miles S. of Ashburn, with one fair, on November 30, for fat hogs.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Sussex, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on November 25, for cattle and pedlars ware, on Whit-Tuesday, and September 29, for cattle and sheep, and on November 18, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated in a dirty part of the country, and the market is but small. It is 13 miles N. W. of Lewes, and 41 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and in the territory of the Sierra, with a bishop's see. It was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706, but retaken by the duke of Berwick. It is seated on the river Xucar, 74 miles E. by S. of Madrid, and 80 E. by N. of Toledo. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 40. 7. N.

* **CUJAVIA**, a province of Poland, lying along the river Vistula, on the confines of Prussia. It contains two palatinates, named after the towns of Inolocz and Brestia. The capital is Uladislaw.

CULEMBACH, or **CULEMBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name, with a citadel, which is well fortified, and is called Bassemburg. It is seated on the river Maine, 22 miles S. W. of Coberg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 33. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

* **CULEYR**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hen. It stands upon a high mountain, difficult of access, and was built in the year 1520.

* **CULIACAN**, a town of America, in Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite to the S. end of California, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 108. 5. W. lat. 24. 0. N.

CUL

* **CULLEFORD**, or **COLLETON**, village in Devonshire, two miles S. Culliton, with one fair, on March 3, cattle.

CULLEMBURG, or **CULLENBURG**, town of the Netherlands, in Guelders, subject to the Dutch. It is seated on the river Letch, 10 miles N. of Bommel, 12 S. E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

CULLEN, a parliament town of Scotland, seated on the sea-coast of the county of Banff, 40 miles N. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

CULLENBACH, the marquisate of Germany, and in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the W. by the bishoprick of Bamberg, on the S. by the territory of Nuremberg, on the E. by the palatinate of Bavaria, and by Bohemia, and on the N. by Voiland, part of the circle of Upper Saxony. It is full of forests and high mountains, and it is source of four large rivers. The principal town is Cullenbach.

* **CULLUMPTON**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, two fairs, on May 1, and November 1, for cattle. It is seated on a river, not far from the sea, and is a pretty good town, but the market is inconsiderable. It is 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CULLODEN-HOUSE, is three miles E. Inverness, in Scotland, near which the king's forces, commanded by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, gained a complete victory over the rebels, on April 16, 1746, and so put an end to the rebellion.

CULM, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Poland, Prussia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Vistula, 60 miles S. of Danzig, and 34 N. W. of Uladislaw. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, 5 miles N. of Londonderry. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

* **CULMSEE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, and 5 miles from that town; the bishop generally resides here; it is also 10 miles from Thorn.

* **CULMSTOCK**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on May 21, and October 1, for cattle.

* **CURLOS**, a parliament town of Scotland.

ed, seated on the Firth of Forth, in the county of Kilmorok. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 55. 25. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

* **CUMANO**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 63. 35. W. lat. 9. 1. N.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 3 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and bounded on the N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the N. by Westmorland, Durham and Northumberland. It contains 14,820 houses,

8,920 inhabitants, one city, 14 market towns, 88 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament: The air is sharp and cold, and the land for the most part hilly. It yields plenty of fish, flesh, and fowls, with abundance of large salmon. The principal mountains are Skiddow, which are very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the most northern part of the county; it is watered by several rivers, besides lakes and meers, and part of the Picts wall runs through this county. In this county, near Kewick, are mines of black lead, which tho' not the only ones in the world, are certainly the best. Besides which, there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. Carlisle is the principal town.

CUNNINGHAM, a district of Scotland in the shire of Air.

CUR. See **KUR.**

CURAZAO, an island of America, to the N. of Terra Firma, and subject to the Dutch, which is the only considerable island they have in the W. Indies. It is about 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its principal trade consists in sugar and skins. From hence they carry on a smuggling trade to the Spanish settlements, and, for that purpose, employ ships of force, that the Guarda Costas are not able to cope with. The principal town is of the same name, with a good harbour and a fort, and where the Jews have a synagogue.

CURDISTAN, a county of Asia, seated between the Turkish empire and Persia, lying along the eastern coast of the river Tigris, and comprehends great part of the ancient Assyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and are also robbers like them. Their religion is partly Christian, and partly Mahometanism, but they are very loose in regard to either.

* **CURIA-MARIA**, an island of Asia,

on the coast of Arabia the Happy, over against the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55. 25. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

* **CURREY-RIVAL**, a village in Somersetshire, a mile W. of Langport, which hath one fair, on Monday after August 2, for cattle and sheep.

* **CURSOLERS**, a small island of Greece, in the gulph of Patras, formerly called Echanades; there are but few inhabitants.

* **CURZOLA**, an island in the gulph of Venice, lying on the coast of Dalmatia: it is about 20 miles long, and has a small town of the same name, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the Venetians. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

CUSCO, a large and handsome town of S. America, in Peru, formerly the residence of the Incas. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a square form, in the middle of which there is the best market in all America: four large streets terminate in the square, which are all as straight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. The Spaniards tell us wonderful things of the richness of the Inca's palace, and of the temple of the sun; but more sober travellers, judging from what remains, think most of them to be fabulous. At present it contains 8 large parishes, and 5 religious houses, the best of which belongs to the Jesuits, and the number of the inhabitants may be about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original natives, Americans. From this town there is a very long road, which runs along the Cordaleira, and, at certain distances, there are small houses, for resting-places, some parts of which are so artificially wrought, that it is surprizing how a people, who had no iron tools, could perform such workmanship. There are streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in so hot a country, where it never rains. It is 325 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 73. 47. W. lat. 12. 0. S.

* **CUSSET**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and diocese of Clermont, with a celebrated numery near the town. It is 17 miles N. of Roan. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

CUSTKIN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a handsome castle. It is capital of the province, and is seated in a morass, surrounded by two branches of the river Oder. It is 17 miles N. of Franckfort, and 46. E. by N. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

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Cuyo, a part of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa Cruz, of the Sierra. The principal commodities are honey and wax. They are so-addicted to war, that they have had a great many bloody battles with the Spaniards, and are not yet entirely subdued, though it is pretended some of them are converted to Christianity.

CYCLADES, a name anciently given to some of those islands of the Archipelago, which lie near Negropont. They are disposed in the form of a circle, as their names import.

CYPRUS, an island of Asia, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Syria and Natolia. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is divided into four provinces, namely, Paphia to the E. Salamina to the W. Amathusia to the S. and Lapithia to the N. Nicosia is the capital, which is seated almost in the center of the island, and is the see of a Greek Archbishop. It is well peopled, and has some fortifications. Famagusta is seated near the sea, and has a good harbour, which carries on almo't all the business of the island. Baffa, formerly called Paphos, is a large place, and a trading town, but has no fortifications. It is famous for a temple built to the honour of Venus. The soil is an excellent, fertile clay, and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a perfect paradise, for, though there are no rivers, the defect is supplied with plenty of springs. They are much infested with locusts, and the inhabitants are obliged to tack bells to their boots to fright away the alps, the tarantulas, and other venomous reptiles. There is one kind of serpent, about two yards long, and of a blackish colour, with a sort of coronet on its head, which it carries majestically about a foot high, as it waves along. The Grecian women are wantonly superb, and they are as great libertines as the old inhabitants. The men will marry any women that have but money enough, though they have earned it by the sweat of their bodies. This island brings in the Turks 1250l. annually, though the governor is changed every year. The judges are so corrupt, that they always favour him who bids highest. There is one archbishop and three bishops, who join with the Turks to fleece the people. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The exports of the island are silks, wool, amber, and wine; the imports are French and Venetian broad cloths, and sometimes a few

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bales of English manufactory, rubrics, wares, toys, sugar, tin, lead, and all kinds of silks. But the people are so miserably poor, that there is no great consumption of any of these things.

CZACKTHURN, a strong place of Germany, in Austria, and on the frontier of Hungary. It is seated between the river Drave and Muhhr, 40 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. It is the highest tower in all Bohemia, and it was near this place that the king of Prussia gained a battle over the Austrians May 1742. It is seated on the river Cudenka, 40 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Cracovia, with a fort, in which they keep a rich treasure, called the treasure of the Virgin Mary. The town grims flock hither very much, for the site of a convent near it, called the Lons of Poland. It is seated on the river Warta, 50 miles N. by W. of Cracow, and 95 S. E. of Byeslaw. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

CZERCASSI, a town of Poland, in the Ukraia, and in the palatinate of Kiow, with a castle. It is seated near the river Nieper, 85 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces fish, game, and corn every year; for, when the water falls from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish, and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grafs and corn. It is probable there is some gulph to which the fish retire with the waters. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

CZERNIKOV, a considerable town of Muscovy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Desna, 70 miles N. by E. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 53. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

* **CZERSKO**, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 31. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

CZONGRODT, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Teisse and Keres, and 13 miles N. of Sagedin. Lon. 20. 54. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

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DABUL, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, on the coast of Malabar, and on the S. of the gulph of Cambaye, on a navigable river. It is not so flourishing now as it was formerly, its principal trade consisting in pepper and salt. It either did, or does belong to the Portuguese, and is 160 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 50. E. lat. 17. 32. N.

DACA, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, and seated on the river Ganges. It is the largest in Bengal, and its manufacture of cotton and silk is the best and cheapest. Provisions of all sorts are exceedingly cheap and plenty, and the inhabitants very numerous, but so cowardly, that five or six armed men will drive away a thousand. Lon. 89. 10. E. lat. 23. 50. N.

DACHAW, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, which is pretty large, well-built, and seated on a mountain. The elector has a palace here, with fine gardens, in a sweet air. It is seated on the river Amber, 20 miles N. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

* **DACHSTEIN**, a town of Lower Alsace, in the bishoprick of Strasburg, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Strasburg. It was taken by the Swedes in 1633. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **DADIVAN**, a plain of Asia, in Persia, and in Faristan, about 12 miles in circumference. It is covered with orange, citron, and pomegranate trees. It is between the towns of Shiras and Lar, and sometimes the Europeans from Gombroon come to take their pleasure here, in the hot season of the year.

* **DAFAR**, or **DOFAR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on a bay of the same name, on the S. coast. Lon. 53. 25. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

* **DAGHESTAN**, a province of Asia, bounded on the E. by the Caspian sea, on the W. by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N. by Circassia, and on the S. by Shirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, who are of a swarthy complexion, with hard features, and black hair as coarse as a horse's tail. Their horses are small, but exceeding swift, and expert in climbing mountains. They have great herds of cattle, which they leave to the care of the women and slaves. They rob all strangers that fall in their way, and steal women and children from the neighbouring countries. They dwell in towns and villages, and have hitherto kept themselves independent. With regard to religion, they are a sect of Mahometans. Some say they rove about in

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tents, but that is a mistake. Sometimes they put themselves under the protection of one power, and sometimes under another. When Kouli Khan attacked them, he lost a great part of his army in the mountains. The towns of Tarku and Derbent are in this country, which sometimes are in possession of the Russians, and sometimes of the Persians.

DAGNO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of the district of Ducagini, and it is seated on the rivers Drino and Nero, near their confluence. It is 13 miles S. E. of Scutari, and 12 N. E. of Alessio. Lon. 19. 39. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

DAGO, or **DAGHO**, an island in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulph of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and may be about 20 miles in circumference. It has nothing considerable but two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22. 56. E. lat. 58. 44. N.

DAHOME, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N. of Whidaw, or Fida. The king of this country conquered Whidaw, and very much disturbed the slave trade of the Europeans.

* **DALACA**, an island of the Red Sea, over against the coast of Abex, about 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans. There is a town of the same name seated over-against Abassia.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, seated on the western bank of the lake Wener, 59 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 11. 59. E. lat. 58. 32. N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, so called from a river of the same name, on which it lies, near Norway. It is divided into three parts, which they call valleys, and is about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, which abound in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are very small, and Idra is the capital. The inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike, and all the great revolutions in Sweden had their rise in this province. The river rises in the Dofrine Mountains, and running S. E. through the province, falls into the gulph of Bothnia.

DALEM, a town of the United Provinces and capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications; and

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is situated on the river Bervine, six miles N. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Wermeland and the lake Wener, on the S. by Gothland, and on the N. by Norway and the sea.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 6 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

* **DALWOOD**, a village of Dorsetshire, to the W. of Dorchester, with a fair, on the first Wednesday before August 24, for cattle.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe; bounded on the N. by Bosnia, on the S. by the gulph of Venice, on the E. by Servia, and on the W. by Morlachia. Spalatro is the capital of that part belonging to the Venetians; and Ragusa, of a republic of that name; the Turks have a third, whose capital is Herzegovina. The air is wholesome, and the soil fruitful; and it abounds in wine, corn, and oil.

* **DALTON**, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for horned cattle, and on October 23, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlars wares. It is seated on the spring-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of to keep the records, and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furnes. It is 16 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 257 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the river Damster, 3 miles from the sea, and 15 S. W. of Embden. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat. 53. 22. N.

DAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with some fortifications, and subject to Prussia; seated on the river Oder, 10 miles from Stetin. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 53. 31. N.

DAMAN, a maritime town of the East-Indies, at the entrance into the S. of the gulph of Cambaya; divided by the river Damien into two parts, called the Old and the New. The air is very good, and there is a harbour between the 2 towns, defended by a fort. It is subject to the Portuguese, and the Great Mogul has attempted to take it several times, but in vain. It is 50 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 35. E. lat. 20. 20. N.

* **DAMAR**, a famous and considerable town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a town of Syria, in Asiatic Turkey; a very ancient

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place, and had once three walls, which are almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length from N. to W. The form of the town is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams, which run across the plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The most remarkable things in the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. There is a mosque belonging to one, which is very handsome, and adorned on the inside with columns of curious marble. The castle is like a little town, having its own street and houses, and the famous Damascus was kept here in a magazine. The houses of this place are built of wood, with the fronts backward, and within is a court. In the streets there is nothing to be seen but walls without windows, and yet the inside are richly adorned. The mosques are the handsomest buildings, of which there are about 200, whereof the most stately was a Christian church. The only thing besides this, worth notice, is the street which runs across the city and suburbs in a direct line; on each side there are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandizes are sold. The gardens are always extremely handsome, and they have several manufactures, among which that of fabres and knives has been most famous. It is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christian and Jews. In short, many would have it to have been the seat of paradise. It stands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, 112 miles S. of Antioch, and 115 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 37. 0. E. lat. 33. 45. N.

DAMBEA, a province of Africa, in

Abyssinia, near a great lake of the same

name, not far from the river Nile. It is

fertile and watered by several rivers. Some

pretend the capital town is called Dambei;

but this is uncertain.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Germany, in

Pomerania, with a castle. It belongs to

the Swedes, and is seated on the river Re-

niss, 18 miles W. of Stralsund. Lon. 11.

57. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

DAMIETTA, an ancient and celebrated

town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at one

of the eastern mouths of the river Nile,

with a good harbour, and a Greek arch-

bishop's see. It is one of the richest places

in Egypt, and some take it to be the ancient

Pelulium, but others will not allow it. It

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100 miles N. of Cairo, 125 N. E. of Alexandria, and 78 E. of Rosetta. Lon. 31. 23. E. lat. 31. 43. N.

DAMIANÒ, ST. a town of Italy, in Monferrat, famous for a siege it sustained of three months in 1553. The fortifications are now demolished; and it is 18 miles W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

DAMME, a strong town of the Netherlands, belonging to the house of Austria; seated near the sea, three miles N. E. from Bruges, and 5 S. of Sluys. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

DAMVILLIERS, a town of France, in the duchy of Luxembourg, dismantled in 1673. It is seated on a mount in a marshy country, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun, and 30 S. W. of Luxembourg. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

DANCALA, or DONGOLA, a town of Africa, in Nubia, seated on the eastern bank of the river Nile, on the declivity of a dry sandy hill. The houses are ill-built, and the streets half deserted, being filled with heaps of sand brought down by the waters from the mountain. The castle is large and spacious, but not very strong. It is 150 miles N. of Sennar. Lon. 30. 55. E. lat. 20. 6. N.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the Elector of Hanover, and is seated on the river Tetze, near the Elbe; forty miles S. E. of Lunenburg, and seventy-five N. by E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

DANTZICK, one of the largest, richest, and strongest towns of Europe, capital of Regal Prussia, and of Pomerania in Poland; with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well-built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of corn and naval stores, are still higher, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handsome structure. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, tho' there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 persons. The college is provided with very learned professors. It is said to be under the protection of Poland; but in 1706, the English, Dutch and Prussians, entered into an alliance for its protection. In 1734 it was besieged and bombarded by the Russians, because they would not acknowledge Augustus III. for their king. King Stanis-

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slaw was then in the town, who finding means to make his escape, it surrendered by capitulation in 1734. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores, which are chiefly purchased by the Dutch. It is said, that in one year they export 700,000 tons of corn. It is a free hanseatic town, governed by its own laws and magistrates, and all extraordinary affairs are decided by the council; but if any thing very important happens, it is carried before the grand chancellor of Poland, or the Diet. The established religion is the Lutheran; but there are Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, who are all tolerated. The magistrates consist of 30 senators, 4 of whom are burgo-masters: besides these, there are 13 consuls, who elect the burgo-masters out of their own body, and they likewise appoint all other officers; an hundred burghers are elected to represent the peoples grievances, to defend their privileges, and to inspect the administration of the government. They coin money, with the king's head on one side, and the city-arms on the other. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round it; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence. It is seated on the western banks of the river Weissel, or Vistula, near the Gulph of Angil, in the Baltic Sea; 30 miles S. E. of Marienburg, and 160 N. W. by N. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

DANUBE, the largest and most considerable river in Europe, rising in the Black Forest near Zumberg; and running N. E. through Suabia, by Ulm, the capital of that country; then running E. through Bassaria and Austria, passes by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna. It then enters Hungary and runs S. E. from Pressburg to Buda, and so on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Molachia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea, in the province of Bessarabia. Towards the mouth, it was called the Ister by the ancients; and it is now said, that four of the mouths are choaked up with sand, and that there are only two remaining. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have had men of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Imperialists the next year, in whose hands it remains. It is seated on the river Draw, 10 miles from its confluence with

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with the Danube, and at the end of the bridge of Esbeck, 8 miles S. of Baraniwar, and 80 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

DARDANELLES, two ancient and strong castles of Turkey, one of which is in Romania, and the other in Natolia, on each side the canal, formerly called the Hellespont. This keeps up a communication with the Archipelago, and the Proponis or sea of Marmora. The mouth of the canal is four miles and a half over; and the castles were built in 1659, to secure the Turkish fleet from the insults of the Venetians. The ships that come from Constantinople are searched at the castle on the side of Natolia, to see what they have on board. These castles are not built on the foundations of Sestos and Abydos, nor even near the places where they stood, as some have erroneously asserted.

DAR EL-HAMAKA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6. 35. W. lat. 34. 20. N.

DARHA, or **DRASS**, a large province of Africa, lying on a river of the same name, in the dominions of the king of Morocco. It abounds in honey and excellent dates.

DARIEN, a narrow isthmus, or neck of land, which joins N. and S. America, having the N. Sea on one side, and the S. Sea on the other. It is also the name of a province in Terra Firma, which is not the richest, but of the greatest importance of any in the possession of the Spaniards; for all the wealth of Peru is brought hither, and thence imported into Europe. There are many high mountains; and the low grounds are often overflowed with the great rains. In this isthmus there are places where the Spaniards have no dominion, particularly where Mr. Wafer lived for some time. Here the men go stark naked, and they have a silver plate fastened to their noses, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon. The women have a ring hanging down in the same manner, which passes through the bridle of the nose. They have also several necklaces, or chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Their houses are mostly thin and scattered, and always by a river side, with plantations lying about them. They are built with small posts set upright, about seven feet high, which are hurdled with sticks, and daubed over with earth. The men clear the plantations, and the wo-

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men cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the dolls are chiefly used for hammocks. It is the business of the men to make baskets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, palm-branches dyed of several colours. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They are greatly addicted to dancing to the sound of a pipe and drum, and play a great many and tricks like our tumblers. When they go out a-hunting, the women carry in their baskets plantains, bonanoes, yams, potatoes, and cassava-roots ready roasted. When they travel, they guide themselves by the sun; and, when it does not shine, by the wind. When they come to rivers, the women and children, as well as men, swim over them. They have no distinction of days, or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals, as well as beasts as birds, are the same as in other countries of the same climate.

DARKING, a town of Surrey, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, viz. on May 23, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Mole, not far from Box, or White Hills, where the river falls into the ground. On this hill there are great plenty of box-trees. The market is noted for corn and provisions, and more particularly for fowls. It is twelve miles E. of Guildford, and twenty-four S. W. of London. Lon. 51. 14. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

DARLEY-FLASH, a village in Derbyshire, with two fairs, on May 23, and October 27, for sheep and cattle.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, horses and sheep. It is seated on a flat on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It is a pretty large place, consisting of several streets, and has a spacious market-place. The market is well supplied with corn, live cattle, and provisions. It is 19 miles S. of Durham, and 24 1/2 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 32. N.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Hesse Darmstadt, with a handsome castle, where its own prince generally resides. There has been lately built several handsome houses, and suburbs; and there is likewise a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 miles S. of Frankfurt, and 30

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W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8.40. E. lat. 9.43. N.

DAVFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, viz. on July 22, for horses and bullocks. It is situated on the river Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames, on the road to Rochester, and is accommodated with good inns. It is 7 miles W. of Gravesend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 16. lat. 51. 25. N.

DARTMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dart, near its fall into the sea, and has a commodious harbour. It is a well-frequented and inhabited place, having a considerable trade by sea. It is a mayor-town, taken out of several parishes, and is large and well-built, containing three churches; but the streets are narrow and bad, though they are all paved. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 198 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

DARWENT, a river which rises in the Peak of Derbyshire, and running from N. to S. through that country, falls into the Trent.

* **DASSEN-EYLAND**, or **THE ISLE OF DEER**, is one of the three small islands to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope; so called, on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. There are also sheep there, whose tails weigh nineteen pounds. Lon. 18. 7. E. lat. 33. 25. S.

DAVENTRY, or **DAINTRY**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on Easter-Monday, for horses and horned cattle; on June 6, for hogs, and all sorts of goods; on August 2, for horned cattle; on October 2, for cattle, cheese, and onions; and on October 27, called Ram-fair, chiefly for sheep. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is a pretty handsome town on the great road to Chester and Carlisle; and the market is well supplied with horses, cattle, sheep, corn and provisions. It is 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 73 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

DAVID'S, ST. an episcopal town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales; but has neither market nor fair, and is seated in a barren soil on the river Ilen, not a mile from the sea-shore. It was once a considerable place, and had walls, which are now demolished; but it is small at present, and thinly inhabited; however, the cathedral is a pretty

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good structure. From the cape, near this place, there is a prospect into Ireland. It is 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, and 270 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

DAVID'S, ST. a town and fort of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is an English factory, and one of the strongest places they have in the East-Indies. The fort stands close to the river, and the territory belonging to it is 8 miles on the sea-shore, and 4 within land. It produces good long-cloths, chints, calicoes, and muslins. Each house has a garden, and there are plenty of black cattle, but small. The rivers and sea abound with good fish. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79. 45. E. lat. 11. 44. N.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, an arm of the sea between Greenland and North-America, discovered by Davis in 1585, when he attempted to find a north-west passage to China.

* **DAUMA**, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, whose inhabitants are said to be very rich. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 8. 0. N.

* **DAUN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, seated on the river Lezer, at the foot of a mountain on which a castle is built that commands it. It is 12 miles N. of Montroyal.

DAUPHIN, an island so called. See **MADAGASCAR**.

DAUPHIN-FORT, belonging to the French, and built by them on the E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in Africa. Lon. 45. 10. E. lat. 24. 55. S.

DAUPHINY, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the river Rhone, on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Hence the presumptive heir of France is called the Dauphin. In some places it is very fertile, and produces corn, wine, olives, woad, copperas, silk, crystal, iron and copper. But two thirds of this province is barren, and the inhabitants are obliged to go into other countries for subsistence. The mountains abound in simples, and game of all sorts, and here are fir-trees proper for masts. The principal rivers are, the Rhone, the Durance, the Iser, and the Drone. There are a great number of mineral springs, and Grenoble is the capital town.

DAX, or **ACQS**, an ancient town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Landes, with a bishop's see and remarkable baths. It is seated on the river Adour, 24 miles N. E. of Bayonne, and 75 S. by W. of Bour-

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Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 43. 44. N.
DEAD-MAN'S HEAD, a cape, or point of land near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St. Maws, and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Asia, in Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. Some have pretended to see the tops of the houses of Sodom and Gomorrah in this Lake, but Maundrel assures us it is a fable. It is about 70 miles long, and 20 broad, being enclosed on the E. and W. by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen, which has a resemblance of pitch.

DEAL, a sea-port town in Kent, which, though pretty large, has neither market nor fair. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houses, which are mostly low, and built with bricks; these form three long but narrow streets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as no manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the sea-faring men who resort thither. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. Between this place and Goodwin's Sands are the Downs, where the ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, and 75 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 29. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

* **DEAN**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated; 11 miles W. of Gloucester, and 140 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 51. 50. N. It is called Mitchell Dean, to distinguish it from a lesser town of the same name. The forest of Dean comprehends that part of Gloucestershire which lies between the Severn and Monmouthshire, and contains 23 parishes and 4 market towns, with many mines of iron and coal, besides stone quarries.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 24, for braziers and toys. It is seated near the head of the river Deben, on the side of a hill, 24 miles E. of St. Edmund's-bury, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Imperialists retook it the same year. It is 45 miles S. E. of Tokay, 45 N. of Great Waradin, and 107 E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 11. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

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DECAN, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bilhagar, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mogulistan, and on the E. by the mountains of Balagete, which separate it from the kingdom of Golconda. The chief inland town is Aurangabad, on the coast of Bombay. The principal trade consists in cotton and silks.

DECEZE, an ancient town of France, in the Orleannois, and in the district of Nivernois, seated on the river Loire, 16 miles E. of Nivers, and 125 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

DECKENDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 37 miles S. E. of Ratisbona. It was taken by the Swedes in 1643, and is seated near the river Danube. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

DEDDINGTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 10, for horses and cows, and on November 22, for horses, cows, and hogs. It is seated on a rising ground, in a fertile soil, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 60 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

* **DEDHAM**, a town of Essex, which has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on Easter Tuesday and Wednesday, for toys, &c. It has one old large church, which has a remarkable fine steeple, of the Gothic order, and a great deal of carved work about it, but much injured by time; here is also a presbyterian meeting house, and three very good schools. The town consists of about 400 lofty houses, and the streets, though paved, are very clean, occasioned by the lying pretty high. It is 6 miles N. of Colchester, and 58 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

DEE, a river which rises in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, and runs E. to the borders of Denbighshire, when, turning N. it washes the walls of Chester, and then, with a broad channel, falls into the Irish Sea; also of Scotland that falls into the sea at Aberdeen.

DEEPING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on the second Wednesday after May 11, Wednesday before August 1, and October 10, for horses, stock, and timber of all sorts. It is seated on the river Welland, in a fertile ground, is 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 40 N. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

* **DEHEURDD**, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 9, for pigs and pedlars ware.

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* **DELSE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, on the river Lis, 8 miles S. W. of Ghent, and 12 N. E. of Courtray. Lon. 3. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

* **DELBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Paderborn, near the source of the river Ens.

DELFT, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of Delftland, in the province of Holland. It is a pretty large place, very clean and well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. The public buildings, especially the town-house, are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of the prince of Orange, who was assassinated, and in the other that of Admiral Tromp. It has a fine arsenal, well furnished; is about 20 miles in circumference, and is defended against inundations by three dams, or dykes. There is a prodigious quantity of fine earthen ware is made known by the name of Delft ware, but it has no other trade. It is pleasantly seated among the meadows on the river Schie, 8 miles N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 24. lat. 52. 4. N.

* **DELZY**, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the river Fivel, 10 miles W. of Embden, and 13 N. E. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

DELLY, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of the same name. It is a large and populous place, being about 10 miles in circumference, and was the residence of the Great Mogul when Kouli Khan invaded India, and took him and his court prisoners, and released him upon very hard conditions. He seized upon the greatest part of his treasure, and obliged him to transfer some of the provinces which lie next to Persia. It is surrounded with a brick wall, and defended by a fortress. Some are inclined to think that it is the place where king Porus resided, so famous in the history of Alexander the Great. It is seated on the river Ganga, 100 miles N. of Agra, and 212 E. of Lahor. Lon. 78. 15. E. lat. 28. 20. N.

DELLY, a province of Asia, bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. borders on the E. Agra on the S. and Indostan on the W.

DELMENHORST, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Oldenburg, belonging to Denmark; seated on the river Delm, near the Weser, 8 miles S. W. of Bremen, and 17 S. E. of Oldenburg. Lon. 8. 38. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

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DELOS, an island of the Archipelago, now called Dili, not Sdili, as some have erroneously thought. There are abundance of very fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is thought to be. It is about 6 miles in circumference, but it is now quite destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25. 59. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

DELPHOS, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in the province formerly called Achaia, now Libadia; formerly famous for the oracle of Apollo, which they came from all parts to consult.

DELSPERG, a town of Swisserland, in the bishoprick of Basle, 10 miles N. W. of Solieure, and 20 S. W. of Basle. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

DELTA is a part of Lower Egypt, which takes up a considerable space of ground between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean Sea; the antients called it the Nile of Delta, because it is in the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is about 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts, but the fertility is chiefly owing to the inundation of the river Nile. The principal towns on the coast are, Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria; but, within land, Menousia and Maala, or Elmala.

* **DEMBTLOWITZ**, a town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Smolenskau, seated on the river Ugra. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

* **DEMMIN**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stetin, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Peen. Lon. 13. 22. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

DEMMEER, or **DEMER**, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which has its source near Bilsen, to the W. of Maestricht, in the territory of Liege, where it washes Hasselt, and then entering Brabant, passes to Dieft, Sichen, Arfshot, and Mechlin, after which it takes the name of Ruppel, and falls into the Schelde over against Ruppelmond.

DEMONA, or the **VAL-DI-DEMONA**, a large fruitful valley of Sicily, 100 miles in length, and 62 in breadth; Messina is the principal town.

* **DEMONA**, a fort of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Sture, 10 miles S. W. of Coni. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

* **DENAIN**, a village of the Netherlands, in A 2

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in Hainault, seated on the river Schelde, remarkable for an abbey of canoneses, and for a victory gained by the duke of Villers, in 1712.

DENBIGH, the capital town of Denbighshire in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 14, July 18, and September 25, for cattle and small pedlars ware. It is seated on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyd, and was formerly a place of great strength, with an impregnable castle, now demolished. It is pretty large, well built, and inhabited by tanners and gloves, and has the title of an earldom. It sends one member to Parliament, and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 27 miles W. of Chester, and 209 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 53. 11. N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire, on the W. by Carnarvonshire, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the N. by the Irish Sea. It contains 6400 houses, 38,400 inhabitants, 57 parishes, and 4 market-towns. It has some good pastures, and feeds a great number of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. The air is good, but sharp, and the soil hilly, intermixed with fruitful vallies. Among the hills are stones called Druid stones, and small pillars, with inscriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

* **DENBURY**, a village in Devonshire, to the S. of Newton bushel, with one fair, on September 8, for cheele and soap.

DENDERMOND, a handsome and strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the Allies in 1706; and by the French, in 1745. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which the inhabitants can lay under water when they please. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Dender and Schelde, 15 miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 16 W. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

DENIA an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a commodious harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 45 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 52 N. by E. of Alicante. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltic Sea, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil a barren sand. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full. Den-

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mark, properly so called; consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, the duchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmonhorst. There is no considerable river, and the winter continues 7 or 8 months. In the summer the heat is very considerable, and the days are long. The commodities are corn, pulle, but chiefly horses, and large beeves. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, but since 1660 it was rendered hereditary, even to the daughters, partly by consent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility lost most of their privileges. They have very few laws, and those are so plain that they have little need of lawyers, for causes are soon tried. They allow but of one apothecary in a town, except at Copenhagen, where there are two. Their shops are visited by the physicians once a week, and all the perished drugs are destroyed. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000 but most of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at 500,000 l. a year, which are from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Norway consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and deal boards. Copenhagen is the capital town.

DENYS, ST. a famous town in the island of France, with a Benedictine abbey, where in are the tombs of the kings of France, and a considerable treasure. It is seated on the small river-Crould, five miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* **DENYS**, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

* **DENYS**, p'ANJOU, a town of France, in Anjou, three miles from the river Sarthe, and in the election of Chateau Contier.

* **DENYS DE CANDE**, a town of France, in Anjou, in the election of Angers.

* **DENYS LE GAST**, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, considerable for its fine docks for building ships, and for the king's yard, and store-houses for the use of the navy. It had a victualling house built in 1745, which in 1749 was burnt down, with great quantities of provisions and other stores. It is 4 miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 4. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **DERAS**, a large town of Asia, in Persia, Lon. 61. 55. E. lat. 31. 32. N.

DERENT,

DERBENT, a strong town of Asia, in Persia, said to be founded by Alexander the Great. The walls are built with stones as hard as marble, and near it there are the remains of a wall which reached from the Caspian to the Black Sea. During the late troubles it was taken by the Czar Peter the Great. It is seated near the Caspian Sea, at the foot of Mount Caucasus. Lon. 50. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on February 25, which is a meeting for cheese; on Wednesday in the Lent assize week for horses, now almost neglected; Friday in Easter-week for horned cattle; first Friday in May, first Friday in Whitsun week, and July 25, for horned cattle; September 27 for cheese, first Friday before Michaelmas for horned cattle. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and a small brook runs thro' the town, under several bridges. It is a large, populous, and well frequented place, containing five parish churches, of which All Saints is the chief, whose steeple is as high as most in the kingdom. The shire-hall is a stone building, where the assizes are kept. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. In 1734 there was a machine erected here by Sir Thomas Lombé, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. The town is governed by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and other officers, but it is a place of no great trade, except in corn. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 122 N. W. by N. of London. The town is well paved, and adorned with many handsome buildings. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

***DERBYSHIRE**, an English county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 23,140 houses, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 parishes, and 11 market-towns. The air in general is good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is sharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and stony, but in the S. there is some very rich land. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-stones, besides what is common to other counties. The Peak-country is noted for several caves, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak, of which notice will be taken in their proper place. The principal rivers are the

Trent, the Dove, and the Derwent. In some parts they have a manufactory of knit-stockings.

DEREHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 3, and September 28, for cattle and toys. It is pretty large, and the market is noted for woollen yarn. It is 14 miles W. of Norwich, and 86 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

***DEREGOTE**, or **DEIROUTE**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, and in the ile formed by the canal which runs from Cairo to Rosetta, where there is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31. 45. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

***DERP**, a town of Livonia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is subject to the Russians, and lies near the river Ambeck, 50 miles N. W. of Plecko. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

DERWENT, a river that rises in Derbyshire, runs by Derby, and falls into the Trent near Nottingham. There is another river of the same name, which rises in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and running S. falls into the Ouse.

DERWENT-WATER, a river in Cumberland, which runs from the S. W. to the N. W. and forming several lakes in its passage, falls into the Irish Sea, below Cocker-mouth.

DESEADA, one of the Caribbee Islands, in America. It is 10 miles long, and 5 broad, and belongs to the French. It is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W. Indies. Lon. 61. 20. W. lat. 16. 40. N.

DESEADA, or **CAPE DESIRE**, the southern point of the Straits of Magellan, in America, at the entrance of the S. Sea. Lon. 74. 18. W. lat. 53. 4. S.

DESSAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the river Elbe, 37 miles N. of Leipzig, and 60 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 22. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

DETHMOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Wehena, 15 miles N. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

DETINGEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Hanau. Here the Austrians and the English, in June 1743, were attacked by the French, who met with a repulse; but as the allies were inferior in number, they did not make the advantage of it they might have done, but continued their march to Hanau. It is 4 miles E. of Hanau,

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that coast, they met with several islands, particularly those which Tasman named *Chouten's*, and *Vander Lyn's* Islands.

DREHOLT, a town of Germany, in the *circle of Westphalia*, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the *elector of Hanover*. It is seated at the N. W. end of *Dommer-lake*, 30 miles N. W. of *Minden*, and 30 S. of *Bremen*. Lon. 45. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

DREPE, a handsome sea-port town of France, in *Upper Normandy*, in the territory of *Caux*, with a good harbour, an old castle, and two handsome moles. The parish-church of St. James is a very fine

edifice, and there is a tower from which, in fine weather, the coast of England may be seen. The principal trade consists in herrings, whittings, mackarel, ivory, toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not now so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river *Arques*, 30 miles N. of *Rouen*, and 25 N. W. of *Paris*. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **DRESSENHOFEN**, a large, rich, and handsome town of *Switzerland*, in the *canton of Schaffhausen*. It has the same privileges as the other towns of this *canton*, and embraced the reformation in 1529. It is 5 miles S. of *Schaffhausen*. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

DRETT, a town of the *Austrian Netherlands*, in *Brabant*, not so considerable as formerly. It was taken by the duke of *Marborough* in 1705, but the French retook it, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river *Demer*, 15 miles N. E. of *Louvain*, and 10 N. E. of *Tillemont*. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

DRETTZ, a town of Germany, in the *circle of the Upper Rhine*, and in *Wetteravia*, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of *Nassau-Dillenberg*, and is seated on the river *Loan*, 16 miles E. of *Coblenz*, and 20 N. of *Mentz*. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

* **DREU**, an island of France, on the coast of *Poitou*.

* **DREUSE**, a town of France, in *Lorraine*, remarkable for its salt-pits, where they make a great deal of salt. It is seated on the river *Seille*, 5 miles E. of *Marfai*, and 21 N. E. of *Nanci*. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

* **DIGNAN**, a handsome town of Italy, in *Liguria*, 3 miles from the sea, and subject to the *Venetians*. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in *Provence*, with a bishop's see. It is famous for the baths that are near it, and is seated on the river *Marderie*, 30 miles S. by W. of *Embrun*, and 17 S. E. of *Sisteron*. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

DIJON, an ancient, handsome, rich, and very considerable town of France, capital of *Burgundy*, and of the *Digonois*, with a parliament, a bishop's see, a mint, an university, an academy of sciences, an abbey, and a citadel: most part of the churches, and in public structures are very beautiful, and in one of the squares there is an equestrian statue of *Lewis XIV.* It is seated in a very pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles N. E. of *Autun*, and 100 N. of *Lyon*. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

DILLEMBERG, a town of Germany, in *Wetteravia*, and capital of a county of the same name. It is subject to a prince of the house of *Nassau*, and is 22 miles N. W. of *Marpurg*, and 50 E. of *Bonn*. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

DILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in the *circle of Suabia*, with an university, and where the bishop of *Augsburg* resides. It is seated near the *Danube*, 25 miles N. E. of *Burgaw*, and 17 N. E. of *Augsburg*. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **DILTON-MARSH**, a town in *Wiltshire*, 3 miles N. of *Warminster*, with two fairs, on *Easter-Monday*, and *September 13*, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

* **DIMOTUC**, a town of *Roumania*, in *European Turkey*, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the river *Meriza*, 12 miles S. W. of *Adrianople*, and 25 N. of *Traganople*. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

DINAN, a strong and considerable town in *Brittany*, seated on the river *Rance*, 20 miles S. of *St. Maloe's*, and 30 N. W. of *Rennes*. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 48. 20. N.

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DINANT, a rich and strong town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of *Liege*, with a castle. It is seated near the river *Meuse*, 12 miles S. of *Namur*, and 40 S. W. of *Liege*. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

DINASMONDY, a town of *Merionethshire*, in N. Wales, with a market on *Fridays*, and 4 fairs, on *June 2*, *September 10*, *October 1*, and *November 19*, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 18 miles S. of *Bala*, 8 S. E. of *Doelgelly*, and 176 N. W. of *London*. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 52. 37. N.

* **DINCKELSPIL**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in *Suabia*, seated on the river *Wernitz*. It has a great and a little council; the former is a mixture of *Papists* and *Lutherans*, but the little one are all *Papists*.

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Papists. It carries on a considerable trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 40 miles N. W. of Newburg, and 37 S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 49. N.

DINGSFING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Isar, 20 miles N. E. of Landshut. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

DINGLE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Derry, and province of Munster, seated on Dingle bay, about 4 miles W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

DINGWAL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Frith of Cromarty, 18 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 57. 45. N.

* **DIOIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, between Gelivaudan, Capenzois, and Valentinois. Die is the capital town.

* **DIRGHAW**, a town of Germany in Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vitula, 10 miles from Marienburg, and 20 from Dantzick. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

* **Drs**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on November 9, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wavenay, on the side of a hill, and the market is supplied with cloth, yarn, and provisions. It is a neat, flourishing town, with one large church, a Presbyterian and a Quakers meeting. It has about 600 good houses, the streets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean. At the W. end of the town is a large meer, or lake, but so muddy, that the inhabitants can make no other use of it but in catching of eels. In the town is carried on manufactories of sail-cloth, hose, and the making of stays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* **DIRCHLEY**, a village in Suffex, formerly a market town, 6 miles N. W. of Lewes, with two fairs, on April 5, for sheep and hogs, and October 12, for pedlars ware.

DITHMARSEN, a territory in the duchy of Holstein, partly in Denmark, and partly belonging to the duchy of Holstein-Gottorp.

DIV, a strong town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Guzarat, seated in an island of the same name. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone-wall, with bastions at convenient distances, and well furnished with cannon. The harbour is secured by two castles, one of which is

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made use of for powder and other weapons. It was one of the best places in these parts, the structures being built of stone and marble. It contains five or six fine churches, well embellished with images and painting, built by the Portuguese; but it is much decayed from what was. In 1670 it was taken by the Arabs who plundered all the churches and places of the riches, but were driven away with the loss of 1000 men. There is now above 200 Portuguese inhabitants, the rest are Banyans, who may amount to 40,000. If this town was in good health it would be the best place for trade on the coast. Lon. 69. 25. E. lat. 21. 36. N.

* **DIVANDUROU**, the name of five islands in Asia, near the Maldives. They belong to the king of Cananor, and carry on a considerable trade.

* **DIVE**, a river of France, in Normandy, which rises below Gassii, and falls into the sea, after a course of 30 miles.

* **DIVE**, a river of France, in Poitou, that falls into the Vienne.

DIVUL, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Tatta, or Sinda, 60 miles W. of the city of Tatta. It was ceded to Kadir Khan by the Great Mogul, when he was taken prisoner at Delli. Lon. 68. 13. E. lat. 25. 11. N.

DIXMUND, a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated in a pleasant country, on the river Iperle, 10 miles N. W. of Ipres, and 19 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 57. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DIZIET, ST. a considerable town of France, in Champaign, seated on the river Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles S. E. of Vitri. The palatinate between these two towns is the finest in Europe. It is 14 miles S. W. of Bar-le-duc. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

DOBELIN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, 20 miles S. W. of Mittau. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 56. 28. N.

* **DOBRZIN**, a territory of Poland, in Mazovia, which lies between Prussia, Cracovia, and the palatinate of Plockto; it is divided into three parts, that take the names from three towns, namely, Dobrzin Rippina, and Libinia.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, capital of a territory of the same name, seated on a rock near the river Vitula, or Weisfel, 14 miles N. W. of Plockow, and 11 E. of Vanislau. Lon. 19. 5. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

DOCKUM, a considerable town of the United Netherlands, in Friesland, seated in

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fertile soil at the mouth of the river
wers, 10 miles N. E. of Lewarden, and
N. W. of Groningen. Lon. 5. 41. E.
at 53. 18. N.

* **DOL**, a town of France, in Anjou, re-
markable for its ancient palace, of which
the ruins are still to be seen, for its fairs,
and for its handsome fountains. It is 10
miles from the river Loire. Lon. 0. 25.
W. lat. 47. 12. N.

* **DOEL**, a town of Dutch Brabant, on
the W. side of the Schelde, opposite to
Lillo, 9 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon.
15. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

* **DOESBURG**, a town of the United Pro-
vinces, in Zutphen, seated on the river IJssel,
10 miles S. of Zutphen. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat.
52. 2. N.

* **DORFNE - MOUNTAINS**, or **DORFNE-
FELD**, are those which divide Sweden
from Norway.

* **DUCADO**, a province of Italy, in the ter-
ritory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the
Gulph of Venice, on the S. by Polefino, on
the W. by Padriano, and on the N. by
Trevisani. It lies only on the sea-coast,
and comprehends a great number of small
islands near it, called **THE LAGUNES OF
VENICE**.

* **DOL**, a town of France, in Upper Brit-
tany, with a bishop's see; seated 5 miles
from the sea, in a soil abounding in hemp,
corn, and apples, of which they make cyder,
11 miles S. E. of St. Maloe's, and 30 N. W.
of Rennes. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 48. 33. N.

* **DOLCE-AQUA**, a town of Piedmont,
capital of a marquise of the same name,
with a castle. It is seated on the river Ner-
vina, in a country producing good wine and
oil, 5 miles N. of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7. 42.
E. lat. 43. 58. N.

* **DOLCIGNO**, a strong town of Turkey in
Europe, and in Upper Albania, with a
bishop's see, a good harbour, and a strong
citadel; seated on the river Drin, ten
miles S. E. of Antivari, and 22 S. of
Scutari. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 42. 12. N.

* **DOLÉ**, a town of France in the Franche
Comte, seated on the river Doux, in a plea-
sant and fertile country, 25 miles S. W. of
Besançon, and 70 N. W. of Geneva. Lon.
5. 38. E. lat. 47. 6. N.

* **DOLGELL**, a town of Merionethshire,
N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and
six fairs, on May 11, July 4, September 20,
October 9, November 22, and December 6,
for sheep, cattle, and horses. It is seated
on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and
at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris,
which is extremely high. It has a good
manufacture of Welch cotton, is 31 miles

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* **N. W.** of Montgomery, and 187 N. W. of
London. Lon. 3. 43. W. lat. 55. 45. N.

* **DOLLART-BAY**, a large gulph, which
separates East-Friesland, in Germany, from
Groningen, and one of the United Pro-
vinces.

* **DOLTABAD**, a town of Asia, in India,
and in the dominions of the Great Mo-
gul, with a fort. Lon. 76. 55. E. lat. 18.
40. N.

* **DOLTON**, a village in Devonshire, 6
miles S. by E. of Torrington, with two
fairs, on Wednesday before March 25,
and November 20, for cattle.

* **DOMAZLIZE**, a town of Bohemia,
seated on the rivulet of Cadburz, in the
circle of Pilsen, 17 miles S. of Pilsen, and is
remarkable for a battle fought between the
Crusades and the Hussites in 1466, to the
great disadvantage of the former. It was
taken by the Swedes in 1541.

* **DOMBS**, a territory of France, in the
duchy of Burgundy, with the title of a
principality. It is about 22 miles in length,
and almost as much in breadth. It is
bounded on the E. by Bresse, on the N. by
Macanois, on the W. by Beaugolois, and
on the S. by Lionnois. It is a fertile plea-
sant country; and Trevaux is the capital
town.

* **DOMEA**, a great river of Tonquin, in
Asia, sometimes called **CHAULE**, upon
which the capital town Cachao stands. It
rises in China, in the province of Yunnan,
and running S. through the kingdom of
Tonquin, discharges itself into Cochinchina,
in lon. 113. 35. E. and lat. 21. 0. N.

* **DOMFROST**, a town of France, in
Normandy, with the title of a county, seat-
ed on a mountain, 35 miles N. W. of
Alençon, and 140 W. of Paris. Lon. 0.
43. W. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **DOMINGO**, ST. an island of America,
and one of the richest of the Caribbees, be-
ing about 400 miles in length, and 75 in
breadth. It was discovered by Christopher
Columbus in 1492, and is almost surround-
ed with craggy rocks and dangerous shoals.
The heat to the N. and S. E. would be in-
supportable for six months of the year, if
not qualified with the easterly winds, and
frequent rains: but the latter soon spoil the
flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great
many rivers, and mines of gold, tale, and
crystal. The Spanish name of it is Hispaniola,
and is inhabited partly by the French,
and partly by the Spaniards.

* **DOMINGO**, ST. a handsome town of
America, and capital of Hispaniola, or St.
Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose
cathedral is a superb structure. It belongs

DON

to the Spaniards, and is seated on a large navigable river, and very affluent of eels. It is the seat of the governor of the island, and has an excellent harbour. Lon. 29. 30. W. lat. 18. 20. N.

DOMINICA, an island in the West-Indies, one of those formerly called The Nuttall Islands, but ceded to Great Britain by the peace of Paris in 1763. It lies in 15. 28. N. lat. and 61. 23. W. lon. about half-way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee, than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the West Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets of water.

DOMINICA, one of the islands in the South-Sea, called The Marquesas. Lon. 39. 2. W. lat. 9. 44. S. See **MARQUESAS**.

DOMITZ, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, with a strong fort. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Elve, 15 miles S. of Sverin, and 12 N. E. of Danneburg. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

DOMMEL, a town of France, in Perigord, seated on a mountain, near the river Dordogne. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

DOMO-D'OSCELA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the county of Anguiera, to the S. of the lake Maggiore. It is seated on the small river Tose, at the foot of the Alps, and has a castle.

DOMPARE, an ancient town of Lorraine, where the kings of Auvernia, and the dukes of Lorraine, had their residence. It is now reduced almost to a village.

DOMREMY, surnamed **LA PUCELLE**, a village of France, in Barrois, remarkable for the birth of the famous Joan of Arc, known by the name of the **MAID OF ORLEANS**. It is seated on the river Maefe, or Meufe, 5 miles from Neuf-Chateau, and 8 from Vaux-Coleurs.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which separates it from Asia. It rises in the province of Rzan, in Muscovy, and passing by a great number of towns, falls into the Palus Meotis. In that part which is near the river Wolga, Peter the Great attempted to cut a canal between the two rivers, but did not finish it: it would have been of great use, had he continued master of Azoph, for then he might have sent vessels into the Black Sea, not only down that river, but by the Wolga.

DONAT, ST. a fortress in Dutch Flanders, a little to the W. of Sluys, which it commands.

DON

DONAWERT, a strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Swabia, and subject to the duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N. side of the Danube, over which there was a bridge that was burnt by the French in 1743. It is 25 miles N. of Augsburg, and 17 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

DONCASTER, a town in the West-riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5. and August 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. It has its name from the river Don, on which it is seated, and a castle, now in ruin. It is a large, well-built corporation town, and has good manufactures in stocking, knit-waistcoats, and gloves, and the market is good for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 17 miles S. of York, and 16 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 53. 32. N.

DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, which is 68 miles in length, and 41 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Londonderry and Tirone, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh, and the bay of Donegal. It contains 10,789 houles, 40 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and sends twelve members to parliament. It is, in general, a champion country, and abounds with hat-houes; the principal town is of the same name.

DONCHAPPEX, a handsome town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Meuse, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

DONGO, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, towards Angola, which is little known to Europeans.

DONZY, a town of France, in Orleans, and in the territory of Nivernois. It is 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

DORAT, a town of France, in Orleans, and in the Marche, seated on the river Save, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

DORCHESTER, the capital town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 22, for cattle and sheep; on Trinity-Monday, and July 5, for cattle, sheep, wool, and leather. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at present, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. The houses are well built, and it has three handsome streets. It sends two members to parliament, in place where the assizes are held, and great

tile to a marquis.

It is governed by a mayor, 11 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-council men. It has 3 churches, and about 600 houses. The streets are broad and paved, and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. This place was formerly a city. About half a mile's distance stands Maiden-castle, with intrenchments 40 feet deep, thrown up round it in the time of the Romans. It is 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordshire, whose market is now disused, and the fair, on Easter Tuesday, is only for pleasure. It was formerly of much greater account than it is at present; however, being on the great road to Gloucester, it is provided with some very good inns; and the church is a large handsome structure. It was formerly a bishop's see. It is 10 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 49 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 39. N.

DORDOENE, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guenno, falls into the Garonne, near Bour-sur-liner, at the Bec of Ambes.

DORMANS, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle. It is seated on the river Marne. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

DORR, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, seated on the river Embra, between the lakes Wosero and Pepas, 60 miles S. of Narva, subject to Russia. Lon. 27. 32. E. lat. 58. 18. N.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, fifty-two miles in length, and twenty-seven in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Wilshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains 21,940 houses, 131,640 inhabitants, 2.8 parishes, and 22 market-towns, 9 of which send members to parliament. It produces all the commodities common to other counties; besides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The air is good, but sharp on the hills, and on the sea-coast it is mild and pleasant. The soil is sandy, except in some rich meadows, plains, and valleys. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of sheep; and on the sea-coasts there is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddie.

DORSTANT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, belonging to the elector of Cologne, and on the river Lippe, 20 miles N. E.

of Dussburg, and 37 S. W. of Munster.

DORSTON, a village in Shropshire, ten miles W. of Shrewsbury, with 4 fairs, on April 27, May 18, September 27, and November 18, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

DORT, or **DORTMUND**, a handsome, strong, and rich town of the United Provinces in Holland, famous for a synod held here in 1618, and for its salmon-fishery. It is seated in an island at the place where the river Merwe falls into the Maasey, or Meuse, ten miles S. E. of Rotterdam, and 37 W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

DORTMUND, a small, but strong, rich, populous, and impetial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, seated on the river Emmer, thirty-five miles N. E. of Cologne, and thirty-five S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

DOUAY, or **DOWAY**, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, with a famous University. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great Britain and France. It is seated on the Great Scarp, from whence there is a canal to Deule, 15 miles N. W. of Cambrai, and 32 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

DOVE, a river which divides Derbyshire from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent near Burton.

DOVER, a sea-port town in the county of Kent, with 2 markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on November 22, for wearing apparel and haberdashery-ware. It is strong both by nature and art, being situated between high cliffs, and defended by a strong castle, built on a high hill E. from the town; it was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there only now remain three, and these much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, consisting of a mayor and 12 jurats. It sends two members to parliament, and is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. It was once of much larger extent, and had 7 churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the castle. It consists of four long narrow streets, and several cross-streets, or alleys. The houses, which are about 500, are low, some built with brick, and others with flint-stone. The inhabitants

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ants, who amount to about 6600, are chiefly supported by the shipping, and by ship-building, rope-making, and a small manufactory of packing. From hence, in fine weather, there is a prospect of the coast of Portugal. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 51. 30 E. Lat. 51. 8 N.

DOURO, or **DOURO**, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the Sierra of Utrera, and runs from E. to W. passing by several towns, and crossing Portugal, then falls into the ocean near St. John de Foz.

DOULAS, a sea-port town on the coast of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scots, and Irish shores, being the best harbour in the island. Lon. 4. 26. W. Lat. 54. 12. N.

DOUBAI, a town of Persia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and remarkable for the reed of which they make their pens. Lon. 56. 57. E. lat. 32. 15. N.

DOUBDAN, a town of the Isle of France, with a manufactory of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Orge, 22 miles N. E. of Chartres, and 21 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

DOUGLACH, a small handsome town of Germany, in Swabia, and capital of Baden-Doullach. It was burnt by the French in 1689, and the inhabitants are of the Protestant religion; it is seated on the river Gießen, 12 miles S. of Philippsburg. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

DOURLENS, or **DOURLANS**, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Anthie, 15 miles N. of Amiens, and 17 W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 50. 10. N. **DOWN**, the capital town of the county of Down, in Ireland, and in the province of Ulster. It is a borough, and a market-town, and is seated on the river Newry, seven miles W. of Strangford-bay. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 54. 29. N.

DOWN, a county of Ireland, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Armagh, on the N. or rather N. W. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlinford-bay and the ocean. It contains 22,914 houses, 72 parishes, 9 baronies, 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though in some places incumbered with bogs; and the principal place is Down Patrick.

DOWN, a small place in Scotland, in the shire of Perth, and district of Monteth, that gives title to the earl of Murray's eldest son.

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DOWN, a road on the coast of Kent through which ships generally pass, in going out and returning home; here all squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

DOWNETON, or **DUNKTON**, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and fairs, viz. on April 20, and October 2, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation, having two members to parliament. It is 10 miles S. E. of Salisbury, and 84 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

DOWNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on April 27, for horses and toys, and on November 2, for toys. It is seated low on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge, and noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge-waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 33 miles N. E. of Cambridge, and 89 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

DRAGWIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, seated on the river Rhé, in a fertile pleasant country, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus, and 37 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 43. 31. N.

DRAVE, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, on the confines of the archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It runs across Carinthia, passes by several towns, and then entering Styria, it continues in course to Marburg; then it runs along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Esztek, and a little after falling into the Danube.

DRA YTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Wednesday before Palm Sunday, on September 19, and on October 24, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hemp, woollen cloth, and hogs. It is seated on the river Teme, which here separates this county from Staffordshire. It has a good market for horned cattle and cattle; is 17 miles N. E. of Shrewsbury, and 149 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

DRESDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Saxony, where the elector generally resides. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Towns, which are joined together by a bridge supported by 19 piers, and is 635 paces long. In 1739, twelve trades were erected on each side, which are extremely well done; one side is for the foot-passengers that enter into the town,

and the other for those that go out. Both towns are surrounded with strong fortifications: however, it was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon rendered back in consequence of a peace between him and the then elector, who was also king of Poland. All the houses are built of square free-stone, and are almost all of the same height. They have lately built a very magnificent church for the Roman Catholics, which stands between the Elbe, the bridge, and the castle; and there have been so many palaces erected of late, that it is become one of the handsomest cities in Germany. Before the place where they keep guard in the New Town, there is an equestrian statue of Augustus II. looking towards Poland. Travellers take much notice of the elector's tables, of the cabinet of curiosities, the arsenal, the court of the hunters, the garden, the palaces of Japan and of Holland, the mint, the green magazine, the elector's library, the great garden without the walls, and other things, which cannot be beheld without admiration. With regard to ecclesiastic affairs, there is a superior consistory, on which the two universities depend, as well as the two consistories of Wittenburg and Leipfick. The principal church is that of the Holy Cross, which is a superb structure, and the steeple is so strong, that cannon may be planted thereon. The situation of this city is but low, and yet there is a fine prospect all round it. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China, with a great variety of Dresden porcelain. This city was taken by the king of Prussia in 1756, after she had discovered the designs of the king of Poland and the empress Queen; but retaken in 1759. It is ten miles S. E. of Meissen, and 75 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 51. 50. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

DREUX, a celebrated town in the isle of France, which has a considerable manufacture in cloth to clothe the army. It is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles N. W. of Chartres, and 43 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

DREUSEN, a strong town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a strong fort. It is seated on the river Wart, 20 miles E. of Landsberg. Lon. 15. 43. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

DRIFFIELD, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, six miles S. W. of Kilham, with four fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26, and September 19, for horses and leather.

DRAINWARD, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia, on the confines of Bosnia. It stands upon a small island formed by the Drino, twenty miles E. of Sarajevo.

DRINO, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a gulph of the same name.

DRINO, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, seated on a bay of the same name on the gulph of Venice, 50 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 55 N. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 19. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

DROGHEDA, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, and province of Leinster. It is a very strong place, and well-inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Boyne, five miles W. of the Irish Channel, and 23 N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat. 53. 51. N.

DROITWICH, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, viz. on Good-Friday, October 28, and December 21, for linen-cloth and hats. It is seated on the river Salwarp, and is of great note for its salt-pits, from which they make fine white salt. It is six miles E. N. E. of Worcester, and 95 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

DRONERO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Saluces; seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, over which there is a bridge, of a prodigious height.

DRONSFELD, a pretty market-town, in Derbyshire, seated in a bottom, with a market on Thursdays, and a free-school. It has four fairs, on January 10, April 14, and July 15, for sheep and cattle; and on September 1, for cheese. It is 20 miles N. of Derby, and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

DRONTHEIM, a considerable town of Norway, and capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour. It belongs to Denmark, it carries on a great trade; is almost surrounded on every side by the sea and the river Pilder; is 270 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 238 N. E. of Bergen. Lon. 11. 9. E. lat. 63. 26. N.

DRONTHEIM HUS, a province of Norway, lying along the sea-coast. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wardhus, on the S. by that of Bergen, and on the E. by Sweden, from which it is separated by high moun.

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mountains. It is but thin of people; the capital town is of the same name.

DUBLIN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, 3 miles W. of Dundalk. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

DUMFRIES, a town of Scotland, in the county of Nithdale; remarkable for a wood of oak 6 miles in length, and a noble palace, with stately avenues and terrace-walks, belonging to the duke of Queensberry. It is seated on the river Nith, 23 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 31. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

DUBENHEIM, a small fortified town of Alsace, seated on the river Moser, near the Rhine, 5 miles S. E. of Hagenbau. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

Dauas, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend they are descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem. They call themselves Christians; but they may as well be said to be Mahometans. However, they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs. Some say they are tributary to the Grand Seignior.

DUBLAWYN, a village in Carmarthenshire, with two fairs, on July 1, and October 5, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Leinster. It is a rich, handsome, and populous city, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, and an university; and is the same for Ireland, as London is for England; and the buildings are daily increasing in the same manner; it being the residence of the viceroys or lord lieutenant. The compass of the walls is not great; but it has four large suburbs, the principal of which is Oxmantown and Oxmanby, to the N. of the river Liffy, and joined to the city by a bridge. The number of houses in 1753, was 12,337. The cathedral-church, called St. Patrick's, lies in the S. suburb, and is very ancient and handsome; besides which there are about twelve more. The colleges or university is in the E. suburbs, and was founded by Q. Elizabeth in 1591, and contains about 600 students. Dublin is seated in view of the sea on one side, and a fine country on the other, and would have had a commodious and secure harbour, if the mouth had not been choaked up, that vessels of burthen cannot come to the town. It is seated on the river Liffy, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 438 N. W. of London. Lon. 6. 2. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

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DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, 100 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the Irish-Sea, on the N. W. by Kildare and East-Meath, and on the S. by Wicklow. It contains 13,304 houses, 7 baronies, 87 parishes, 4 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is but a small county, the soil is very rich and fertile in corn, grass, and the chief place is the city Dublin.

DUDDESTONE, a village near Ealing.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany in the duchy of Brunswick, subject to the elector of Mentz, seated on the river Weser, 15 miles E. of Gottingen, and 14 miles E. of Meitz. Lon. 10. 14. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

DUPLEY, a town in Worcestershire with a considerable market on Saturdays for provisions, and three fairs, on May for cattle, wool, and cheese; on August for cattle and lambs; and on October for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese. The inhabitants have a great manufacture of nails and other iron-ware, and there are two churches, placed at each end of the longest street. It is 10 miles N. W. of Birmingham, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

DUERSTADE, a town of Utrecht, in the United Provinces, seated on the river Lot, 14 miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

DUFFERIN, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales; which has one fair on August 10, for cattle.

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with an university, and subject to the king of Prussia. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Rhine, near the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Düsseldorf, and 45 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 51. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

DULAS, a village on the N. E. side the isle of Anglesey, in N. Wales, a place much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and upon all coast they make fern-ashes, which are sold to soap-boilers, glass-houses, tanners, houses, and refiners. Near it is a workery earth, fit for paintings, and red lead-ore, lately discovered.

DULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster; 18 miles S. W. of the city that name.

DULVERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, in

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airs, on July 10, and November 3, cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ex, and contains about 150 houses, and several inns. It is 24 miles E. of Exeter, and 170 W. by S. of London.

DUNBAR, a town of Scotland, seated on the N. side of the river Forth, 30 W. lat. 51. 37. N. **DUMFRIES**, the shire of, see **LENOX**. **DUMFRIES**, the capital town of a shire of the same name in Scotland, seated on the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles N. W. of Glasgow. It was once considerable for its trade, which is now much decayed, but is still remarkable for its castle, which is thought to be one of the strongest in Europe. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

DUMBLAIN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Montrose, remarkable for a battle, commonly called the battle of Sheriff-moor, between the duke of Argyle and the rebels, commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715, and in which the latter were defeated. It is 15 miles N. of Stirling, and 30 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

DUMFRIES, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It was remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace in which king Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be seen. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat. 56. 5. N. **DUMFRIES**, the shire of, contains Milledale and Annandale, which see. It sends one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Sanquhar, &c.

DUMFRIES, the capital of a county of the same name, in Scotland, seated between two hills, on the river Nith, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, of fine arches. It is a place of pretty good trade, 8 miles N. of Solway-frith, and 30 W. N. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

DUNBAR, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of East-Lothian, seated near the German-sea, where there is a good harbour, which was formerly defended by a castle built on a rock, whose ruins are still remaining. It is remarkable for a victory gained here by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

DUNCANNON, a fortress, and town of Ireland, in the county of Exford, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Rofs, 6 miles E. of Waterford. Lon. 6. 46. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

DUNDALK, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and province of

DUN

Leinster, seated on a bay of the same name, 20 miles N. N. W. of Drogheda, Lon. 6. 17. W. lat. 54. 13. N.

DUNDEE, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus. It is a handsome town, with two churches, one of which has a very high steeple; and a good harbour for ships of burthen. It is seated on the N. side of the Frith of Tay, fourteen miles N. W. of St. Andrew. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 56. 30. N. **DUNDRAK**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles S. W. of Bristol, with one fair, on September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

DUNBURG, a town of Polish Livonia, seated on the river Dwina, 90 miles S. E. of Riga; and subject to Russia. Lon. 27. 0. E. lat. 56. 8. N.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tirosh, and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. N. W. of Armagh. Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

DUNGARVON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, seated on Dungarvon-bay, 12 miles S. W. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 29. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

DUNGESESS, a cape or point of land on the coast of Kent, 8 miles S. by W. of Romney. Long. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 52. N. **DUNHOLM**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 6 miles E. of Tuxford, with one fair, on August 12, for cattle and merchandise.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth; formerly a bishop's see, but the cathedral is now half ruined. It is seated on the river Tay, at the foot of mount Graupius, 12 miles N. of Perth. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 56. 25. N.

DUNKIRK, a considerable town of Flanders belonging to France. It was taken by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by king Charles II. in 1663. After this it was fortified by Vauban, in a very extraordinary manner, the doing of which cost the king of France immense sums. But it being a place where the French privateers were stationed in the time of war, the fortifications were demolished, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. In the late war the French attempted to rebuild the works, but they were again ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. It is 15 miles N. E. of Ghent, 22 S. W. of Ostend, and 145 of Ghent. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DUN-LE-ROE, a small town of France, in the county of Lowth, and province of

DUN

DUNBOIN, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

DUNMOW, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and November 8, for cattle. It is a pretty large town, pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 37 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 24. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

DUNOON, a small place in the district of Cowal, and shire of Argyll, formerly the seat of the bishop of Argyll, and now of a Prebiterary.

DUNNEGAL, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the province of Ulster; seated on the bay of Dunnegal, 10 miles N. of Ballisfaunor. Lon. 7. 47. W. lat. 54. 42. N.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 26, for horses, flax, and hemp; on August 17, for horses; on September 6, for cattle, flax, and hemp; and on October 17, for horses, cattle, flax, and hemp. It is seated in a flat, watery soil, but the market is well supplied with hemp and provisions. It is 27 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 99 N. of London. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

DUNNOSE, a cape or point of land, on the S. coast of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 50. 33. N.

DUNOIS, a small territory of France, in Beauce, with the title of a county. It lies between Proper-Beauce, Pearche, Vendomois, Blaisois, and Orlannois. Chateaudun is the capital.

DUNOTER, a magnificent castle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, seated on a high rock, which advances into the sea. It is strong both by nature and art, and defended by thick walls and towers. Here have been some Roman inscriptions dug up, which have been since placed in the castle or palace by the earl marshal, the then proprietor. It is 12 miles S. of Aberdeen. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

DUNROBIN, a castle of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, seated on the sea-coast, and is the seat of the earl of Sutherland. It is 15 miles N. of Cromartie. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 57. 59. N.

DUNS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, of which it is the capital. It is a small place, seated at the foot of a mountain, and is remarkable for being the birth-place of Duns Scotus, called the subtle doctor. It is 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 55. 46. N.

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DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, May 21, August 12, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on a hill, on a dry chalky ground. It has 4 streets, which regard the four cardinal points, and is full of good inns, having on the road from London to Chesham. The church is the remainder of a prior and opposite to it is a farm house, which was once a royal palace. It is 17 miles of Bedford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

DUNSTAPFNAKE, a small place in the shire of Argyll, and district of Lonsdale, where was formerly a royal palace or castle, and where several of the Scotch kings were buried.

DUNSTER, a castle seated on a high rock, on the sea-coast, in the county of Kincardin, in Scotland. It stands 11 miles S. of Aberdeen, belonged to the family of Keith, earl's marshal of Scotland, was very large, strong, and magnificent, but is now in a decayed, ruinous condition.

DUNSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware. It is 10 miles N. W. of Taunton, and 18. W. of London. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

DUNWICH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, and was formerly of good account, having been a bishop's see, but now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. However, it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. Their only business is fishing for herrings, mackarel, sprats, and other sea-fish. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 95 N. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

DUQUELA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in corn and sheep; Azamor is the capital.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rises in the Alps, and crossing a part of Upper Dauphiny, by Briançon, afterwards enters Provence, and falls into the Rhone three miles below Avignon. Sometimes it overflows its banks, and does much damage to the country through which it passes.

DURANGO, a pretty populous town of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, 14 miles S. E. of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 43. 18. N.

DURANGO, a town of N. America, in New Biscay, with a bishop's see, and very good salt-works, and seated in a fertile country. Lon. 105. 0. W. lat. 34. 50. N.

• DULAS,

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DURAS, a town of France, in Guine, with the title of a duchy. Lon. o. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

DURAVEL, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Lot, on the confines of Agenois. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

DURAZZO, a town of Turkey in Europe, Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now but a village, with a ruined fortress, but has a good harbour on the gulph of Venice. It is 13 miles S. W. of Croia, and 50 N. of Valona. Lon. 19. 9. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

DURBUY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the same name. It was ceded to France in 1698, and is seated on the river Ourte, 20 miles S. of Metz, and 22 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 58. 18. N.

DURCKEIM, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 12 miles N. E. of Newstat. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

DUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles S. of Juliers, and 25 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 50. 44.

DURETAL, a town of France, in Anjou, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Loire, in a country abounding with corn and wine.

DURHAM, the capital of the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 3, which continues three days; the first day for horned cattle, the second for sheep and hogs, and the third for horses; those on Whit Tuesday, and Sept. 15, are for the same. It is the bishop's see, and pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent, and almost surrounded by the river Wear, over which there are two large stone-bridges. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now the bishop's palace, seated on the highest part of the hill. It is a handsome and compact place, containing six parish churches, besides its cathedral, but the suburbs are straggling. It is well inhabited, supplied with commodities of all sorts, and traversed with handsome buildings, both public and private, particularly the cathedral, which is somewhat like Westminster-abbey. Adjoining to this are the houses of the dean and prebends. It sends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, and 262 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

DURHAM, a county in England; commonly called the bishoprick of Durham, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bound-

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ed on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the river Teese, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,980 houses, 96,980 inhabitants, 113 parishes, and 9 market-towns. The air is good, but cold upon the hills on the N. and W. sides, which are very thinly inhabited, being generally barren. The eastern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teese, the Wear, the Tyne, and the Tyne. It sends but two members to parliament, besides those for Durham.

DURLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and December 4, for pedlars ware. It is seated near a branch of the river Severn, and formerly had a castle, now in ruins; is a pretty good place, and inhabited by clothiers; 13 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

DUSSELDORP, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the duchy of Berg, belonging to the elector Palatine, whose palace is very handsome, and adorned with fine pictures. It was taken by the Hanoverian forces in 1758, who were then in pursuit of the French; is seated on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 22 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 62 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

DUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a bridge over the river Danube, and a castle without the town, seated on a mountain. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemberg, and is 30 miles N. E. of Schaffhausen, and 33 N. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

DUYVELAND, or **DIVELAND**, one of the islands of Zeeland, in the United Provinces, E. of the isle of Schonen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a province of Russia, bounded on the E. by that of Continski, on the S. by Ustiog, on the W. by Kargapol, and on the N. by the White Sea. Archangel is the capital town.

DWINA, a river which rises in Lithuania, in Poland, and running N. W. divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic Sea at Duhamundar-fort, a little below Riga.

DWINA, a river of the Russian empire, which runs from S. to N. and falls into the White Sea a little below Archangel.

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DYLE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Brabant, runs N. by Louvain, and having received the Demer, runs W. by Mechlin, and falls into the Schelde at Rupplemond.

DYSART, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 56. 9. N.

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* **EARLTH**, a town of Huntingdonshire, three furlongs in length, and furnished with two or three pretty good inns. It has no market, but 3 fairs, on May 4, July 25, and November 1, for all sorts of cattle.

* **EARLS-COLNE**, a village in Essex, four miles S. E. of Halstead, with one fair, on March 25, for cattle and toys.

* **EARLS SOHAM**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on August 4, for lambs.

EARNE, a great lake, or lough, of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster, filling up one third part of the county, being 30 miles in length. It is very narrow in the middle, and in this part is an island on which stands Iniskilling, which greatly distinguished itself on the side of king William, at the time of the Revolution.

* **EASBERY**, a village in Kent, with a fair on October 2, for cattle.

EASINGWOLD, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is disused, but it has two fairs, on July 5, and September 25, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woollen cloth. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* **EASTBORN**, a town of Suffex, whose market is discontinued; but has one fair, on Oct. 10, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated near the sea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called Wheat-ears. It is 15 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 60 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

* **EAST-BRENT**, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Huntspill, with one fair, on August 26, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

* **EAST-DEAN**, a village in Suffex, five miles N. of Chichester, with one fair, on October 28, for pedlars ware.

EASTER ISLAND, a small barren island in the S. Sea, lying in the lat. of 27. 7. S. and 109. 47. W. from Greenwich.

EAST-GRINSTEAD, a town in Suffex,

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with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 13, for horned cattle, and on December 11, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated on a hill, near the borders of Surrey, not far from Ashdown forest; is a borough, has a handsome church, and sends two members to parliament. The assizes for the county are sometimes held here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 30 S. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

* **EAST-ISLEY**, a town in Berkshire, seated between two hills, among fruitful corn fields, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. This place is not contemptible; has a market every Wednesday in the summer, chiefly for sheep; and one fair, on August 6, for sheep and lambs; is 17 miles S. of Oxford, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

EASTLOW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 13 and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated pretty commodiously on a creek of the sea, over which there is a large stone bridge, supported by many arches, which leads to Wexlow, standing between two hills. They are both corporations, and send members to parliament. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fishery. It is 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 232 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

* **EASTMEON**, a village in Hampshire, five miles S. E. of Petersfield, with a fair, on September 19, for horses.

EASTONNESS, the most easterly point or cape on the coast of Suffolk, and the N. point of Southwold-Bay.

EATON, a town of Buckinghamshire, lying near Windsor, which has one fair, on Ash-Wednesday, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, between it and Windsor, and is famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. King's college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, 17 miles S. W. of Condom, and 25 N. W. of Auch. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

* **EEERBACH**, a town in Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Necker, a mile and half from Malbach, and remarkable for its wine.

EEERBERG, a castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was taken by the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel in 1601; sent

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called at the confluence of the rivers *Naw* and *Allen*, 8 miles S. W. of *Creutsmach*, and 17 N. W. of *Bingen*. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

EBERSDORF, a house of pleasure, belonging to the court of *Vienne*, in Lower Austria, seated on the *Danube*, 9 miles E. of *Vienne*. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

EBERSTEIN, a district of Germany, in *Swabia*, which gives title to a count, and subject to the margrave of *Baden*. The castle of *Eberstein* is the chief place, and is 6 miles S. E. of *Baden*. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

EBERSTEIN, a town in Germany, in *Alsace*, 8 miles S. W. of *Strasbourg*. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 48. 29. N.

EBREUIL, a town of France, in *Auvergne*, with a rich *Benedictine* abbey. It is seated on the river *Scioule*, 8 miles from *Riom*, and 12 from *Clermont*. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

ESKO, a celebrated river of Spain, which rises on the confines of *Old Castile*, in the mountains of *Santillane*, and passing thro' *Aragon* and *Catalonia*, falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea, above *Tortosa*. In its passage it receives a great number of smaller streams.

EBETANA, an ancient town of Asia, in *Persia*, by some supposed to be the same which is now called *Tauris*.

ECCLESHAL, a town of *Staffordshire*, with a very small market on *Fridays*, and 4 fairs, on *Midlent-Thursdays*, *Holy-Thursdays*, *August 5*, and the first *Friday* in *November*, for cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses. It is seated on a branch of the river *Sow*, and the bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry* has a castle here, where he resides. It is but a small place, 6 miles N. W. of *Stafford*, and 137 N. W. of *London*. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

ECCLESTON, a town of *Lancashire*, whole market and fairs are discontinued. It is 24 miles S. of *Lancaster*, and 192 N. N. W. of *London*. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

ECHAUFOUR, a town of France, in *Normandy*, seated on a rivulet that falls into the *Rille*, between *Aigle* and *Seez*.

ECKEREN, a village in the Netherlands, in the marquisate of *Antwerp*, famous for a battle between the *Allies* and France, wherein the French were repulsed, though the Dutch general had left the army, and informed the states of *Holland* that the battle was lost. It is 5 miles N. of *Antwerp*, and 22 S. W. of *Breda*. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

ECKERNAC, a town of the Austrian

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Netherlands, in the duchy of *Luxemburg*, seated on the river *Sure*, in a valley surrounded with mountains, 18 miles N. E. of *Luxemburg*. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

ECLUSE. See *SLUYS*.

ECYA, or *EZIZA*, an episcopal town of Spain, in the province of *Andalusia*, seated on the river *Zenil*, 28 miles S. W. of *Cordova*, and 44 E. of *Seville*. Lon. 4. 27. W. lat. 37. 39. N.

EDAM, a town of *Holland*, famous for its cheeses; seated on the *Zuider Zee*, 6 miles from *Horne*, and 10 N. E. from *Amsterdam*. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

EDEM, a river which rises in *Westmoreland*, on the confines of *Yorkshire*, and running N. by *Appleby* and *Carlisle*, falls into the *Solway-frith*, 7 miles W. of that city.

EDGRIEL, near *Keynton*, in *Warwickshire*, is the place where the first battle was fought between the forces of king *Charles I.* and those of the parliament in *October 1642*. It is 14 miles S. of *Warwick*, and 12 N. W. of *Banbury*. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

EDGWORTH, or *EDGWARE*, a town in *Middlesex*, with a market on *Thursdays*, but no fair. Near to this stood the fine seat of the duke of *Chandos*, called *Canons*, now demolished, and the materials sold. It is 12 miles N. W. of *London*. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

EDINBURGH, the capital city of *Scotland*, where, for some ages before the union, the kings of *Scotland* had their usual residence, at *Holy-rood-house*. It consists principally of one street with lanes, or wynds running from it; the ground rising gradually from *Holy-rood-house* to the *Canongate-head*, which is the suburb, and from thence to the castle, which is the highest part of the city. The principal street, besides this, is called the *Cowgate*, and is on the S. side of the other; from this several lanes run up the hill towards the university and *Herriot's-hospital*. From the castle to the palace is usually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth the city is no where above half a mile. The houses are built of stone, and are, in the high street, 6 or 7 stories high, each story being a distinct house; and near the Parliament-cloze they are 14 stories high, or upwards, but then they are built on the side of a hill, and on the other side they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. side, and every where else is surrounded by an old wall. The castle is very strong, both by art and nature, and was kept by the king's forces in the last rebellion, though the city itself was taken. The harbour of this city is at *Leith*, a pretty large

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large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. It is seated in the most plentiful part of this kingdom, and water is conveyed to it by leaden pipes from excellent springs. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-house, with a large court called the Parliament-cloffe, in the middle of which is the equestrian statue of king Charles II. On the W. side of it is the counsell-house, and to the S. the sessions-house, where the supreme courts of judicature are held. The high-church, which was the cathedral, is divided into four, which, with the rest, and the chapel in the castle, make twelve in all. Herriot's-hospital is a stately structure, designed for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. side, which has large precincts, enclosed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the public schools are large and commodious, and here are houses for the professors. It was built by King James VI. and has a very good library. The common burying-place of the city is Grey-Friars church-yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The castle is seated at the W. end, and is inaccessible, except on the side next the city. The palace, called Holy-rood-house, was formerly an abbey, and is a handsome, convenient structure. This city is governed by a lord-provoost, four bailiffs, and a common-council. It is not so flourishing as it was before the Union, because the great men are usually at London. It was the see of a bishop before episcopacy was abolished in 1688. It is 2 miles S. of Leith, 54 W. N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 393 N. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, one for the city, and another for the shire. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

EDISTONE-ROCK, a rock so called, in the English Channel, 14 miles S. of Plymouth, in Devonshire, on which a light house is erected, for the direction of ships going in and out of the Channel. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

EDMONDS-BURY, ST. See **BURY**.

EDWINSTONE, a village in Nottinghamshire, 6 miles N. E. of Mansfield, with one fair, on October 28, for cattle, horses, and hogs.

EFFERDING, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, 8 miles W. of Linz; defended by two castles, one within, and the other without the town. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

EGDEAN, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for horses, and horned cattle.

EGLISOW, an ancient town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on

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the Rhine. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47. 43. N. * **EGLWISFACH**, a village in Denbighshire, with 4 fairs, on February 24, May 11, August 24, and November 24, all for cattle.

* **EGLWISWREW**, a village in Pembrokeshire, with 2 fairs, on Holy Thursday, and on the first Monday after November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

EGRA, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to render it back the next year. It contains a number of ingenious artists, and its mineral-waters are very famous. It is seated on the river Eger, 99 miles W. of Prague, and 205. N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 14, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated, not far from the sea, on the banks of a river, over which there are two bridges, and on the top of a peaked hill a strong castle. It is 14 miles S. W. by S. of Cockermouth, and 287 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 54. 32. N.

* **EGTON**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Gisborough, with 4 fairs, on Tuesday before February 15, Tuesday before May 11, September 4, and Tuesday before November 22, for horned cattle, boots, and shoes.

EGYPT, a celebrated and considerable country of Africa, about 550 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, where broad. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the kingdom and desert of Barca. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and from thence it gradually grows narrower and narrower, till it approaches Nubia, where it is enclosed between two chains of mountains, having the Nile and a plain between them, not above half a day's journey over. These mountains run on each side of the Nile very far to the N. inasmuch that, on the side of the desert, they are continued to the Mediterranean Sea, but on the E. side they do not reach as far as Cairo. These mountains, from the cataraacts of the Nile to Suddi, are not above 12 or 15 miles distant from the banks of that river, but there they begin to be more open, leaving large and beautiful plains, which are refreshed by the waters of the Nile; then they begin to come nearer each other, as far as the pyramids of Cairo. Hence it appears, that

is kingdom, so famous in history for its power and the number of its people, has not an extent proportionable to the description the ancients have given of it; for who can believe that it contained 20,000 towns, or cities, that the number of the inhabitants amounted to several millions, that the kings have kept armies on foot of 300,000 men, and that they have executed such prodigious works, whose magnificent ruins are still remaining; but when we consider the fertility of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, that there were a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not seem at all improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower, which last comprehends the Delta, which reaches from Alexandria to Damietta, and is as far as Cairo; and the Upper, called formerly Thebaid, ascends as far as Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar. The ancients divided Egypt into the Upper and Lower, the former of which contained the Delta, and the second the Thebaid. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a bashaw, who resides at Cairo. Under him there are inferior governors, in the several parts of this country; those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand Signior, and make presents to the bashaw, living like little tyrants, and are frequently at war with each other. Besides these, there are several sheiks, who preside over particular places, and are masters of a few villages. Though the air of Egypt is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys to many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. They pretend to a prodigious antiquity, and have a catalogue of kings, the first of which began to reign a great many thousand years before the flood, if you will believe their histories. However, this is certain, that their ancient kings governed Egypt till the reign of Cambylis, who became master of it 525 years before the birth of Christ, and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot even now behold without astonishment; these are, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottoes of the Thebaid, the obelisks, the temples, and the pompous palaces, whose plans and designs are given by travellers; not to mention the lake Mœris, and the vast canals which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After the above conquest, Egypt began to change its face, and Cambylis began to

show his disposition in demolishing the temples, and persecuting the priests. After his death this country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having got possession of the Persian dominions, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years before the birth of Christ. Ten of these succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy ascended the throne, in whose reign Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second caliph of the successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califfs began to decline, Saladin set up in Egypt the empire of the Mamelukes, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, killed the sultan, and conquered Egypt, and the Turks have had possession of it ever since. The inhabitants are of four sorts, Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Christians, Cophts, and Cophtis, besides Greeks, Jews, and other foreigners; the religion of most of them is well known; and as for the Arabs, they are the same as in other places, that is, cheats and robbers, chusing either to live in the most inaccessible places, or to rove about the deserts in search of pastures, and to way-lay the caravans. As for the Cophts, who are pretty numerous in Upper Egypt, they live in extreme ignorance and poverty. Egypt has always been noted for its plenty of corn, and they had vineyards planted on the banks of the Nile; but since the Turks came in, they are neglected. There was a considerable trade carried on here in E. Indian commodities, till the Portuguese found the way round the Cape of Good Hope, which brought it to nothing. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, and import, and export several merchandizes, and from other parts the natives get elephants teeth, ebony, gold dust, musk, civet, ambergrace, and coffee. The gold-dust is first brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and from thence to Cairo, over immense deserts. The principal things which the European merchants purchase here, are, coffee, sena, cassia, rhubarb, benjamin, lack, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, frankincense in tears, salt-petre, storax, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal-wood, dates, and some sorts of cotton cloth. With regard to the complexion of the Egyptians, it

EGY

is tawney, and the farther S. the more dark, inasmuch, that those on the confines of Nubia are almost black. They are most of them very indolent and cowardly, and the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; besides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. Egypt lies between 29 and 38 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude. With regard to the weather in Egypt, the summer is most inconvenient on account of the excessive heats, which bring on various distempers; but then the winter, autumn, and spring are blest with so good an air, that Egypt, during those seasons, is a delightful country. It rains very seldom in Egypt, but that want is happily supplied by the regular inundation of the Nile, as is now known to almost every one. When the waters retire all the ground is covered with mud, and then they only harrow their corn into it, without farther trouble, and in the following March they have usually a plentiful harvest. Their rice-fields are supplied with water from their canals and reservoirs, because rice never thrives unless in watery grounds. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuffs; and in Lower Egypt they have oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so subtle here, that they insinuate themselves into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, together with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The pyramids are taken notice of by all travellers into Egypt, and the largest of them takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this respect. The caverns, out of which they get the enhaled dead bodies, is another curiosity taken much notice of; they are found in coffins set upright in the niches of the walls, and have continued there 4000 years at least. Many of these have been brought into England, and were formerly of great use in medicine; but they are now generally neglected. The crocodiles were formerly taken great notice of, but are now to be seen in many other places, inasmuch that there is scarce a sailor but what can describe them. Likewise the sea and river-horses were thought to be only found in Egypt, but it is now known that they are all over the southern parts of Africa. The principal city is Cairo.

ELB

ERTZEN, a town of Poland, in the chry of Courland, 100 miles S. E. of Minda. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 56. 3. N.

* **ERINGEN**, the name of two small towns of Germany, in Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar, they belong to the house of Austria; the former is in lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 18. N. and the latter in lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

EICKTERNAC. See **ECKTERNAC**.

EIENHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 15 miles S. E. of Bommel-Duc. Lon. 5. 27. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

EISEL, or **ELPELD**, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Rhinew, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Rhine, 6 miles N. W. of Mentz, and subject to the elector of Mentz. Lon. 8. 19. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Grebenhagen, 25 miles S. of Hildesheim, subject to Hanover. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

EISEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfield, 5 miles E. of Mansfield. Lon. 12. 16. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

EISNACH, a handsome town of Germany, and capital of a small district of the same name, in Thuringia, with a celebrated college. It is 20 miles N. W. of Smalka, and 36 W. of Erfurt. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

* **ET DEVER**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Itza; seated on a steep mountain, and has famous schools. It is surrounded by two craggy rocks, and two rivers.

EKERFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick, and thirty-five N. W. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 54. 36. N.

* **EXESTO**, a town of Sweden, in the Gothland, in which there is a town of the same name, 44 miles N. W. of Galmstad. Lon. 15. 27. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

ELBA, an island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for its mines of iron and loadstone, as also for its quantity of marble. It is subject to the prince of Piombino, under the protection of the king of Naples, who is in possession of Portofino, Longone, and the Great Duke of Tuscany has Porto-Ferrara.

ELBASSANO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Albania, 45 miles S. E.

ELB

E. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 9. E. lat. 41. 34. N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, and running S. to Koningsgratz, afterwards runs W. till it receives the Muldaw at Malick below Prague; from thence it continues its course N. and passes through the duchy of Saxony, visiting Dresden, Meissen and Wittenburg; then to Magdeburg; after which it runs through Brandenburg, where it receives the Havel. After this it divides the duchy of Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and the duchy of Bremen from Holstein, passing on to Hamburg, and so to the fortrefs of Gluckstadt, falling into the German Sea a little below it. It is navigable for great ships as high as Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

ELNEUF, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy. It has a good manufacture of cloth, and is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles S. of Rouen, and 65 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

ELBING, a handsome, rich, and strong town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a considerable trade, and the inhabitants are a mixture of Papists and Protestants. It is subject to Poland, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Dantzick, and 100 N. by W. of Warlaw. Lon. 19. 35. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a cycle of the same name, with a strong Citadel; seated on the river Eger, 16 miles N. E. of Egra. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the E. coast of the Zuyder Zee, ten miles N. E. of Harderwick. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

ELCATIF, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, on the western coast of the Gulph of Persia, with a good harbour; forty-five miles from Haia, and 300 S. of Bussirah. Lon. 53. 5. E. lat. 26. 0. N.

* **ELCHEZ**, a handsome but small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on a spot fruitful in dates and wine, 20 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 38. 7. N.

ELDENHOLE, one of the wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire. Endeavours have been made to find the bottom of it, but without success.

ELEPHANTO, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Malabar,

ELL

8 miles from the island of Bombay. It belongs to the Portuguese, and serves only to feed cattle. It took its name from the figure of an elephant carved out of a white stone, 7 feet high. It is so like nature, that at a little distance it may be mistaken for a live elephant. In the middle there is a high mountain, shaped like a blunt pyramid; and, about half way to the top, a large cave, with two passages into it, in which are pillars, hewn out of the solid rock, curiously carved. Some are of the figures of men, in several postures, and exceedingly well done; and they are all from twelve to fifteen feet high. Over their heads are represented multitudes of small people in a posture of devotion. It is a very difficult matter to declare who this extraordinary piece of workmanship was done by, for the natives cannot give the least account of it; and, indeed, it far surpasses any thing of this kind which has been done for great numbers of years.

ELGAN, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, seated on the river Lossie, five miles S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverness. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 57. 37. N.

* **ELGINSHIRE**, one of the counties or shires of Scotland, comprehending a part of Murray-land, and taking its name from Elgin, the capital. It is very fruitful in corn and cattle.

* **ELTHAM**, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays. Here are some remains of an ancient royal palace. It stands about nine miles from London, to the South.

* **ELHAMMA**, a town of Africa, in the province of Tripoli, seated near a lake called the Lake of Lepers, because it cures that disease. Lon. 12. 51. lat. 33. 9. N.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, lies on the coast of New-England, in N. America, having Cape-Cod to the N. the island of Nantucket to the E. and the island of St. Martin's Vineyard to the W. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries, and it is subject to England. Lon. 69. 3. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

ELKHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Bleking, seated on the Baltic Sea, 24 miles W. of Carlescroon. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

ELLERENA, an episcopal town of Spain, in Estremadura; 50 miles S. by E. of Merida, and 54 N. of Seville. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, whose market is neglected; but it has one fair, on August 26, for horned cattle, sheep, linen

ELT

linen and woollen cloth. It is 23 miles N. W. of Newcastle, and 291 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on the third Tuesday in April, White Tuesday, August 25, and November 14, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated on the side of a large meer, in a small, but rich and fertile district of the same name, 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 144 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 52. 53. N.

* ELMADIA, or MAHADIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, in Barbary; seated on the shore of the Gulph of Capes, over against the island of Schercara, 50 miles E. of Hammathe. It is quite surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour; was taken by the emperor Charles V. but retaken soon afterwards. Lon. 8. 47. W. lat. 35. 4. N.

* ELMADINA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Haeora, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the confines of Decala, in a country abounding in corn, wine and sheep.

* ELMES, S. T. a castle of the isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and territory of Roussillon, now subject to France. Is seated on the river Tech, near the Mediterranean, six miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 42. 39. N.

ELSIMBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elsinore. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

ELSNORE, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, seated on the Sound, or stright at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. Here all vessels that pass through the Sound pay toll to the king of Denmark. It is 20 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 55. 59. N.

* ELSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between Torgaw and Wittenberg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elster and Elbe. Lon. 12. 46. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

* ELSTOW, a village in Bedfordshire, a mile S. of Bedford, with two fairs, on May 14, and November 25, for all sorts of cattle.

* ELTEMAN, a town of Franconia, in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, on the river Main. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

* ELTOR, or TOR, a town of Asia in Turkey, and in Arabia Petrea, seated on

EMB

the Red Sea, 50 miles S. of Mocha. It has a citadel, where the Turks have a garrison.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopric of Hildesheim. It is seated on the Leina, 10 miles S. W. of Hildesheim, 20 S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

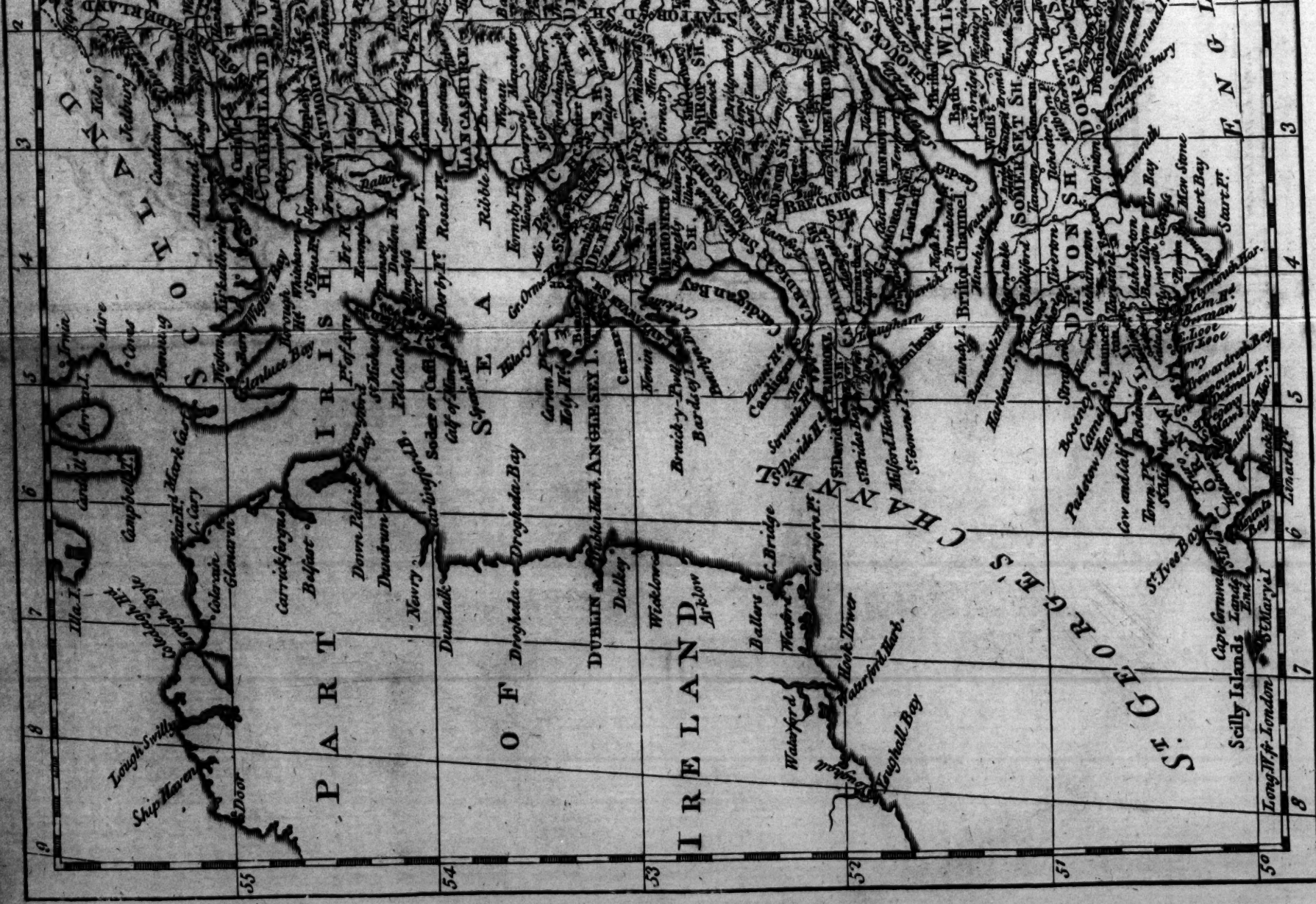
ELVAS, a strong town of Portugal, Alentejo, with a castle and a bishopric. It is a large place, and one of the most important in Portugal. The streets are some, and the houses well-built. There is a cistern so large, that it will hold enough for the town for six months, brought by a magnificent aqueduct, in length, which is in some places supported by 4 or 5 high arches, one upon another. On the side of it is a forest of olive 3 miles in length, among which are some fine fountains. It was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpose, near the river Guadiana, 50 miles N. E. of Evora, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a chapter, whose voest is a prince of the empire, and belongs to the town. It is seated on the river 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anspach. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

ELY, a city of Cambridgehire, and bishop's see, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are, on Ascension-day, for horses on Thursday in the week that St. John's day falls in, that is October 28, for horses, cheese, and hops. It is seated on the banks of the river Ouse, which renders it very unhealthy. The bishop here has some power as in a county palatine, he appoints a judge, holds the assizes, gives delivery and quarter-sessions of the peace for the liberty; and yet it is but an inferior place, though the cathedral is a fine structure, which has a lantern of curious architecture. The city consists of about 600 good houses, and has a good street, well-paved, the rest being paved, and very dirty. The assizes are here every twelve months. The town is navigable from Lynn, and the town on a pretty good trade; it is 17 miles of Cambridge, and 69 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

* ELY, a village of Glamorganshire, S. Wales, with one fair, on July 25, cattle.

EMDEN, a handsome and fine city of Germany, in the circle of West-



A MAP OF ENGLAND and WALES Divided into COUNTIES. from the best Authorities. Engraved for Brookes Gazetteer.



British Miles by a Degree.
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Long. E. from London.

J. Lodge Sculp.

and capital of a county of the same name, called also *E. Friesland*, with a very good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldien, and the 2 suburbs. The things worth notice are, the town-house, the library, and the cathedral-church. The most part of the inhabitants are Protestants, or Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, Papists, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they sold their right to the king of Prussia in 1744, to whom it is now subject. It is seated on the river Ems, near the sea, 23 miles N. E. of Groningen, and 40 N. W. of Oldenburg. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

EMBOLY, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see; seated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salonichi, and 5 W. of Contella. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

EMBRUN, or **AMBRUN**, a considerable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Embronnais, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a handsome structure. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1691; it is seated near the river Durance, upon a craggy rock, 17 miles E. of Gap, and 55 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 34. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

EMESSA, an ancient town of Asia, in Syria, and in the government of the bashaw of Damascus. There are still several notable ruins, that shew it was formerly a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large, rich, and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Cleves, and 20 S. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 4. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

EMMERGREEN, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on Tuesday before Holy-Thurday, for all sorts of cattle.

EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arno, 17 miles S. W. of Florence, and 27 E. of Pisa. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

EMS, a river in Germany, which has its source in the county of Lippe, in Westphalia. It runs first westward, through the county of Rintberg, and then turning N. passes through the county of Tecklinberg, and continuing its course N. through the county of Embden, discharges itself into the Dollart-bay at the town of Embden.

EMCHUYSEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, formerly much more considerable than at present,

because its harbour is filling up every day. It is seated on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 miles N. E. of Horn, and 25 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

ENCOPEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Uppland, seated on Meller-Lake, 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 59. E. lat. 59. 22. N.

ENDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Brisgaw; it was formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brilach.

ENFIELD, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on November 29, for horses, cows, and cheese. It stands by Enfield-Chace, and is twelve miles N. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 41. N.

ENGADINE, a country of the Grisons, in Germany. It is a valley, and lies on the side of the river Inn, from the source of that river as far as Tyrol. It has no considerable town, though it is divided into the higher and lower.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves or Triers, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 13 miles N. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

ENGHIEN, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, famous for a battle fought near it, in 1692, between the French and English, when the former were victorious; this is commonly called the battle of Steinkirk. It is 15 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 15 N. of Mons. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

ENGIA, or **ENGINA**, an island of Turkey in Europe, lying on a gulph of the same name, between Achaia and the Morea, and is about 22 miles S. of Athens, 50 E. of Corinth, and is about 30 in circumference. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with partridges to such a degree, that the people are summoned annually to destroy their eggs, in order to preserve their corn. There is a town upon it, of the same name, which consists of about 600 houses. Lon. 23. 59. E. lat. 37. 45. N.

ENGLAND, a considerable country of Europe, and the principal part of the island of Great-Britain, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 measured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chichester; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent, to Senan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from

from the southern coast to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to consult a good map. It is happily situated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and harbours on the sea-coast, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and wholesome, except in the hundreds of Essex and Kent, the seas in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, and some other low marshes near the sea. The winters indeed are sometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is subject to great variations; which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accustomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent instances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshire man, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, who was 152, and might have lived longer, if he had not been sent for up to court as a curiosity. The frequent rains, though they may sometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good pastures throughout the year. There are thunder-storms, hurricanes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, less violent, and do less damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouse; besides a great number of others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country; for what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reason, it is extremely proper for the diversion of hunting. There are some remarkable forests; as Windsor-Forest, the Forest of Dean, and the New Forest; which last was made by William the Conqueror, who demolished several towns and villages, and thirty-fix parish-churches, in order to make it. The soil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce grass enough to feed flocks of sheep: besides it is thought, that the care and diligence of good husbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all sorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: it must be acknowledged, there are no vines that are so fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made use of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cy-

der, perry, mead, and several kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality is beer, or ale. The English wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might also be excellent linen-manufactures if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly supplied from thence; what linen we have made amongst us, is generally the coarser sort known by the name of dowlas. Here are all sorts of materials for building; and there are excellent stone-quarries in several parts. The firing is pit-coal, wood, and turf which last is used where coals are dear; but in most countries there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally said that there might be found coal-mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, because the ships which bring coals from Newcastle to London, are a nursery for seamen. No country in the world is better provided with horses of all sorts, and for every use; and particularly with regard to race-horses, they are seldom equalled by those of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one sort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull-dog; for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more strange when any of them are transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead copper, and in some places silver, beside others of less note. As for the curiosities they will be mentioned in their proper places, when the counties in particular are treated of. As for the manners, customs and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be said, because they fall under every one's own observations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant. Lat. from 49 57. to 55. 45.

ENGLAND, NEW, a county of N. America, settled by the English. It comprehends four parts, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Providence plantation. It is bounded by Canada

Canada, of Asia, of E. and S. king 3000 breadth. gress of latitude should be 1000 and yet we have the ground the frost c This render then these However, as healthy; ions; and they all will fact, when cleared away more open fine circular lanted have generally Mallichuall crown, as a minality; as a flourish, and the choice nor is any out the gov sides, all l sent to Eng of the coun cut and R R ments, and their constit have powe deputy-gov to appoint and to make of New Ha the crown, vernor, lie magistrates elect their However, be altered Great-Brit production about them nothing di animals, th other parts land is in a plantations brought fr ita is gen country the part is rock

Guale, on the N. W. by Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, on the N. E. by the ocean on the E. and S. and by New-York on the W. being 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. As it lies between 41 and 46 degrees of latitude, one would imagine the air would be temperate at all times of the year; and yet we find the winters are far more severe, and last longer, than in Old England; the ground being covered with snow, and the frost continuing for several months. This renders the summers more short, but then they are much hotter than with us. However, we do not find but the climate is as healthy as most of our American plantations; and we have reason to believe, that they all will be without exception in this respect, when the woods are in some measure cleared away, and the countries become more open, that the air may have a more free circulation. The parts above-mentioned have all distinct charters, and have generally different governors. That of Massachusetts colony is appointed by the crown, as well as all the officers of the admiralty; and all the judges, justices, and sheriffs, are nominated by the governor and council. The governor has a negative in the choice of any member of the council; nor is any act of government valid, without the governor's consent in writing: besides, all laws of the general assembly are sent to England to receive the approbation of the council. The colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island are distinct governments, and independent of each other; but their constitution is much the same. They have power to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council, and assembly; to appoint officers, both civil and military; and to make their own laws. The colony of New Hampshire depends immediately on the crown, and the king appoints their governor, lieutenant-governor, and council, magistrates, and officers; but the freemen elect their representatives, or lower-house. However, the laws of all these are liable to be altered and repealed by the parliament of Great-Britain. We shall say nothing of the productions of this country, as they have nothing different from the colonies round about them. And as for the uncommon animals, they must be more scarce than in other parts of America, because New England is in a manner surrounded by the other plantations, and as they take no care of the breed of any creatures but what have been brought from Europe. The land near the sea is generally low; but farther up the country there are a few hills, and the N. E. part is rocky and mountainous. When the

wind is at N. W. it must needs blow over a vast track of land covered with snow and ice, which is the principal reason that the winter is so very severe in these parts. Nothing need be said of the manners or disposition of the inhabitants, as they all originally came from England. With regard to their religion, they are of the independent persuasion; and they at first persecuted every other sect that differed from them; nor would they suffer them to have any posts or places under the government. However, at present, there is a greater harmony among Christians of all persuasions.

* ENO, or ENOS, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, near a gulph of the same name, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is 123 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

ENS, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Linz, and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 22. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

* ENS, a river of Germany that rises near St. Weit, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburgh; crosses one part of Stifia, washes Steir and Ens in Austria, and soon after falls into the Danube.

ENSHEIM, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, of which it pretends to be the capital. It is seated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. W. of Brisach, and 45 S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the duchy of Juliers, 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and 15 S. W. of Cologn. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, about 45 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Braga is the capital town.

ENTRE-TAYO, and GUADIANO. See ALENTEJO.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France in Provence, seated on the river Var. Lon. 7. 11. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

* EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of salt. It is seated on the river Tatza, 20 miles N. of Cassovia, and 125 E. by N. of Presburg. Lon. 21. 13. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated town of Turkey in Asia, and in that part of Natolia anciently called Ionia. It is now called Aiasalouc, and has still many remains of its ancient splendor. There is nothing to be seen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals,

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itals, and pieces of statues, heaped upon one another. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eastern gate has three basso relievos, taken from some ancient monuments; that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure of all, was, the temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians had turned into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter to find the ground plot: however there are some ruins of the walls, and of five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is seated near a gulph of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 33. E. lat. 37. 48. N.

EPHROS, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, on the E. by Thessalia, on the S. by Achata, and on the W. by the sea. It has the name of New Epirus, to distinguish it from the ancient country of that name. It is divided into two parts, Chimera, or Canina, which lies to the N. and Ciria to the S. St. Janina is the capital town. It is all in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.

EPPING, a town of Essex, with two markets, on Thursdays for cattle, and on Fridays for provisions; and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Tuesday, and October 13, for horses, cows, and sheep, which are kept in Epping street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. It is the principal place upon Epping-Forest; and is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

EPFINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elzats, 20 miles N. E. of Philippsburg, and 18 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

EPSOM, a town of Surrey, much frequented on account of the waters; and in the season it is well supplied with provisions every day; but it has only one fair, on July 25, for toys. It lies in a pleasant situation, is full of houses of entertainment, for those that resort to the wells, and on the neighbouring Downs are horse-races every year. The waters have a purging quality. It is 15 miles S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* EPWORTH, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Burton, with one fair, on September 9, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

ERFORD, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with an university. It

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was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz. It is a large place, containing 300 streets, but thinly peopled; defended by two strong forts, and surrounded with ditches full of water. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 miles E. S. E. of Mulhausen, and 35 N. by E. of Coburg. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 51. 0. N. Its territory comprehends 73 villages, and the inhabitants are at so small a distance from 26 towns, that they can go to each and return the same day. With regard to religion, the principal magistrat is sometimes a Protestant, and sometimes a Papist; but the greatest part of the burghers are Protestants. There are three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the Papists, another to the university, and a third to the Protestant ministers. They have a bell of a prodigious size, which is 15ells in circumference, and 5 in height.

ERIE-LAKE, in N. America, lies between 41 and 42 degrees of north latitude. It communicates with the Lake Ontario, by the straight of Niagara, in which there is a prodigious water-fall or cataract.

* ERISBO, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Macedonia; it is a bishop's see, and is seated at the bottom of the gulph of Monte-Santo.

ERIVAN, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Perlian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is a large place, defended by a fortress, wherein is the governor's palace, and by a castle, some distance from the town; which is seated on the river Zuengui, near a great lake of its own name. The Meidan is a great open square, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravansaries have likewise their beauties, but the churches of the Chirlijans are small, and half underground. The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference, being well stocked with carps and trouts. There is a bridge over the river, which has apartments under it, where the governor comes sometimes for diversion. It is 105 miles N. W. of Astabat, and 200 E. of Erzerum. Lon. 44. 10. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ERKELENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, with a castle; 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and seated on the river Rout. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

* ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquisate of Cullenbach; seated on the river Regnitz, 12 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 S.

of Bamberg, a French river, which is built, and church for 40. 35. N. shire, with named cattle. * ERPAC, a circle of France, in the province of Francfort. 12. N. ERPACHE, a circle of France, in the county of the county E. of Ulm. 30. N. ERQUIER, a circle of France, in the county of Mecca. 38. on the subject to 7. of Mecca. EXZER, a circle of Turkey, in the bishops see, in a peninsula, river Euphrate, is a pretty city, the Black Peria, built of a chain of of corn. reason their surrounded by square all Janiari her; they no receive no churches, are mostly copper vessels making a hammers, suburbs. furs and gy roughfare, ravans which merchandises, and 39. 57. N. ESCAUTE, a circle of France, in the province of the river-G, the confinement, at the rock cut t impassable. 30. N.

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of Bamberg. There are a great number of French refugees here, for whom houses are built, called Nuerling, with a new church for their use. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* **ERMINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on February 3, for baked cattle.

* **ERPACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of Frankfurt. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

* **ERPACH**, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the same name; 8 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

* **ERQUIKO**, a sea-port town of the Red Sea, on the coast of Abex, in Africa, and subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 5. E. lat. 17. 30. N.

* **ERZERUM**, a large and strong town of Turkey, in Asia, with Armenian and Greek bishops sees, and a beglerbeg. It stands in a peninsula, formed by the sources of the river Euphrates, called Frat by the Turks; in a pretty large place, 5 days journey from the Black Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Persia, built in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow dung. It is surrounded with double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks, who are all janizaries, are about 12,000 in number; they are most of them tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one. The latter are mostly braziers, employed in making copper vessels; and, as they are always making a noise, night and day, with their hammers, they are obliged to live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in skins and gall-nuts. This town is a thoroughfare, and a resting-place for the caravans which pass to the Indies. Their merchandizes are Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. Lon. 40. 41. E. lat. 39. 57. N.

* **ESCAUT**. See **SCHELD**.

* **ESCHELLES**, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 5 miles from the Great Chartreuse, remarkable for its marble sepulchre, 10 miles S. W. of Chambery, and 20 N. of Grenoble. It stands on the confines of Dauphiny, in France, on the river-Guire-le-Viv, near a broad causeway, at the end of which is part of a rack cut through, which was formerly impassable. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

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* **ESCHWEGEN**, a town of Germany, in the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and subject to the landgrave. It is seated on the river Warra, 22 miles S. E. of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

* **ESCLAVONIA**. See **SCLAVONIA**.

* **ESCURIAL**, a famous village of Spain, in New Castile, where Philip II. built a famous monastery in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin; it is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of a royal palace, a church, cloisters, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens, adorned with a vast number of fountains. It stands in a dry, barren country, surrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey stones, found in the neighbourhood, and was the principal reason of its being erected on so disagreeable a spot. They worked at this structure 22 years, and it cost, 6,000,000 of crowns; some say the expence was 20,000,000, but then they must mean French livres. It is a long square of 280 feet, and 4 stories high: they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14,000 doors. The most remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, because it is built in imitation of that church at Rome; it is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain, and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, which belong to the monastery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year, which is sufficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is seated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

* **ESSENS**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the county of Embden, seated on the sea-coast, 20 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 53. 47. N.

* **ESFARAIN**, a town of Asia, in the province of Chorazan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E. of Akrabad. Lon. 41. 23. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

* **ESHER**, a village in Surry, 5 miles S. W. of Kingston, with one fair, on August 4, for horses.

* **ESK**, a river, which is part of the boun-dary

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dary between England and Scotland, and, running from N. E. to S. W. falls into the Solway Frith, giving name to a district of Scotland, called *Ekdale*. There are several rivers in Scotland of the same name.

ESKIMAUX, a county of N. America, otherwise called *New-Britain*, and *Terrade-Labrador*; inhabited by a savage sort of people, who have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place; for they sometimes come as far S. as Newfoundland, and sometimes are met with on the coasts of the straits and bays that the English have been in when they went in search of the N. W. passage. They are of a different race from the other native Americans, for, as they have no beards, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any features of their faces; they have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair; they are of so bad a disposition, that they always endeavour to do what mischief they can to strangers: they will come, in the night-time, to cut the cables of ships which lie at anchor, that they may be wrecked on the coast, and sometimes attack ships in the middle of the day, if they find their companies are but small. It is impossible to civilize them; for they never will come near to those that want to traffick with them, nor will they eat any thing that is presented them. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces, and their hands. They have a sort of shirts, made of fishes guts, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their heads. They have likewise breeches, made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; some say, they wear three or four pair of these breeches at a time. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In the summer-time they have nothing to cover them in the night, but in the winter they lodge together promiscuously in caves or grottoes. The dress of the women is near the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices; their chief employment is hunting and fishing. This country lies to the N. of the great river of St. Laurence, and is bounded on the E. by the sea, and on the W. by Hudson's Bay.

ESLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, and pretty large, having 5 suburbs. The prevailing religion is the Protestant, though there are several convents. The duke of Wirtemberg is their protector. It

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is seated on the river Neckar, 8 miles S. E. of Stuttgart, and 36 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

ESNAY, or **ASNA**, a town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the western banks of the Nile, and supposed to be the ancient Syenna, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, adorned with a mosque, and is the residence of an Arab sheik. In the middle of Enay there is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, very well preserved, they support stones, placed cross-ways, on which great tables are laid, which form a roof. There are high hieroglyphical figures on almost every part, but those on the inside do not seem to be done by the same hands, for they are much better. Dr. Pococke visited this ancient temple, and saw the figure of a woman sitting, carved in several parts of the wall, for which reason he takes it to be the temple of Pallas at Latopolis; he tells us the capitals of the pillars are somewhat like Corinthian: however there are several sorts. Within the temple are three stories of hieroglyphicks, of near about three feet high, and at one end the lowest figures are as big as the life; one of them had the head of Ibis. The ceiling is curiously adorned with all sorts of animals painted in very beautiful colours; one of these sat on a sort of boat, with a circle round him, and two instruments at one end; there was also a ram, with a cross on his head, somewhat like the handle of a sword, and across his neck a resemblance of wings; among the rest of the animals was a beetle and a scorpion. This temple appears to have been used as a church, for there are several inscriptions on the wall in black letters. On the N. side of the town of Enay is another temple, with pillars, though different from the former, somewhat like the Corinthian order. The whole building is very richly carved, with hieroglyphicks; there is one man with a goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, both cut over the middle of the door, opposite to the entrance; there are other crocodiles heads, as also whole crocodiles, which renders it probable that the animal was worshipped here. However, it must be observed, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as distinct from Aphroditopolis and Latopolis. A mile to the S. Enay is the monastery of St. Helen, whom some say it was founded. It now appears to have been a large burying ground, and there are many magnificent tombs, with a dome, and 4 arches, beside a little cupola on the top. Some of them

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have a cross, and others an eagle, with a short Greek inscription. There are now two monks in the convent, and the church is mean. Esnay lies near the grand cataract.

Lon. 31. 49. E. 24. 46. N.

* **ESPARTEL CAPE**, the most N. W. promontory of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar.

* **ESPERES**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Scheld, 20 miles N. of Tournay, and 11 N. W. of Oudenard. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* **ESPERIE**, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous salt mines. It is 22 miles N. of Cashaw, and 50 N. of Tockay. Lon. 31. 38. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* **ESPERNAY**, an ancient and handsome town in France, in Champagne, with an Augustine abbey. It is agreeably seated on the river Marne, in a fertile country which produces excellent wine, 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, and 75 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* **ESPERNON**, a town of France, in Beauce, seated on the river Guesle, 12 miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* **ESFIAL**, a considerable town of Lorraine, near the mountain of Vosge, with an abbey of canonesses, who are all noble. It is remarkable for the paper-works near it. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Moselle, 35 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

* **ESPINOSA**, the name of two small islands of Spain, the one in Biscay, and the other in Old Castile.

* **ESSECK**, a considerable trading town in Hungary, in Slavonia, in the county of Walpon, with a strong castle, and a magnificent bridge over the marshes, 386 5 geographical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here, between the Turks and Christians. There are towers built on the bridge, a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and it is handsomely raised on each side. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 80 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 19. 58. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* **ESSEN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the abbots of Essen; 8 miles E. of Duisburg, and 14 N. of Dorsten.

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Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 51. 22.

* **ESSEQUEBIA**, a rich and considerable country of Guiana, in S. America; its borders are inhabited by savages, who are great drunkards, and both men and women go stark naked.

* **ESSEX**, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, and on the E. by the sea. It contains 34,800 houses, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 parishes, and 27 market-towns; the productions are corn, fish, fowls, cloth, stuffs, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world. The rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Ghelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marshes, near the sea, produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It sends 8 members to parliament. The county-town is Chelmsford, but Colchester is the largest and most famous.

* **ESTAIN**, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

* **ESTAMPES**, a considerable town of France, in Beauce, with the title of a duchy, seated on the river Juine, in a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Chartres, and 32. S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **ESTAPLES**, a town in France, in Picardy, and in Boulonnais, not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river Canches, 12 miles S. of Boulogne, and 122 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **ESTAPO**, a strong town of America, in New Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; seated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 103. 5. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

* **ESTARKE**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, seated in a country abounding in wine and dates, 30 miles from Schiras.

* **ESTRAVAYER**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the eastern banks of the lake of Neufchatel. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

* **ESTE**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 15 S. W. of Padua. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

* **ESTELLA**, an episcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a territory of the same name; seated on the river Ega, 15 miles W. of Pampeluna, and

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and 25 N. of Calahorra. Lon. 2. o. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

ESTERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, standing on a mountain; 15 miles S. of Eciga, and 62 N. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 37. 16. N.

ESTONIA, a province of the Russian empire, lying to the East of the Baltick Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by Livonia; has the title of a duchy, and was confirmed to Russia by the treaty of Neustadt.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Leon and Old Castile, on the E. by New Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for strangers, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes a part of New Castile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the river Tajo, bounded on the N. by the province of Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds in wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital town, and of all Portugal.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into two parts, the high town, and the low: the high is commanded by a citadel, built on the top of a hill, strongly fortified, and surrounded by a large ditch. All the houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars. There is also a tower of the same marble, so finely polished, that it glitters greatly when the sun shines upon it. The lower town is the newest, and in it is a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. They make a sort of earthen ware here, greatly esteemed in many places for its beauty, and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a complete victory over Don John of Austria near this place, in 1663. It is seated on the river Tera, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W. of Badajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 44. N.

ESTRUEQUE, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, inhabited by the Beriberics.

ESWEOEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Hesse-Cassel, 25 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

ETHIOPIA, a country of Africa, which

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contains the greatest part of it, and is divided into the upper and lower, into a great number of states and kingdoms, which are now better known than formerly, and therefore there is no occasion to continue this old distinction. Each country will be described in its proper place, at least as far as they are yet covered.

ETIENNE, ST. a considerable town of France, in Poetz, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the weaving of which the water of the brook reniz, on which it is seated, is extremely good. It is 22 miles S. E. of Poetz, 260 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. 45. 22. N.

ETLINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach; 3 miles S. of Dourlach, and seated at the confluence of the Rhine, Wirin and Entz. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 49. 39. N.

ETNA, MOUNT, the name of a Volcano now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains of Europe, and the highest in Sicily, seated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. but on the N. there is nothing but bare forests. The top is always covered with snow, though it never ceases to smoke, often sends forth flames. The cinders which are thrown out in small quantities serve for manure to the adjacent land, and a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made from time to time, with such a great noise that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greatest eruptions known of late, happened in the years 1546, 1590, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693; which was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania in a moment, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. This mountain is 6 miles in circumference at the foot.

EV, a sea-port town of France, in Normandy, with a strong castle, and a market square. The principal trade is in ferges and lace. It is seated in a valley, the river Brele, 15 miles N. E. of Dieppe, and 20 N. of Neuf-Chattel. Lon. 2. 19. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

EVANX, a town of France, in the Languedoc, on the confines of March, 10 miles from Mount-Loulon. Lon. 1. 46. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

EVERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S.



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Danube, 12 miles W. of Lintz. Lon. 46. E. lat. 48. 19. N.

EVESHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on May 12, for bullocks and toys; 12 miles S. W. of Dorchester, and 228 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

* **EVERSLEY**, a village in Hampshire, 4 miles N. of Farnham, with two fairs, on May 16, and October 18, for cattle and 101.

EVESHAM, or **EVESHOLM**, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on February 2, the first Monday after Easter, Whit-Monday, and September 21, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a hill, which rises with a gradual ascent from the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has a stone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and still contains 3 parish-churches, and sends two members to parliament, and either had or has a considerable manufacture of stockings. The market is pretty large for corn, cattle, and provisions. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of fine corn. It is 14 miles S. E. of Worcester, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

EVUSIO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino; thirty-five miles S. of Urbino, and eighty-seven N. of Rome. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in the Chablais, seated on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, twenty-two miles N. E. of Geneva, and ten S. of Lausanne, Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

* **EVOLI**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with the title of a principality. It is 12 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 16. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

EVORA, a considerable town of Portugal, and capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It is seated almost in the heart of the province, in a country, though a little unequal, yet very pleasant, surrounded on all sides with mountains, and planted with large trees of divers sorts. It contains about 5000 burghers capable of bearing arms, and 12,000 inhabitants, and is very well fortified. It is thirty-five miles E. by S. of Lisbon, and forty-five S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

* **EVORA-DE-MONTE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; fifteen

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miles from Ebora, and eight from Estremos; remarkable for a battle gained here by the Portuguese over the Castilians.

EUPHEMIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria; seated on a bay of the sea, fifty miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

EUPHRATES, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turkey in Asia. It has its rise about a day's journey from Erzerum; and another source about 2 days journey from the same place. They both lie to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between two fine streams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, 3 days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. At first it runs S. S. W. then S. till it approaches nearest to Aleppo; when it turns S. E. till it reaches Rakka. It afterwards turns more to the S. till it comes to Meshed; and then passes S. E. again by Anna, Hit, Cubessa, and Felugia; and, not far from thence, visits the spot where Old Babylon stood. It then fetches a compass like a bow, till it runs E. and unites with the Tigris; and still retaining its old name, runs down to Buserah, and thence into the gulph of Persia, about fifty miles below it. It first divides Armenia from Natolia; then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through the Irac Arabi till it meets with the Tigris. It is also the N. eastern boundary of the great Desert of Arabia.

* **EURE**, a river of France, which rises in Perche, and in the forest of Logny. It falls into the Seine, a little above Pont-de-Arche, and is navigable for boats.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure; and the trade consists in corn, linen, and woolen cloth. It is seated on the river Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

EURIPIUS. See **NEGROPONT**.

* **EUROPE**, called by the people of Asia Frankistan, is one of the three general parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable world. It is bounded on the N. by the frozen or icy sea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the western and northern ocean, and on the E. by Asia. It lies between 9. 37. W. 72. 25. E. longitude, and between 35 and 72 degrees of N. latitude, though it does not fill up all that space.

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space. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Obi, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapatam in the Moræ, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2,200 miles in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars; and is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Muscovy: so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and silver mines, much less in precious stones; it produces neither sugar nor spices; nor does it nourish jackals, hyænas, lynxes, leopards, tigers, lions, rhinoceroses, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, sheep, oxen, horses, and all other necessities of life. Besides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are more strong, elegant and commodious, generally speaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With regard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. They are more civilized, prudent, sociable, and generous; and consequently are neither savage nor cruel, unless spurred on by the mistaken principles of religion. Whereas in Asia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profession, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With respect to the division of Europe, it contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland, Muscovy, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turkey in Europe, besides several small islands in the Mediterranean, and elsewhere. There are three emperors; namely, of Germany, Muscovy, and Turkey, which last is commonly called the Græhd Seigneur. The Pope is an ecclesiastical prince, and yet has several territories under his dominion. The kings are those of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and the Two Sicilies. Besides, there is an Archduke of Austria, and a Great Duke of Tuscany. There are four considerable republics; namely, Venice, the States of Holland, the Swiss Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four less, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are,

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the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Sclavonian, which reigns (tho' in disguise) in Poland, Muscovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland. Besides these, there are the Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany; the Wolga and Dwina, in the Russian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are those of Constance, in Germany; of Geneva and Guadala, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Russia. The chief mountains are, the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Dofrin hills, in Sweden; the Grapach hills, in Hungary; and some of the mountains in Wales. The religions of Europe are the Jewish, and the Christian; divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; as also the Mahometan.

EUSTACE, or **EUSTATIA**, one of the least Caribbee islands, in America, which properly is nothing but a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow. It is strong by situation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Christopher's, and to the S. E. of Saba, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 63. 5. W. lat. 17. 29. N.

* **EYUGACUEN**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the most brutal of all Barbary, and their trade consists in wax and honey.

* **EUTIM**, a town of Germany, in Holstein, with a castle, where the bishops of Lubeck have their residence. It is seven miles from Lubeck, and three from Keil.

EUXINE SEA. See **BLACK SEA**.

* **EWEL**, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is ten miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and fourteen S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

* **EWHURST**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle and pedlar's ware.

EXETER, a city of Devonshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Ash-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, August 1, and December 6, for horses, horned cattle, and commodities of all

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all forts. It is commodiously seated on the top of an easy ascent, on the bank of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches; and, with its suburbs, contains fifteen parishes, churches, and four chapels of ease, besides the cathedral, it being a bishop's see. It suffered greatly in the civil wars; it has the river was choaked up with sand. It is the title of an earldom, and is still in a flourishing condition, driving a good trade. Here are several streets well paved, and a large manufactory of serges, druggets, long cloths, duroys, and sagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is sixty-eight miles S. W. of Bristol, and one hundred and sixty-three miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

EXIGA. See ECYA.

EXILLES, a strong fort on the frontiers of Piedmont, in Italy, and the Brianzonnois. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, which leads from Brianzon to Suza; six miles W. of Suza, and forty N. E. of Embrun.

Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

EYS, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. It is a watery situation, is a pretty large place, and has a handsome church, with the ruins of a castle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It sends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles N. of Ipswich, and 92 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

*EYMINGE, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

EYNDHOVEN, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le-Duc, and 30 S. E. of Breda.

Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

EYRAC. See IRAC.

EYSENACH. See EISENACH.

*EZAGUEN, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat; seated in a fertile country, fifty-seven miles from Fez.

*EZERO, a town of Thessaly, in Greece, formerly a bishop's see; seated on a small lake of the same name, between the Gulph of Armiro and town of Larissa.

*EZZAB, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent saffron.

*FABRIANO, a handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is twenty-five miles N. E. of Foligni, and forty W. of Macerata. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

FAEZNA, or FAYENCE, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Romanina, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its fine earthen-ware, which was here invented; is seated on the river Amona, twelve miles S. W. of Ravenna, and nine S. E. of Imoli. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

*FAHLUN, or COPPERBERG, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dalicaria. The streets are as straight as a line; and there are two squares, of which one is large and regular. To the left of this is a spacious church, with a very high steeple, covered with copper; and the gates of bronze. It is famous for its mines of copper; is 30 miles W. of Grevall, and 30 N. W. of Hedemora. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

*FAIRBACH, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in South Wales, with one fair, on November 22, for cattle, horses, and pedlars wares.

FAIRFIELD, a town of New England, in the territory of Connecticut, seated near the sea-coast, 100 miles S. W. of Boston. Lon. 73. 30; W. lat. 41. 12. N.

FAIRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and November 12, for sheep and cattle. The church was built for the sake of the glass, taken in a ship going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture-histories, in extreme beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Dürer. It is 25 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 78 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

FAISANS, or PHESANTS, an isle formed by the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain; is famous for the treaties concluded here between France and Spain, it having been looked upon as a neutral place. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, for Scots cattle, which begins a little after Michaelmas, and lasts fourteen days. It is situated on a hill, and has one church, a quakers meeting, and about 300 houses, with pretty good streets well paved. The people amount to about 1000. It is 20 miles

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miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Long. o. 58. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

FALAISE, a handsome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror, according to the opinion of most; though some say Arlotte, his mother, was born here. It carries on a good trade in serges, linen-cloth, and lace; seated on the river Anté, 20 miles S. E. of Caen, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. o. 2. W. lat. 48. 53. N.

FALCZIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Turks and Russians in 1711. Long. 27. o. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

FALKENBERG, a maritime town of Sweden, in Haland, seated on the Baltic Sea; 17 miles N. W. of Helmsfadt. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 56. 52. N.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Traje, 46 miles S. of Colburg, and 60 E. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

* **FALKENSTEIN**, a county of Germany, contiguous to that of Bitche, lying on the confines of Lower Alsace. It belongs to the duchy of Lorrain.

FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and seven fairs, viz. on Ash-Wednesday and Palm-Monday, for horses and sheep; on May 12, for horses, sheep, and tradesmen's goods; on June 16, for horses and horned cattle; on July 3, for hemp, hard-ware, and be-foams; on November 10, and November 21, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmen's goods. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boston, and 104 N. of London. Lon. o. 20. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Tryst, for Highland cattle; and noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is 9 miles S. of Stirling. Lon. 4. 58. W. lat. 55. 57. N.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by some of the kings of Scotland. It is seated in a fertile country, 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and

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two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hogs. It is now large to what it was formerly; for, about 180 years ago, there were no more than two or three houses; but it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viscount; is a place of good trade, and resorted to by ships; the inhabitants also have ships of their own. The harbour is so large, that 100 sail may safely ride at anchor at a time; and those of the greatest burden come up to the key. The entrance is well defended by Pendennis castle, and two forts. The town has one church, and about 300 houses; consists chiefly of one paved-street, pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 282 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 57. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltic Sea, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nykoping is the capital town.

FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. It had a good harbour, defended by two forts over-against each other, but now almost choaked up. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, after six months siege, when they fled the Venetian governor alive, besides murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 65 miles N. E. of Nicotia. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

FAMINE PORT, a fortrefs, seated on the N. E. coast of the Straights of Magellan, in S. America. Here the Spanish garrison perished for want; since which time it has been neglected. Lon. 70. 20. W. lat. 53. 44. S.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, seated 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

FANO, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here is an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 8 miles S. E. of Pesaro, and 20 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

* **FANTIN**, a small kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. The chief man, whom the sailors call a king, is named the **BRAFFO**, in the language of the negroes. The native inhabitants are a very troublesome people, both to the English and the Dutch. It is a populous district, very

very rich in gold, slaves, and all sorts of necessaries, especially corn, which they sell to the ships. The inland inhabitants, besides trading, are employed in tilling the ground, and drawing palm-wine, which is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal town, or village, has the same name.

FARE OF MESSINA; the freight between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, with a great deal of rapidity, though it is but seven miles over.

FAREHAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 29, for toys. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

***FARELLONS**, an island of Africa, in Negroeland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of fruits and elephants. Lon. 12. 30. W. lat. 6. 48. N.

FAREWEL CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Streight. Lon. 42. 37. W. lat. 59. 38. N.

***FARGEAV**, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, and principal of the district of Puisaye, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy; 10 miles S. E. of Briare, and 82 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

***FARLEY**, a village in Staffordshire, six miles N. of Uttoxeter, with two fairs, on March 21, for cattle, and October 10, for all sorts of cattle.

***FARNHAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftsbury, with one fair, on August 21, for cheese.

FARNHAM, a town in Surrey, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, viz. on Holy-Thursdays, and June 24, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on November 1, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a castle, seated on an eminence, where the bishops of Winchester usually resided; but is now much decayed. The houses are handsome, and the market large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guildford, and 41 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

***FARO**, a cape, or promontory of the valley of Demona, in Sicily, at the entrance of the freight between Italy and Sicily. It is so called for having had a faro, or light-house built upon it.

FARO, a town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour, on the coast of the Gulph of Cadiz, and with a bishop's see. Alphonso, king of Portugal, took it

from the Moors, in 1249. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira, and 100 S. W. of Evora. Lon. 7. 48. W. lat. 36. 54. N.

FARRINGTON, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, viz. on February 2, and Whit-Tuesday, for horses and fat cattle; and on October 18, for hogs. It is seated pretty high, not far from the river Thames, 18 miles W. of Oxford, and 68 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51. 44. N.

FARS, or **FARSISTAN**, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the E. by Ker-man, on the N. by Iracagemi, on the W. by Khulestan, and on the S. by the Gulph of Bussarah. This is one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, commonly called the Wines of Shyras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Persepolis, which perhaps are the most magnificent in the world.

***FARTACK**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 51. 25. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

***FAVAGNANA**, a small island of Italy, about 15 miles in compass; seated on the western side of Sicily, with a fort called Fort St. Catharine. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 38. 16. N.

FAUQUEMONT, or **VALKENBURG**, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, taken by the French in 1672. It is seated on the river Gueul, 7 miles E. of Maestricht, and twenty-two W. of Juliers. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

***FAUSSIGNY**, a province of Savoy, in the Alps, with the title of a barony. Clausay is the capital town.

***FAYENCE**, a town of France, in Provence, near the river Biazon; 10 miles from Grasse, and 15 N. E. of Frejus. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

FE, ST. See **SANTA-FE**.

FE, ST. DE-BAGOTA. See **SANTA-FE-DE-BAGOTA**.

***FECKINGHAM**, a village in Worcestershire, 7 miles S. E. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on March 26, and September 30, for cattle.

FELDKIRK, an handsome town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in Tyrol. It is a trading town, and has a great many privileges; is seated on the river Ill, near the Rhine, 15 miles E. of Appenzell, and 40 S. E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 49. E. lat. 47. 10 N.

***FELIEU DE QUIXOLO**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, and a castle.

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castle. It lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

* **FELIN**, a town of Livonia, in Estonia, belonging to Sweden; seated on the river Felin, 25 miles E. of Pernau, and 62 S. E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 58. 22. N.

* **FELTRI**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Trevifano, and capital of a district of the same name; seated on the river Afonsa, 40 miles N. of Padua, and 40 N. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 46. 3. N.

* **FEMEREN**, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, three miles from the coast of Holstein, and subject to the duke of that name. It is fertile in corn and pastures.

* **FENESTRANGE**, a town of Lorrain, and capital of a district of the same name, seated on the river Sarre, 20 miles from Marfal, and 25 S. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

* **FENESTRELLE**, a town and fort of Italy, in Piedmont, and valley of the Vaudois. It is a strong place, and was taken by the duke of Savoy from the French in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht; 18 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 21. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* **FENNY-STRAFORD**, a thoroughfare town in Buckinghamshire, two furlongs in length, and full of inns; it has no market, but 4 fairs, on April 19, July 18, October 10, and November 28, all for cattle. It is 16 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 45 N. W. of London.

* **FENOULIDES**, a small territory of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Alet.

* **FERABATH**, a handsome and agreeable town of Asia, in Persia, among the mountains which bound the Caspian Sea to the S. and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often passed his winters here; it is 140 miles N. E. of Gilan. Lon. 53. 21. E. lat. 37. 14. N. There is a town called Farabad, a mile and a half from Ispahan, which was taken by the Afghans in the late troubles. It is seated on the banks of the river Zenderoad, on the side of which it extends almost three miles. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the former town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

* **FERDEN**, or **VERDEN**, a considerable town of Germany, in Westphalia; and capital of a province of the same name, subject to the elector of Hanover, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1712, who had taken it from the Swedes. It is seated on the river Aller, near the Weser, 25 miles

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S. E. of Bremen, and 50 N. by W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

* **FERE**, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of matrosses. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the rivers Serre and Oise, 20 miles N. of Soissons, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

* **FERE-CHAMPANOIS**, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles N. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

* **FERENTINO**, or **FIRENTO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the State of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome; seated on a mountain, 8 miles S. E. of Agnani, and 44 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 27. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

* **FERMANACH**, a county in Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, on the E. by another part of Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Lerrin, and on the W. by another part of Lerrin and the ocean. It contains 5478 houses, 19 parishes, 8 baronies, and 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament. Infanticide is the capital town.

* **FERMO**, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of Macerata, and 100 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

* **FERNANDES, JUAN**, a little uninhabited island of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. It seems to sailors to be a very mountainous place at a distance, and extremely rugged and irregular; but when they come near it, they are agreeably deceived, for it is covered with woods, every where interspersed with the finest vallies, cloathed with a most beautiful verdure, and watered with numerous streams and cascades, there being no valley of any extent but what is watered with a rill. It is visited by all the English ships that pass through the S. Sea, and is of excellent use for recovering the sailors who are sick of the scurvy; for the refreshments it produces soon restore them to their health and vigour. It is the only commodious place in those seas where the British cruizers can refresh and recover their men, after their passage round Cape Horn, where they may remain some time without alarming the Spanish coast. This island lies in S. lat. 43. 40. and is 330 miles from the continent of Chili. Its greatest length is between 12 and 15 miles, and its greatest

greatest breadth, not quite 6. The only safe anchoring is on the N. side of the island, in Cumberland-bay. The soil on the northern part is loose and shallow, so that trees soon perish for want of root. They are most of them of the aromatic kind, and there are none fit for timber, except the myrtles. Here are also pimento and cabbage trees, and a great number of plants, of various kinds, unknown in these parts, except water-creffes, purslain, and wild ferrel, besides a vast number of turpines, and Sicilian radishes, formerly sown here. Here were a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminished them by putting large dogs on shore, who have destroyed all those they could come at. There are multitudes of seals about the island, and another amphibious creature, called a sea-lion; which bears some resemblance to a seal, though much larger, for they are from 12 to 20 feet in length, and from 8 to 15 in circumference. Their skins are covered with short hair, of a light dun colour, but their tails and fins, which serve them for feet on shore, are almost black. The sailors fed on both these, calling the one real, and the other beef. There are also very large cod, cavalies, gropers, large breams, maids, silver-fish, congers of a peculiar kind, and, above all, a black fish which is very delicious, called by some a chimney-sweeper, and in shape somewhat resembles a carp. Admiral Anson landed here in 1741; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here four years and four months alone, till he was taken up by an English ship which passed that way.

FERNANDO DA NORONHA, an island near the coast of Brazil, belonging to the Portuguese. Though mountainous, it is well wooded and fertile. Lon. 32. 33. W. lat. 3. 56. S.

FERRARA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It has a magnificent square, superb churches, and a strong citadel, but is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated near the river Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna, and 70 N. by E. of Florence, Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

*FERRARA, the duchy of, or the FER-RAESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Polesino de Rovigo, on the W. by the duchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bonafense and Proper Romagna, and on the E. by the Gulph of Venice. It had its two dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement

VIII. re-united it to the apostolic chamber. Since that time it lies almost all uncultivated, though it was a very good country, and one of the finest in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too thin to drain them. Ferrara is the capital town.

*FERRENDINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a duchy. It is near the river Basianto, 25 miles S. W. of Matera, and 25 S. E. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

*FERRETE, or PFITTH, a town of France, in Suintgau, and the chief place of a district of the same name, with a castle under the town. It has been subject to the French ever since 1648, and is seated in a very fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Basfil, and 25 E. of Montbelliard. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

FERRO, one of the Canary Isles, remarkable only from this circumstance, that several geographers have reckoned their first meridian from its westernmost extremity. It lies in 27. 47. N. lat. 17. 41. W. Lon. from London. See CANARY ISLES.

FERROL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even of all Europe; for here the vessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently secure themselves in time of war, and the privateers carry in their prizes. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne, and 50 N. of Compostella. Long. 8. 4. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

*FERTE-ALAIS, a town of the isle of France, in the Gatinois, 18 miles S. of Paris, and 8 N. E. of Etampes. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

*FERTE-AUCOUT, a town of France, in Brie Champinoise, seated on the river Marne, between Chateau Thierry and Meaux. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

*FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the Main, seated on the river Huifne, 20 miles from Mante. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

*FERTE-MILON, a town of the Isle of France, with an ancient castle, 40 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 17. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 47. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

FESCAN, a considerable town of France, in Normandy, in the district of Caux, with a rich and celebrated Benedictine abbey. It

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It is seated near the sea-shore of the English-channel, and has a harbour by which it carries on a considerable trade; is 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 32. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

FETIPORÉ, a town of Asia, in India, and in the province of Agra, where the Great Mogul has a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 76. 20. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* FETU, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. This country was formerly so powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of it, but is now almost ruined, the inhabitants not being sufficient to till the ground, though it is a very pleasant and fertile country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm wine, and oil, and is full of fruit paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Kent, with two fairs, on February 25 and August 12, for linen, woollen-drapery, and toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Medway, and much frequented by small vessels; it is large, well-built, and inhabited by tradesmen and inn-keepers. It is opposite to the isle of Sheepy, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It has one large church built with stone, newly repaired, and contains about 1100 houses, built with brick. The streets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a large corn-market every Thursday, but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is nine miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. o. 55. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in La Marche, on the confines of Bourbonnais, and in the election of Guéret.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, and capital of Forez, seated on the river Loire, 25 miles S. E. of Rouane, and 23 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

FEXEM, a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, noted for a battle fought between the Germans and French in 1746. It is 4 miles W. of Urst, and 6 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

* FEZ, a considerable kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts surrounded by the sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and much the same in breadth. The air is

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temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where Mount Atlas lies. However, it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, fax, cotton, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the principal town is Fez.

Fez, the capital town of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. It is an ancient, strong, and one of the largest and most handsome cities in all Africa, composed, as it were, of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the most considerable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are very magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, great and small, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with mosaic work; those of brick are adorned with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt; there is a court to every house, in which are square marble basons; the roofs are flat, and they sleep thereon in the summer-time. Here are two colleges for students, finely built with marble and paintings; one of these has a hundred rooms, and the sides are adorned with marble pillars of various colours, whose capitals are gilt, and the roof glisters with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hospitals, and above 100 public baths, many of which are stately structures. All the trades live in a part of the city by themselves, and the bazar or exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandizes, is itself as large as a small town. The gardens are exceeding beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs, so that the city, in general, is a sort of terrestrial paradise. The inhabitants are clothed like other Turks, and the ladies dress is very expensive in the winter, but, in the summer, they wear nothing but a shift. It is the center of the trade of this empire, and from hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready-made garments, abundance of Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal, and officialers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Negroland, particularly to Tambuto, and the river Niger; one of which consists of 20,000 men. They travel over such dry, barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are silk, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the

the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handsome synagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawny complexion; there are also a great number of blacks. It is 160 miles S. of Gibraltar, and 250 N. E. of Morocco. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

* **FIANO**, a town of Italy, in the Patri-mony of St. Peter, seated on the river Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

* **FIANONA**, a town belonging to the republic of Venice, in the peninsula of Ithia, 17 miles N. of Pola, seated on the gulph of Carnaro, at the mouth of the river Arlia.

* **FIASCONE**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, remarkable for its fine muscadine wines; seated on a mountain near the lake Bolsena, 12 miles N. W. of Viterbo, and 12 S. of Orvieto. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

* **FIGARI**, a town of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, seated on the S. coast of the island, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio, and at the mouth of a river of the same name.

* **FIGERULOLO**, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, seated on the river Po, on the frontiers of Mantua, 12 miles above Ferrara. There is a canal from the above river to Tartaro. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

FIDA. See WHIDAW.

* **FIERANZUOLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Piacentia. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

* **FIGLIOLI**, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see and a handsome palace; 5 miles N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

* **FIFE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Tay and Strathern, on the E. by the German Sea, on the S. by the Firth of Forth, and on the W. by Kinross. The land is as good, and as well peopled as any part of Scotland; and the two principal rivers are, the Leven, and the Eden. It sends 4 members to parliament.

* **FIGEAC**, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Quercy, with a rich Benedictine abbey; seated on the river Selle, 22 miles E. of Cahors, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

* **FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated among the mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for its excellent vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is 22 miles

N. of Tomar, and 27 S. S. E. of Coim-bra. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 39. 49. N.

* **FIGUERA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Rosca. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

* **FILLOCK**, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novogorod, whose fortifications are demolished. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, but retaken by the Christians; and the malecontents of Hungary got possession of it in 1682. It is seated on the river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

* **FILLENGHAM**, a village in Lincolnshire, 7 miles N. of Lincoln, with a fair on November 22 for pigs.

* **FINAL**, a town of Italy, on the western coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Genoese by the emperor Charles VI. in 1713; and is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Copi, and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 44. 14. N.

* **FINALE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, which has several times been taken and retaken. It is seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N. E. of Modena, and 12 S. E. of Mirandola. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

* **FINCHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with a fair on March 3 for horses and toys.

* **FINCHAMSTEAD**, a village in Berkshire, with a fair on April 23 for cattle.

* **FINDEN**, a village in Sussex, with a fair on Holy-Thurs'day for pedlars ware.

* **FINISTERRE**, the most western cape, not only of Galicia in Spain, but also of Europe. It was thought once to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the world. Lon. 9. 12. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

* **FINLAND**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the gulph of Bothnia; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the gulph of Finland, and Ingria; and on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great many lakes and marshes, and yet it produces a great deal of corn, and pastures which feed numbers of cattle. The inhabitants differ from the Swedes both in their manners and language. It has the title of a great duchy, and comprehends six parts, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavastland, the isle of Ayland, Nyland, Savoland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The greatest part of this province was first conquered by, and then ceded to Russia. The gulph of Finland is 235 miles in length.

* **FINMARK**, a port of Danish Lapland, F f

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* **FIORDA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, seated on the gulph of Satalia, with a bishop's see; 25 miles S.W. of Satalia. Lon. 31. 57. E. lat. 36. 45. N.

FIORENTINO. See FERENTINO.

* FIERENZO, ST. a sea-port town of the island of Corfica, near the gulph of the same name. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.

* **FIRENZUOLA**. See **FIERAZZOLO**.

* **FIRANDO**, a small kingdom of Japan, where the English, Portuguese, and Dutch, formerly carried on a considerable trade.

* FIRMINGHAM, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for lean cattle and toys.

* FISMES, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the councils that have been held there. It is seated on the river Velle, 70 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

* FISSIMA, a famous town of Japan; 8 miles from Meaco, and 50 from Ofacca. Lon. 114. 10. E. lat. 35. 25. N.

* **FISTELLA**, a fortified town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Fedela. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike; and carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles N. E. of Morocco, and 120 S. W. of Fez. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 32. 27. N.

* **FITCHI**, a kingdom of Japan, on the eastern part of the island of Nippon, to the N. E. of Jedda, and to the S. of the territory of OXu.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Lower Hungary; subject to the house of Austria, and 85 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 18. 14' E. lat. 46. 5. N.

* FIVELGO, a district of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, lying on both sides the river Fivel. An inundation, that happened in 1686, destroyed above 400 people; and another, in December 1717, did vast damages.

*FUM, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt: It is very populous, and the Cophiti have a bishop's see. Here are a great many ruins of magnificent ancient structures.

They carry on a considerable trade in flax, linen-cloth, mats, raisins, and figs. This province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. It is seated on a canal which communicates with the Nile; 70 miles S. W. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 49. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, a sea-port town of Istria, on the gulph of Venice; seated

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in a valley near the sea, and noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits. It is very populous; and the cathedral and Jesuits church are worth observation. It is 38 miles E. of Cabo-di-Istria, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

FLADA, one of the Western isles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and remarkable for its fishery.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eastern coast of Yorkshire, 5 miles E. of Burlington. Lon. o. 4. E. Lat. 54. o. N.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Austrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the provinces of Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, is very fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, besides those that are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbeys, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The men are heavy, but laborious, and lovers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handsome. They are papists in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace, and tapestry.

* FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey; seated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. Lat. 47. 6. N.

FLECHE, a town of France, in Orleans, remarkable for a fine Jesuit's college. It is seated on the river Loire, 22 miles N. E. of Angers, and 65 N. E. of Nantz. Lon. 47° 50' W. lat. 47° 20' N.

* **FLECHENSTEIN**, a castle or palace of France, in Lower Alsace, which is strong and possessed by the most ancient and considerable family in the country. It is 15 miles W. of Landau, and 30 N. of Haguenau. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

FLENSBURG, a handsome town of Denmark, 53° 33' lat. 45° 30' lon. It is the chief port, and capital of Sleswick, with a large trade, and a strong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea; is 15 miles S. of Apenrade, and 15 N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9, 47. E. Lat. 54, 50. N.

* **FLETCING**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Monday before Whitunday for pedlars ware.

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FLETERS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Dutch in 1690, when the Dutch horse ran away, but the foot made a fine retreat. It is 6 miles N. E. of Charlevoy, and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

FLEURY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 30 miles N. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 47. 13. N.

FLITE, or **ULY ISLAND**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

FLINT, the capital town of Flintshire, in N. Wales. It has no market, but four fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, August 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Dee, and sends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its castle, where Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken prisoner by the duke of Lancaster. The castle now is in a ruinous condition; the assizes are still held in the town. It is twelve miles N. W. of Chester, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

FLINTSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the sea, on the N. E. by an arm of the sea, on the S. by Denbighshire, and on the S. W. by the same county. It contains about 5400 houses, 31,400 inhabitants, 23 parishes, and one market-town, which is St. Asaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few vallies, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitants are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheeler, the Taff, the Severn, and the Dee. It sends 2 members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIX, a town and castle of Spain, in Catalonia. It is strong both by art and nature, and is built upon a peninsula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, and is to the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered with mountains on that side where it does not pass, and defended by a castle built upon an eminence, which commands the town, and near it is a water-fall. It is 25 miles N. of Tortosa, and 20 S. of Lerida. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, strong, and celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tuscany. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, 820 houses, 89 convents, 22 hospitals, 14 churches, 9 gates, 7 fountains, 17

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large squares, and 160 statues; the most remarkable of which is the Venus of Medici, thought to be the most beautiful and finely finished piece in the world. There are also several libraries, particularly that of St. Lawrence. The river Arno runs through this city, and divides it into two parts, which communicate with each other by four large and handsome stone bridges built over this river. It is defended by a strong citadel and two forts, besides the walls, which are about six miles in circumference. The streets are paved with flag-stones, and people may walk through every street under piazzas; but some of them are so narrow, that carriages cannot pass thro' them; and there are also many paper windows. The Great Duke's palace is a superb structure. It is an archbishop's see, has an university, and an academy to teach young gentlemen their exercises. The gallery of the ancient palace is about 400 feet in length, and its cabinet full of curiosities. The Great Duke Francis was elected emperor of Germany in 1745, and was father of the present emperor. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, 90 S. E. of Mantua, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

FLORENNES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, subject to the bishop of Liege. It is 5 miles N. E. of Philipville, and 13 W. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 31. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

* **FLORENT LE VIEL**, ST. a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the banks of the river Loire, 20 miles from Angers, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

FLORENTINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Senonais, which gives title to a viscount. It is 15 miles N. E. of Auxerre, and 80 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

* **FLORENTINO**, one of the three provinces of Tuscany, in Italy; bounded on the W. by the republic of Lucca, and the territory of Modena; on the N. by the Apennine mountains; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino. The Arno rises in this province, and runs through the middle of it from E. to W. and the number of small streams it receives, renders the country very fertile. Florence is the capital.

* **FLORES**, one of the Azores, or western islands, lying in 30. 55. W. lon. and 39. 34. N. lat. It is small but fertile. See AZORES.

FLORIDA, a large country of N. America, extending from the river Panuco, in

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New Spain, all along the gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, to the 38th degree of latitude. It comprehends Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, and part of Carolina. Here are a great number of the native Americans,

who are of a red copper colour; with long coarse black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almost naked, bellear their bodies with oil, and worship the sun. They bring their children up to warlike exercises, hunting, and swimming. Both men and women are exceedingly active, and they can climb up the highest trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the settlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants, like those with us. That part of this country possessed by the French and Spaniards, was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763;

* **FLOTZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Genissa, near the place where it falls into the Danube, and over-against the town of Axioptoli.

FLOUR, ST. an episcopal town of France, in Upper Auvergne. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and mules; and is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

FLUSHING, an handsome, strong, and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the island of Walcheren, with a very good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of Q. Elizabeth for a pledge of their fidelity, and as a security for the money she advanced. It is one of the three places which Charles V. advised Philip II. to preserve with care. It is 4 miles S. W. of Middleburg, and 75 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

* **FOCHABERS**, a village in Scotland, on the banks of the river Spey, in the county of Bamf, where the duke of Gordon has a fine seat.

* **FOCHIA NOVA**, a town of Natolia, in Asia, and in the province of Sarchan, seated on the gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians defeated the Turkish fleet near this place in 1650.

FODDZIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanato; seated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

* **FODWAR**, a town of Hungary, over-against Colocza, on the other side of the Danube. Lon. 19. 36. E. lat. 46. 39. N.

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FOGARAS, a town and castle of Transylvania, seated on the river Alauta; 25 miles W. of Cronstat, and 30 N. E. of Hermanstat. Lon. 25. 25. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **FOGLIA**, a river of Italy which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulph of Venice at Pisaro.

FOGO. See **FUEGO**.

* **Foi**, ST. a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agennois, seated on the river Dordogne. It is remarkable for having sustained several sieges during the civil wars of France. Lon. o. 15. E. lat. 44. 53. N.

* **FOIA**, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asia, seated on the gulph of Smyrna, 30 miles N. of the city of that name. It is still considerable for the goodhells of its harbour, and the strong castle that defends it.

FOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Ariège, at the foot of the Pyrennees, 8 miles S. of Pamiers, and 25 E. of St. Lizien. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 43. o. N.

FOKIEN, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the sea, being opposite to the island of Formosa. The climate is hot, but the air pure and healthy. It is well cultivated in every place, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, from a method they have of conveying the water upon a sort of terraces placed one above another. It abounds with the same commodities as the other parts of China: and they trade in mules, precious stones, quick-silver, silk, linen-cloth, calicoes, steel, and all sorts of utensils. Every town has its peculiar dialect, which is very inconvenient for travellers. The inhabitants are much addicted to the sciences, and it produces a great number of learned men.

FOLIGNI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and distant of Umbria. It is a trading place, and remarkable for its sweetmeats, its paper-mills, its silk-manufactures, and its fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine fertile plain, 10 miles N. of Spoleto, and 69 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 28, for pedlars ware. It was once a flourishing town of large extent, containing five parish churches, which are now reduced to one small church, and three meeting-houses. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats; town

tains about 350 houses, mostly built with brick, and disposed into three narrow paved streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Near it is Sangate-castle. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles S. W. of Dover, and 69 E. by S. of London.

Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

* FOSCETT, a village in Suffolk, with a fair on September 11, for toys.

* FONCHALL. See FUNCHAL.

FONDI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di-Lavoro; seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of the same name; 43 miles N. W. of Capua, and 50 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 24. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

* FONIA, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. side of the river Gambia, whose inhabitants are a wild sort of people, called Floops. Their country is of a vast extent; but they have no king, or chief; and their towns are fortified with stakes drove all round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very courageous people, and keep the Mundingoes, their enemies, in awe.

FONTAINELEU, a town in the isle of France, and in the Gatinois, remarkable for its fine palace, which has been the place where the kings of France used to lodge when they went a-hunting. It was first embellished by Francis I. and all the successive kings have added something thereto; inasmuch that it may now be called the finest pleasure-house in the world. It stands in the midst of a forest, consisting of 26,424 arpens of land, each containing 100 square perches, and each perch 18 feet. It is 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

* FONTAIN-L'EVEQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in French Hainault, near the river Sambre; 3 miles W. of Charleroy, and 10 E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 50. 13. N.

FONTARABIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in Biscay, and in the territory of Guipulcoa, seated on a peninsula on the sea-shore, and on the river Bidasoa. It is small, but is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a hill, and surrounded on the land side by the high Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. The young women have something particular in their dress; for they braid their hair, which falls upon their shoulders; and on their heads they have a

small muslin veil, which flutters about their necks; round which they have necklaces of coral; and in their ears pendants of gold and pearl: their garment is a waistcoat with loose sleeves; and they are very alert and vigorous; but this must be understood of those who inhabit the villages near the town. It is 22 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilbao. Lon. 1. 33. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a handsome town of France, in Lower Poitou, remarkable for its trade and fairs; seated on the river Verdee, near the sea, 10 miles N. W. of Maillezais, and 25 N. N. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

FONTENOY, a town or village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainaut, and on the confines of Flanders, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French in May 1745, in which the former were worsted. It is 4 miles S. W. of Tournay, and 18 N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 26. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

* FONTENOY, a village of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which were killed above 100,000 men; and the Germans were defeated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 N. E. of Nevers. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* FONTEVRAUT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a famous nunnery, the chief of the order. It is three miles from the river Loire, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 47. 9. N.

FORCALQUIER, a considerable town of France, in Provence, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Sisteron, and 30 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal; seated on the river Rednitz, 18 miles S. of Bamberg, and 15 N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, whose market is deserted, but it has one fair, for pedlars-ware and colts. It is 20 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 85. W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

* FORDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, seated on the river Stour, on the N. E. side of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one small church, built with stone and brick, and about 60 houses, most of which are brick. The streets

streets are narrow, dirty, and not paved, and the inhabitants amount to about 200. It is noted for its excellent trouts, but has neither fair nor market, and lies 3 miles from Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

* **FOREST**, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Murray, 15 miles W. of Elgin. Long. 3. 36. W. lat. 57. 36. N.

* **FOREST-BLACK**. See **BLACK FOREST**.

* **FOREST-ROW**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs on June 25, for pedlars ware, and October 28, for cattle and pedlars ware.

FOREST-TOWNS, are four towns, so called, of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, from Basle, or Basil, to Zurich, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldshut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld, and are subject to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Vivarais and the Vivarais, on the E. by Lyons and Beaujolois, and on the N. by the duchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, which render the soil fruitful. It has several mines of pit-coal and iron, for which reason they make large quantities of hard-ware. It is divided into the upper and lower, and Montbrison is the capital town.

* **FORFAR**, a shire of Scotland, which sends three members to parliament, one for the shire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, in a shire of the same name, seated near a lake. It is 14 miles W. of Montrose. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 56. 35. N.

* **FORGES**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, remarkable for its mineral water. It is 60 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

FORLI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. The public structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile, healthy, and pleasant country, 10 miles S. E. of Faenza, and 40 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 44. 16. N.

* **FORMELLO**, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter; with a fine palace, belonging to the Prince of Chigi.

FORMOSA, a large island in the sea of China, divided into two parts by a chain of mountains, which run from E. to W. The eastern part is inhabited by the original na-

tives, who are looked upon as savages by the Chinese, and the eastern part is under the dominion of the Chinese, who drove away the Dutch in 1661. It is an excellent country abounding in all the necessaries of life, and the original inhabitants, who go naked, by pricking their skins make the figures of flowers, trees, and animals on their bodies. They are a good sort of people, and are enemies to theft and quarrels. They are very dextrous in shooting with arrows, and are light of course.

FORRES, a pleasant little parliament town in the county of Elgin, North Britain.

* **FORT-DE-CATAROCOUY**, a castle, seated on the river St. Lawrence, almost at the entrance of the lake Ontario.

* **FORT-DE-CHAMBLEY**, a strong fort of N. America, over-against a small lake, formed by the river Sorel, a little to the S. W. of Montreal. Lon. 71. 45. W. lat. 45. 25. N.

* **FORT** and **PORT DAUPHIN**, one of the best harbours the French have in the W. Indies. It is in the Island of St. Domingo.

* **FORT-DE-FUENTES**, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the mountain of Montechio, at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

FORT-LEWIS, a strong place of France, in Alsace, built by Lewis XIV. in an island formed by the Rhine, 20 miles N. E. of Strasburg, and 247 E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* **FORT-LEWIS**, a fort of America, in the island of Cayenne, built by the French in 1643.

FORTEVENTURA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat and barley, as also beeves and goats. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 14. 26. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

* **FORTNOVA**, or **FORNOVA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, eight miles S. W. of Parma, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French over the Italians in 1495. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

* **FORZA-DE-AGRO**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on a craggy rock, near a rivulet, 20 miles from Messina.

* **Foss-di-Novo**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the valley of Magra, subject to their own princes.

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FOSSATO, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. E. of Coni, and 17 S. E. of Pignetrol. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see; seated near the river Metro, 16 miles S. W. of Pesaro, and 12 S. E. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 48. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

FOTHERINGAY, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on the third Monday after July 5, for horses.

FOVE, an ancient and large town of Lower Egypt, seated on the river Nile, in a delightful country, 25 miles S. of Rosetta, and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 31. 15. E. lat. 31. 12. N.

FOUGERES, a considerable town of France, in Bretagne, with an ancient castle, and which carries on a considerable trade in leather; seated on the river Cuesnon, 25 miles N. E. of Rennes, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 48. 22. N.

FOULIES, **FOLIES**, or **PHOLIES**, a people of Africa, in the countries lying about the rivers Senegal and Gambia. They are much like the Arabs, but not so white, nor yet so black as the Negroes. They are Mahometans, and understand Arabic. They live in hords, or clans, build towns, and are not subject to the kings of the country which they inhabit; if they are ill treated by one nation, they will remove to another. They have chiefs of their own, under whom they live quietly. They cultivate the ground, and have plantations of tobacco and cotton about their towns, and beyond these are corn fields, which are sown with Indian corn, rice, and two sorts of Guinea corn. They have also potatoes and yams, besides a sort of pulse, between a kidney-bean and a pea. They are an industrious and frugal people, and are very hospitable to those that visit them. They are very quiet and mild, but yet so courageous, that the negroes dare not attack them. They breed great numbers of cattle, and kill as many lions, tigers, and other wild beasts as they can. They also hunt elephants, for the sake of their teeth, and smoke-dry and eat their flesh. They are dressed in white cotton garments, and are always neat and clear, especially the women, who keep their houses very sweet. These are placed at a distance from each other, for fear of fires, and are small round huts, thatched on the top, and have no windows nor light, but what comes through the doors. Their towns are enclosed

with pales, and at some distance from thence, a thick hedge. The space between them is sown with the things above-mentioned.

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs, seated on a common; 16 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 102 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52. 51. N.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a small circular island in the South Sea, situated in 17. 11. S. lat. and 143. 2. W. lon. So called from Captain Fourneau.

FOWEY, or **FOY**, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is by some called **FOY**, and is a borough town, which sends 2 members to parliament. It is seated on an ascent, is fortified, and its haven well secured with block-houses; it at present a good trading place, and its market well supplied with corn. It is 32 miles S. W. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 19. N.

FOY, **ST.** a town of Agenois and Guenne, in France, seated on the river Dogné. It was formerly fortified by the Reformed, but taken from them in 1662. It is 41 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

FRAGA, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a handsome castle. It is strong by situation, among the mountains, having the river Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and saffron, but the parts about it are barren. Alphonso VII. king of Arragon, and the first of that name of Castile, was killed here by the Moors in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 26 miles S. of Balbastro, and 46. 0. E. of Saragolla. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and September 29, for millenary goods, cloths, and toys: It is seated near the head of a small rivulet, upon a clay-hill; is a large place, and defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons, but is walled and double ditched only on one side, because there is a large meer on the other. It had 13 high towers, now much decayed, being turned into a large work-house. However, the out-part looks more like a castle, than the ruins of one. The chief ornament is the church, in which are several

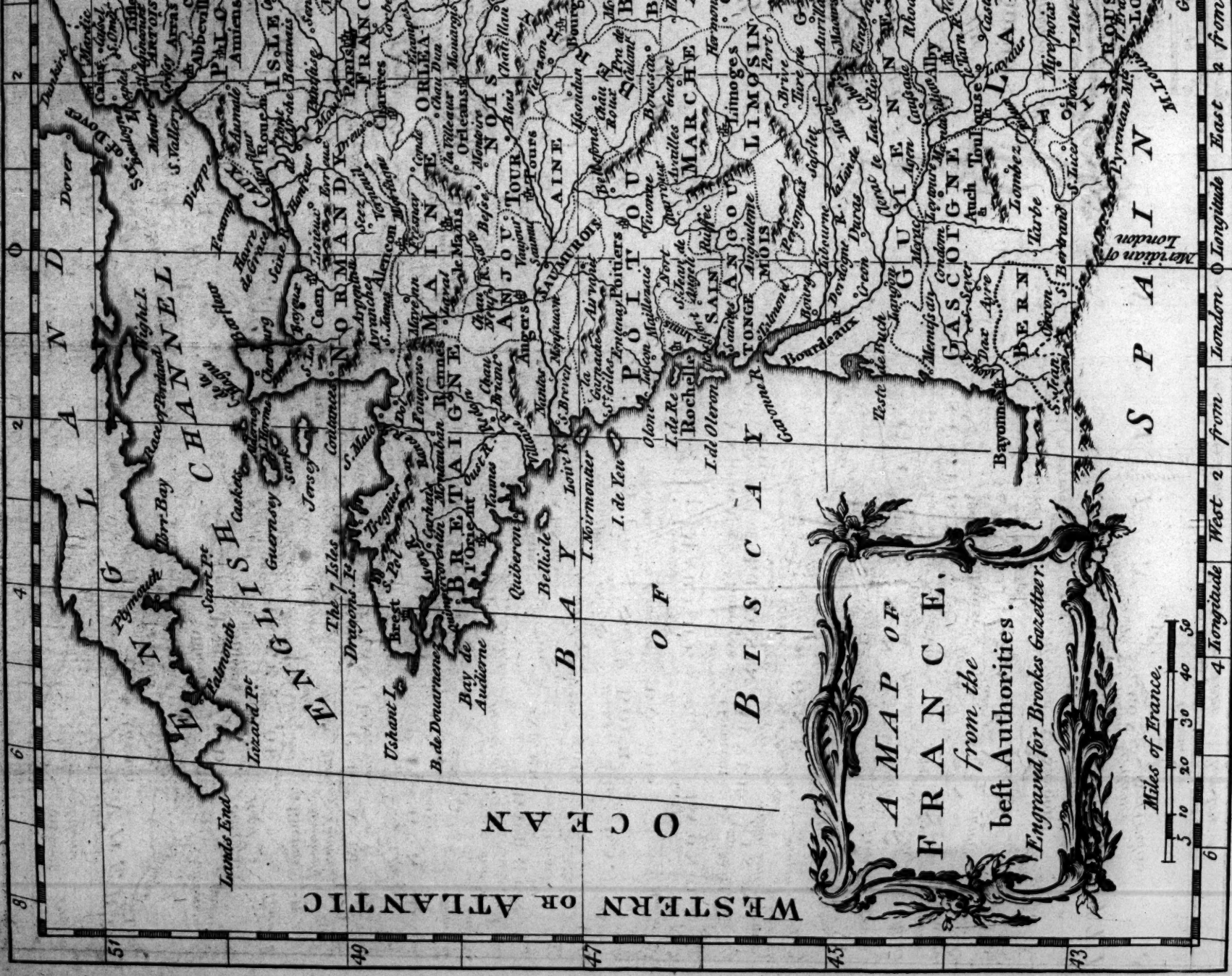
ral monuments of the families of the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and the earls of Surrey. It is 30 miles E. of Bury, and 36 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on March 4, March 7, August 1, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, 12 miles N. W. of Weymouth, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

FRAMPTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with one fair, on February 14, for small pedlars ware.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenees, and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 560 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is so happily seated in the middle of the temperate zone, that some make it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulness of the landslips, and the fertility of the soil: however, it is certainly much more healthful. The politeness of the inhabitants is well known, but most think them too ceremonious. The soil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance; and they have very large manufactures of linen, woollen, silk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the E. and W. Indies. They themselves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 20,000,000. This kingdom contains 21 universities, 18 archbishopsricks, 12 parliaments, 12 boards of accounts, 12 courts of aids, 2 courts, and 30 mints for coining money, and 4 supreme councils, besides the grand council, and 31 governors. The king has the title of Most Christian, and is an absolute prince, to whom his subjects are extremely devoted, though he rules them never so severely. In general they are men of bright parts, and have so high an opinion of themselves, that they look upon other nations with contempt; however, they are of a very restless disposition, and engaged in war more than any other country in Europe, for which reason they are generally poor, though they might certainly be very rich, if they could let their neighbours live in quiet, without attempting continually to enlarge their dominions. They are such ill observers of treaties of peace, that French faith is now become a proverb; for they are bound by no ties, and never

fail beginning a war when they think for their advantage. The king's army is large, his army very numerous, and he 10,000 men always about his person. The principal provinces are, Alsace, Artois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Auvergne, Beaujolais, Beauce, Berry, Bourgois, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Comté, Bresse, Bretagne, Brie, Bugy, Combrés, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Frenz, Galscony, Guienne, Hainault, the Ile of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorraine, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orlannois, Perche, Perigord, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Roussillon, Saintonge, Touraine, Vain, and Lorrain; all these provinces are divided into districts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Garonne, which will all be taken notice of in the proper places. The parliament have little or no share in the government, and the business now is, to pass the arrests or laws which the king is pleased to send them; however, they do not always pay a blind obedience to the king, for we have seen instances of their making a noble stand. A civil causes these parliaments are still a last resort, provided the court does not interpose. That of Paris is the most considerable, where the king often comes in person to see his royal acts recorded. It consists of the dukes and peers of France, besides the ordinary members, who purchase their places; and they only take cognizance of causes belonging to the crown. The revenues of the crown arise from the taille land-tax, and the aids which proceed from the customs and duties on all merchandise except salt, for the tax upon that commodity is called the Gabelles; besides these there are other taxes, as the capitation poll-tax, the tenths of all estates, other and employments; besides the fifteenth penny, from which neither the nobility nor clergy are exempted. Add to that tenths, and free-gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themselves; and lastly, crown-rents, fines, and forfeitures, which bring in a considerable sum. All these said to amount to 15,000,000 sterling year. But the king has other resources, ways of raising money, whenever necessity obliges him. The army, in time of peace is said to consist of 400,000 men, at a time of war of 200,000; among which many Swiss, Germans, Scots, Irish, and Danes. There is no religion allowed





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in France but the Roman Catholic, ever since the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, though they are not so devoted to the Pope as other nations of that communion, nor have they any inquisition among them.

FRANCE, THE ISLE OF, a province of France, so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It comprehends, besides Paris, the Beauvoisis, the Vexin, the county of Senlis, the Vexin, the Hurepois, the Gatinois, the Multien, the Gôlle, and the Mantois. Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAIN, an ancient, large, strong, rich, imperial, hanseat, and handsome town of Germany, in Franconia. The chief structure is the town-house, which is very large and handsome, but built in the ancient taste; in this the golden bull is preserved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire. The emperor is generally elected and crowned here, unless the plague or war will not admit of the solemnities proper to the occasion. Most of the inhabitants are protestants, of the confession of Augsburg; but there are some Calvinists and French refugees, besides papists, who have the cathedral-church. There are also a great number of Jews, who live in a quarter by themselves, which is always shut up at night, to prevent disorders. This town is one of the most trading places in Europe, and two great fairs are held here every year. It is seated in a very fertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it in two, fifteen miles N. E. of Mentz; seventy S. E. of Cologne, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a rich and handsome town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its 3 great fairs, and for its university, which is always provided with learned professors. It is 45 miles S. E. of Berlin, and 72 S. of Stettin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, a considerable province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorraine, on the E. by Montbelliard and Swisserland, on the W. by Basigni, Burgundy, and Bresse, and on the S. by Bresse. It is about 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It is watered by the rivers Soane,

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Lougnon, Doux, Louvre, and Dain. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Belançon is the capital town.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, twelve miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

FRANCOLINI, a place of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, which formerly had a strong fortress, but at present is only a village, seated on one of the branches of the river Po. Here prince Eugene of Savoy passed that river in 1706. in his memorable march to relieve Turin. It is six miles N. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 43. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the S. by Suabia, on the E. by the Upper Palatinate, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate; being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 95 from E. to W. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The ecclesiasties are rich and powerful, and consequently the people poor. It is composed of a great many districts, of which the bishopricks of Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aichstat, and the Domaine of the Grand Teutonic Order, are the principal. The greatest part of the people are Protestants, but there are many Papists and Calvinists. There are also Jews, who have their synagogues. The Franks came from this province who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANKEK, or FRANKER, a handsome and strong town of the United Provinces, in W. Friedland, with a castle and an university. The public buildings and the places are magnificent. It is 7 miles W. of Lewarden, and 15 N. of Slooten. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 53. 11. N.

FRANFIELD, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 24, for pedlars ware.

FRANKENDAL, a strong town of Germany, in the dominions of the elector Palatine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1623, by the Swedes in 1632, and was burnt by the French in 1688. It is seated near the Rhine, 12 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, and 7 S. of Worms. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and duchy of Zuebruggen, 12 miles N. W. of Landau. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

FRASCATI, a handsome town of Italy, seated near the same spot as the Tusculum

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the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E. of Brissach, and 26 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

FRIBURG, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are Papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Lausanne, who resides there, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the western side is near plain ground, and all the rest is built among rocks and hills. The streets are clean and large, and it is divided into four parts; the town, the city, the ostand or meadow, and the hospital. In 1737 the powder-magazine, which contained 750 tons of gun-powder, was set on fire by lightning, which did considerable damage. It is seated on the river Save, 15 miles S. W. of Berne, and 75 S. W. of Zurich. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

* **FRIBURG**, the canton of, and one of the 13 republics of Switzerland. It is surrounded on all sides by the canton of Berne, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and pastures. It is said they can send 18,000 men into the field.

* **FRIBURG**, the hermitage of a celebrated hermit of Switzerland, three miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is also very surprising, for the passage up it is 90 feet in height. It is almost incredible how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it.

FRICENTI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, near the river Triapalto, twenty miles S. E. of Benevento, and 35 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

* **FRIEDBERG**, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and the Landgravate of Hesse. It was much more considerable formerly than at present, though an imperial town, and governed by its own magistrates. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles N. E. of Franfort, and 16 S. of Gießen. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **FRIEDBERG**, the name of two small towns in Silesia, the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia over the Austrians in June 1745.

FRIEDBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles N. W. of Munich, and 8 N. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

FRIEDBURG, See **FRIEDBERG**.

FRIEDBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia, seated on the river Unstrue, 30 miles W. of Leipsick. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* **FRIEDING**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria; seated on the river Danube, 28 miles S. E. of Tubingen, and 30 N. E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E. of Dresden, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

FRIDLENGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Imperialists and French, wherein the former were beaten. It is 3 miles E. of the Rhine, and four N. of Basle. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

FRIEDBURG, See **FRIEDBERG**.

* **FRIENDLY ISLANDS**, a cluster of islands in the S. Sea, of which Middleburgh and Amsterdam islands are the most considerable. The latter lies in 21. 11. S. lat. and 175. W. lon. They were discovered in 1643; by Tasman, a Dutchman.

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, built on a mountain. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, 56 miles S. E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N. by the sea, on the W. by the Zuider Zee, on the S. by the same and the lordship of Overysel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. It is divided into four parts, Oostergow, Westergow, Sevenwalden, and the IJles. Leuwarden is the principal town.

FRIESLAND, EAST. See **EMDEN**.

* **FRING**, a village in Norfolk, a little to the W. of Burnham, with two fairs, on May 10, and September 30, for horses.

FRINWALT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margrave

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vate of Brandenburg, seated on the W. side of the river Oder, and subject to Prussia. It is 30 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Brazil, in S. America, and in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41. 31. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

FRISHAF, a bay of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Vitula, on the coast of Prussia, in Poland.

FRITZLAR, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, twenty miles S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

FRULI, a considerable province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the gulph of Venice, on the E. by the county of Goritz and the gulph of Trieste, and on the W. by the Marca or Marche of Trevisano, the Feltrino, and the Bellunese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the house of Austria. Udino is the capital town.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and West Greenland, and were discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42. 0. W. lat. 63. 0. N.

FRODINGHAM, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for toys and pedlars ware. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 182 N. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

FRODSHAM, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 4, and August 21, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated near the great river Mersey, by Frodsham hills, the highest in the country. It consists of one long street, and at the W. end of it there is a castle. It is 11 miles N. E. of Chester, and 162 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

*** FROGATHEATH**, a village in Surry, with one fair, on July 16, for pedlars ware.

FROME, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 4 fairs, on February 24, and July 22, for cattle and cheese; on September 14, for cheese, and on November 25, for cattle and cheese. It is seated on the river Frome, over which there is a bridge, and is well inhabited by clothiers. It is 12 miles S. of Bath, and 99 W. by S. London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

*** FRONSAC**, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy, It is

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seated on the river Dordogne, twenty-two miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 45. 5. N.

FRUNTEIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, famous for a battle the Portuguese gained here over the French in 1663. It is 17 miles N. E. of Eftremoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 38. 54. N.

FRONTENAC, a lake and fort of N. America. See **FORT DE CATARACOUY**, and **ONTARIO**.

FRONTIGNIAC, or FRONTIGNIAN, a town of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent Muscadine wines, its garisons, and its handsome town-house. It is seated on the lake Magaleone, 25 miles N. E. of Agde, and 14 S. W. of Montpellier. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

FUEGO, or FOGO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be one single mountain, at sea, though on the sides there are deep vallies. There is a volcano at the top of it, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. It vomits a great deal of fire and smoke, and throws out huge pieces of rock, to a vast height; and sometimes there are torrents of brimstone run down the sides. The Portuguese, who first inhabited it, brought negro slaves with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but the chief inhabitants now are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 300 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 100 W. of St. Jago. Lon. 24. 30. W. lat. 14. 54. N.

FUENTE DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 35 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 40. 14. N.

FUESEN, a town of Germany, in Sussia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Lech, 50 miles S. by E. of Augsburg. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

FUIDENTAL, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Prussia in 1741 was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741 and 1744.

FULDE, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Buchow, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primâte of the abbeyes of the empire, perpetual chancellor of the emperor, and sovereign of a small territory lying between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the river Fulde, fifty-five miles south of Cassel, and fifty-eight N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

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* **FULHAM**, a village of Middlesex, 5 miles W. of London, seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome wooden bridge, that leads to Putney, in Surrey. It is a pleasant village, with a great many handsome houses.

FULIGNO. See **FOLIGNI**.

* **FUNCHAL**, the capital of Madeira; it is situated in 17. 6. W. lon. and 32. 38. N. lat. round a bay on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre. Its public and private buildings are in general entirely white, many of 2 stories high, and covered with low roofs.

On the sea side are several batteries, and platforms with cannon. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, surrounded by the sea at high water, and called by the English Loo-rock. On a neighbouring eminence above the town, there is another, called San Joao da Pico, or St. John's Castle. The hills beyond the town serve to complete the beauty of the landscape, being covered with vineyards, inclosures, plantations, and groves, interspersed with country houses, and several churches. The city however is far from answering the expectations which are formed by its appearance towards the road; for the streets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty; the houses are built of free-stone, or of brick, but they are dark, and only a few of the best belonging to English merchants, or the principal inhabitants, are provided with glass-windows; all the others have a kind of lattice work in their stead, which hangs on hinges, and may be lifted up occasionally. The churches and monasteries are very plain buildings, without any display of the architectonic art, the little light admitted into them, serving only to discover heaps of tinseled ornaments, arranged in a manner truly Gothic.

FUNDY-BAY, seated between New-England and Arcadia, or New-Scotland, in which there is an excellent fishery.

FUNEN, or **FRONA**, a considerable island in Denmark, seated on the Baltick Sea, and separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Lesser Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another called the Great Belt. It is fertile in wheat and barley, and abounds in cattle, horses, game of all sorts, and fish. Odense is the capital town.

* **FUOGO**, one of the Cape de Verde islands, in which is a volcano. See **CAPES DE VERD ISLANDS**.

FURNES, a strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and in Flanders, The United

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Provinces had a garrison here till 1744, when it was taken by the French; it is seated near the sea, on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, 5 miles S. W. of Newport, and 12 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

FURSTENBURG, the county of a sovereign state of Germany, in Suabia, with a castle of the same name, seated on a mountain, near the river Danube. It is bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenberg, and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, the lake and the bishoprick of Constance.

FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower-Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aufnitz, 30 miles N. E. of Gratz, and 50 S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

* **FURSTENWALD**, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 52. 23 N.

* **FURT**, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing; it is seated on the river Cam, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and was taken by the Swedes in 1641.

* **FYAL**, the name of one of the islands, called the Azores, or western islands. It is well cultivated, the fields being enclosed with walls of stone, and yields wheat of the bearded sort, barley, maize, or Indian corn, cucumbers, gourds, melons, water-melons, safflower, flax, lemons, oranges, plums, apricots, figs, pears, apples, some cabbages and carrots, potatoes, large sweet onions, garlic, and abundance of strawberries. There are a few vineyards on the island; but the quantity of wine that is made is inconsiderable, and the quality very indifferent. Here are abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspen-trees. Their oxen are small, but the meat very good, as are also their sheep; and they have plenty of long-legged goats, hogs and poultry. Their horses are small and ill-looking; but asses and mules are more numerous, and more serviceable in such a hilly country. The whole country is filled with a variety of birds, particularly quails, American wood-cocks, Canary-birds, black-birds, and other song-birds, with a small species of hawks, from whence these islands are called Azores, that being the Portuguese name of a hawk. The roads are much better than in Madeira, and the inhabitants are said to be far more

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industrious. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, and thatched with straw; and are small, but cleanly and cool. The people here are, in general, fairer than those of Madeira, and their dress is more decent and comfortable, consisting of coarse linen drawers, with blue, or brown jackets, and boots on the legs. A shirt, jacket and petticoat is the dress of the women, whose hair is tied in a bunch behind, and whose features are not always disagreeable. When they go to town, they put on a cloak, which covers their heads, leaving only a small opening for the eyes, and is tied round the waist. The men likewise add a broad-brimmed hat, and cloak on these occasions. Mr. Forster says, "that he did not see one idle person or beggar among them." The most considerable place of the island, called Villa da Horta, lies along the shore of a bay, and rises in the form of an amphitheatre upon the hill, with an easy ascent. Its churches, monasteries, forts, and flat-roofed houses, which are mostly white, make it appear to great advantage from the sea. The hills beyond the town are adorned with gardens, groves, corn-fields, and various buildings. There are two forts that command the bay, one at each extremity of the town, which extends a mile and a quarter in length, consisting chiefly of one irregular street, intersected by a few small lanes. The pavement is made of large stones, and tolerably clean. The houses are contrived exactly like those of Madeira, with projecting balconies, which are roofed at the top, and have lattices that may be lifted up, supplying the place of windows. There are three churches in the town, dark and Gothic, like those of Madeira, and four convents, one of Franciscan Cordeliers; another, situated on an eminence, belongs to the Carmelites; another to the Capuchins, and the fourth was the college of the Jesuits, but is now converted into a court of justice, except a part that is reserved for public school. There are besides these two Nunneries, one of the order of St. Clara, the nuns of which wear a long cloak of dark brown serge over another of white calico. The other is occupied by nuns of the order of Our Lady of Conception. These wear white dresses, and have a piece of blue silk fixed on the breast, together with an image of the virgin, on a silver plate. "If there is truth," (says Mr. Forster,) "in the hundredth part of the accounts which we heard at Fyal, love reigns with an absolute sway in the midst of their cloisters." Lon. 28. 36. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

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GABARET, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Gabardan; situated on the river Gers, 20 miles W. of Condom. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

GABIAN, a village of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Béziers, famous for its mineral waters. Near it is a rock, out of which proceeds black petroleum, good in several distempers; likewise on a mountain, not far from the spring, there are found small red transparent stones, in the form of a cylinder, and pointed like a diamond.

GABIN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, 15 miles S. E. of Plocco, and 50 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 45. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

GAGO, an inland country of Africa, in Negroland, which carries on a great trade in slaves, for they make no scruple of selling their wives and children. It abounds in corn and flesh, but there is scarce any wine, trees, or fruits. There is a great quantity of European goods brought here by caravans from Barbary, and sold at a prodigious price; but salt is the dearest commodity that is brought. There are nothing but villages throughout the kingdom, whose inhabitants are clothed with skins in the rainy season, but at other times go stark naked. The largest village is called Gago, where the king resides, the houses of which are nothing but poor huts. It is 400 miles S. of Tombuto.

GAETA, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by storm, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 miles N. W. of Capua, and 70 S. W. of Rome. Lon. 13. 47. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

GALLAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the Albigeois, remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, and its trade in wines. It is seated on the river Tarn, 10 miles S. W. of Albi, and 15 N. of Lavaur. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

GALLON, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen, and for its handsome chartrouse, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is delightfully seated a mile and a half from the river Seine, 5 from Andilly, and 23 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire,

shire, for fairs, goods, near town, miles W. of W. dom. * G. rope, a tube, Pruth the kin it rises into that of GALantino. It is sea other Chris who ex where allowed much be nople, a convent GALAfor Asia, GALEF the coun Munter Lon. 8. ed on the S. by Po rias and is temper places, of people, and citro copper, a for buildi possella GALIC JARA, a co Spain, bou on the N. the S. Sea. is abunda alio mines tive Ameri highelt de adorning t GALILEE, but r bounds are yet the pla hood.

shire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and October 20, for cattle, sheep, and all sorts of shop goods. It is seated on the river Trent, near the sea, and is a large well built town, with a pretty good trade. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 137 N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom. Lon. o. 36. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

* GALAZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers Pruth and Seret.

* GALASO, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto: it rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, a city of Turkey in Europe. It is seated opposite to the Seraglio, on the other side of the harbour; inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly, and where wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself. The houses are much better built than those of Constantinople, and there are five Roman Catholic convents here.

GALATIA, anciently a province of Lesser Asia, now called Amasia, in Natolia.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 23 miles S. E. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 20. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the Ocean, on the S. by Portugal, and on the E. by Asturias and the kingdom of Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but, in other places, it is cold and moist. It is but thin of people, and the produce is wine, flax, and citrons; here also are good pastures, copper, and lead; the forests yield wood for building of ships. St. Jago di Compostella is the capital town.

GALICIA, now called also GUADALAJARA, a country of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the E. by Old Mexico, on the N. by the New, and on the W. by the S. Sea. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse; here are also mines of silver and copper. The native Americans are fond of dancing to the highest degree, and paint their bodies, adorning themselves with feathers.

GALILEE, anciently a province of Judaea, but now of Turkey in Asia. The bounds are not now certainly known, nor yet the places where many of the towns stood.

GALISTO, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the city of Corda. Here the duke of Berwick opposed the march of the confederate army to Placentia, in April 1706, who shamefully run away at the approach of the latter. It is 10 miles N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

GALL, ST. a considerable town in Switzerland, and in the Upper Thurgow, with a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. This place has for some time been a republic, in alliance with the Cantons. It is not very large, but is well built, neat, populous, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufactures; inasmuch that it is said that they annually make 40,000 pieces of linen, of 200 ells each, which renders it one of the richest towns in Switzerland. The inhabitants are Protestants, for which reason there is often great contests between them and the abbey, about religious affairs. It is seated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, and upon two small streams, 37 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 62 N. E. of Lucern. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

* GALLA, a considerable fort in the island of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640. Some call it Punta de Gallo. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 6. 20. N.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS, the name of several islands in the South-Sea, lying on both sides the equator, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; for the Spaniards only call there for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds and excellent tortoises.

GALLI, a people of Africa, in Abyssinia, great enemies to the Abyssinians, from whom they have taken several provinces. They are a wild cruel people, and live chiefly on their flocks and herds, and by robbing. They are circumcised, have as many wives as they please, and are continually roving from one place to another.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Otranto, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a harbour. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and which is joined to the firm land by a bridge. It is 23 miles W. of Otranto, and 45 S. E. of Taranto. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania, seated at the mouth of the Sea of Marmora, with

with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, besides a great number of Jews. The bazar, or bezeftin, the place where merchandizes are sold, is a handsome structure, with domes covered with lead. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a sorry square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is 40 miles S. W. of Rodifo, and 100 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

GALLO, an island of the S. Sea, near the sea coast of Peru, in S. America, which was the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru; it is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels, when they were in these parts. Lon. 80. 0. W. lat. 2. 30. N.

GALLOWAY, or **GALLOWAY**, is a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the sea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithdale. It contains several rivers, and a great number of lakes from half a mile to two miles in length.

GALWAY, or **GALLOWAY**, a county of Ireland, which is 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's County, Roscommon, and the sea. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E. and S. E. and forms a lake several miles in length. There is another great lake, called Corbes, or Carrib, which is near 20 miles long, and 5 broad. It contains 15,420 houses, and 136 parishes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. The capital town is of the same name.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Connaught, of which it is the capital. It is surrounded with strong walls, with large strait streets, and the houses are generally well-built with stone. It has a good trade into foreign parts, on account of its harbour, which is defended by a fort. It is seated on the bay of Galway on the Western Ocean, 40 miles W. S. W. of Athlone, and 100 W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

GAMACHES, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquissate, and it has

a handsome castle, and a collegiate church. It is seated on the river Bresle, and is partly in the diocese of Rouen, and partly in that of Amiens.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, in Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic ocean. Some of the English factors affirm, that it is navigable for sloops above 600 miles. However, it is certain, that if vessels were sent up it soon after the rainy season, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new discoveries. The English have a large factory on James Island, which lies 30 miles up the river, and almost in the middle of it, three miles from the nearest shore. This island is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, mounted with cannon, with a small garrison to defend it. Besides this, there are small factories at several places, a great way up the river, and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, bees-wax, and slaves. They had found out a way to purchase gum senega; but since the taking of Senegal, the gum-trade is entirely in possession of the English. There are several countries and people about this river, which will be mentioned in their proper places. It overflows annually like the Nile, at the same time, and for the same reasons, namely, the heavy and constant rains that fall at the same time of the year up the country.

*** GANAKA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, though some call it Ganaſgara. Besides this, there are nothing but small villages, though the country is very populous. It lies very far to the E. and almost borders upon Abyssinia; and travellers affirm, that there is a good deal of gold in the S. parts. The roads are unpassable for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's shoulders.

*** GANDERSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, with a celebrated nunnery. It is 17 miles S. W. of Goslar. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

GANDIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy, and a small university. It is seated near the sea, 55 miles N. of Alicante, and 32 S. E. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

*** GANDICOT**, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Carnate, with a famous

pagoda, are in the province of Pegu, in the great plain, which they call town, in great plenty, lovely places, East. ways c reign, 105 mi E. of 10. N. N. Alia, mountat in 96 de N. lat. ning fr Bengal lowe fore the yearly dom of Delta ir have th ration; digious of India meits o nance c gratef with for, GANI the king rich diam Bagnagr Lon. 80. * GAO on the ea is bound by Tagur on the S. in length inhabitant ally thoi they alwa thing but of cattle. iter Nile far N. as GAP, a

pagod, or heathen temple, wherein there are several idols of gold and silver.

GANGEA, or GANDJA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Georgia, capital of a province of the same name. It is one of the best towns of Persia, and is seated on a pleasant plain, about 80 miles in length. The great number of rivers that meet there, and which the inhabitants make use of to water their gardens, take up a good part of the town, and render the soil about it exceeding fertile. The houses are built among a great number of groves and thickets of lovely trees, and the bazars, or market-places, are as magnificent as any in the East. There is a particular quarter assigned for every sort of commodity. It is always crowded by a great number of foreigners, who come there to trade. It is 105 miles N. E. of Erivan, and 105 S. by E. of Teflis. Lon. 45. 50. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, in India. It has its source in the mountains, which border on Little Thibet, in 96 degrees of E. longitude, and 35. 45. of N. lat. It crosses several kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths. The waters are lowest in April and May, and highest before the end of September. It overflows yearly like the Nile; and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of the Delta in Egypt. The people in these parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The English have several settlements on this river, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. The greatest happiness that many of the Indians wish for, is to die in this river.

GANI, or COULOR, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Golconda, in which is a rich diamond-mine. It is 100 miles E. of Bagnagar, and subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

* GAOGA, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eastern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia; on the N. by Tagua; on the W. by Gangara; and on the S. by Bournio. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes, especially those that dwell in the mountains, and they always go naked. The houses are nothing but pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Between this kingdom and the river Nile there is a desert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in

Dauphiny; and capital of the Gapennois, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1693, who burnt a great part of it, and rendered it less considerable than it was before. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 27 miles N. of Sisteron, and 50 S. by E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

* GARACK, a considerable isle of Asia, in the gulph of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48. 0. E. lat. 28. 15. N.

GARAUP, a promontory of France, in Provence, not far from Aquibes, which runs pretty far into the sea, and forms the bay of Cannes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese; seated at the end of a great lake of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 41 E. lat. 45. 36. N.

* GARDE, an ancient bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built by the Romans, over the river Gardon; 12 miles from Nismes, and 5 from Uzès. It is built with free stone, of a surprizing magnitude, and has three rows of arches one above another. The lower row has 35 arches, and is 300 paces in length.

GARDEBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer; and is seated on the river Beise, 32 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg, and 45 N. E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

* GARED, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Suez, remarkable for its sugar-mills.

* GARET, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron-mines, and is well peopled, except towards the S. which is a desert, and without water. The principal town is Melilla.

GARGANO, or ST. ANGELO, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata. There is one of the oldest and most celebrated convents built thereon in this kingdom, except that on Mount Cassino.

* GARGRAVE, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Ripley, with one fair, on December 11, for horned cattle and toys.

* GARNERS-STREET, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on August 5, for pedlars-ware.

GARONNE, a large river of France, which has its source in Catalonia, and in the

the Pyrenean mountains. It washes part of Gascony, Upper Languedoc, and all Guienne; but having received the Dordogne, it assumes the name of Gironde, and falls into the sea of Gascony. It passes by St. Bertrand, Rieux, Toulouse, Verdun, Agen, Bourdeaux, and several less considerable places.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and in the province of Ulster, 10 miles S. E. of Bally Shannon. Lon. 7. 43. W. lat. 54. 25. N.

GARSTANG, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, for horned cattle; on July 21, and Dec. 3, for horned cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaster, from which it is 10 miles S. and 23 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

GARTZ, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 53. 23. N.

GASCONY, a large province of France, and part of the general government of Guienne. It is bounded on the N. by Guienne, on the W. by Languedoc and the county of Foix, on the S. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from Spain, and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It comprehends Landes, Chalosse, Thursan, Marfan, the territory of Albert, the Basques, Bearn, Bigorre, Comminges, Armagnac, Conserans, Condomois, and part of Bazadois, and of Bourdalois. The Gascons are said to have quick parts; but they are given to boast of their valour, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. The Gascons, who inhabit the districts near the Pyrenees, are originally of Spain.

GASPESIA, a province of N. America; bounded on the N. by the mountains of Notre Dame, on the N. and E. by the gulph of St. Lawrence, on the S. by Nova Scotia, and on the W. by Canada. It is inhabited by savages, who are well-made, robust, active, and nimble. They live constantly in the fields, and rove from one place to another in search of game, for they live by hunting and fishing. They daub their faces with black and red, and some of them pierce the gristle between their nostrils, and hang beads therein. They worship the sun, and are much addicted to drunkenness; but they are not so covetous as the rest of the native Americans.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 4 miles N. E. of Tullemont,

and 13 E. of Louvaine. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

*** GASTINOIS**, a province of France, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in pastures, forests, and excellent saffron.

GATE, a long chain of mountains in Asia, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, which it divides throughout its length into two unequal parts. But the most remarkable thing is, that on the side of the coast of Malabar the winter begins about the end of June, with a S. W. wind; and, at the same time, on the other side, upon the Coromandel coast, they enjoy a pleasant spring, and the finest season in the year.

GATTON, a town of Surry, which was formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in Breisciano, seated on the river Weisse, about 7 miles W. of the lake di Garda, and subject to Venice. The Imperialists retired to this place after their defeat at Garinado, in April 1705. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

*** GAUDENS**, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Neboufan; seated on the river Garonne, 8 miles N. E. of Bertrand. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

GAVEREN, or **WAVERN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders; seated on the eastern bank of the river Scheldt, 8 miles S. of Ghent, and 5 N. E. of Oudenard. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

*** GAVI**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, standing on the river Leno, towards the confines of Monferrat. It is very strongly seated; but the fortifications are not kept in repair. It is 19 miles N. W. of Genoa, and 12 E. S. E. of Alessandrino. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

GAUL, a country of Europe, formerly very famous; bounded by Germany and Italy on the E. the German Ocean and the British Channel on the N. by the Western Ocean on the W. and the Mediterranean on the S. It was separated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrenees. It was not a particular monarchy, but was possessed by a great number of people independent of each other.

GAUR, a territory of the province of Chorassan, in Persia, and on the confines of India.

GAURES, or **GUEERRES**, a people of Asia, in Persia, and in the E. Indies, who are the remaine of the ancient Persians, or Persians, who

who and They been make look They their the on a mil been live u elder der tr men. relig untele they they kin th their f which great daily but ex furrou by bir mile l kept i hors hou chiefe * G town o the sea It is a judge confide it, whic S. W. 31. 28. * G Afia, i Shiras tories t Lon. 5 GEE lands, v bant, r passes b the Den * Gæ perial ci bia, and tion of on the Straßbu 2. E. lat * Gæ in Suabi with a c Linspur

who are noted for their worshipping of fire and the sun; for they say God is light. They pretend to have a fire which has never been extinguished for 4000 years. They make tilling the land an act of religion, and look upon it as the most agreeable to God. They affirm Zoroaster to be the founder of their worship; and believe two principles, the one good and the other bad. They are a mild innocent sort of people, and have been very patient under persecutions. They live under the conduct and direction of their elders and priests; and look upon Alexander the Great and Mahomet as two wicked men. They marry none but of their own religion; and are allowed but one wife, unless the first proves barren: however, they don't trouble their heads how near a kin their wives are. The employment of their priests is, to take care of the sacred fire, which they say was first lighted by their great prophet Zoroaster, whose return they daily expect. They never bury their dead, but expose them in the open air, in places surrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

* **GAYWOOD**, a village in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's-Lynn, with one fair, kept in the village itself, on June 11, for horses; and another, held at the custom-house-quay of Lynn, on October 6, for cheese.

* **GAZA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, about three miles from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at present very small; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bathaw resides. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 45. E. lat. 31. 28. N.

* **GEARON**, or **JARON**, a small town of Asia, in Persia, and in Farsistan, between Shiras and Bandar-Congo; in whose territories the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 51. 17. E. lat. 28. 15. N.

* **GEET**, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near the confines of Liege, passes by Lande and Leaw, and falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

* **GEGENBACH**, a small, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Morderaw, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kinzia, 12 miles S. E. of Stralsburg, and 21 N. of Friburg. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

* **GEILLDORFF**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated near the river Kocher, with a castle that belongs to the lords of Limpurg.

* **GEISLENGEN**, a handsome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of Ulm.

* **GELDERLAND**. See **GUELDERLAND**.

* **GELDERS**. See **GUELDERS**. **GELHAUSEN**, a small imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector Palatine, with a castle. It is governed by its own magistrates, and is seated on the river Kintzig, 25 miles E. of Hanau, and 20 N. of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

* **GEMAAGEDID**, a strong town of Africa, near the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inhabitants.

* **GEMBOURS**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with a handsome ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578. It is seated on the river Orne, in the diocese of Namur, 17 miles S. of Louvain, and 22 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

* **GEMINIANS**, ST. a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, wherein there is a mine of vitriol. It contains a great many magnificent houses.

* **GEMMINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles S. W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Philipsburg. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

* **GEMUND**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wirtzburg, seated on the river Main. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **GEMUND**, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, having a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It is seated on the river Reims, 27 miles E. of Sturgard, and 30 N. by W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 48. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

* **GEMUND**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roery 24 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

* **GEMUYD**, a handsome town of Germany, in the Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-works. It is seated on the river Draun, to the N. of a lake of the same name.

* **GENAP**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Brussels, and 10 N. W. of Gemblours. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **GENESIOA**, a kingdom of Africa, in the H h 2

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Negroland, by some called Ghenoa; but the natives themselves call it Genni; and the Europeans Ghinea. It is bounded by Gualata on the N. by Tombuto on the E. by the river Senegal on the S. and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Between Gualata and this country there is a desert, 50 miles broad; and the river Senegal, on the side of which it lies, was by ancient authors called the Niger. It is about 500 miles in length, and extends to above 150 miles on the above river. It is very fruitful in rice, fish, and cattle; and they drive a trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans from that country. There is neither town nor castle; but has one large village, inhabited by their principal people. Their houses are built like bells, pointed at the top, with walls of clay, and roofs of reeds. When the river overflows in July, August, and September, the merchants of Tombuto bring their wares hither in canoes. This is thought to be the country from whence the coast of Guinea derives its name; and of late it has undergone several revolutions. The principal village is said to be 120 miles below Tombuto.

GENEP, or GENNEP, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641, and by the French in 1672; is now subject to the king of Prussia, and seated on the river Neers, near the Maese, five miles S. W. of Cleves, and twenty-five N. W. of Venlow. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

GENEVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans. Julius Caesar made use of it as a bulwark against the Helvetians. It is well-built, rich, and strongly fortified. Here are always a great number of strangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which also forms an isle, full of fine houses, and here is an ancient structure, called the tower of Caesar. The largest part is built on a hill, which descends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the island by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vast structure, built in the gothic taste, and has three towers, the least of which is covered with tin-plates. The arsenal is well furnished, and there is a strong garrison. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth observation. In general it is a very agreeable place, and there is no-

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thing omitted to render it delightful. The principal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the most considerable are watches, clocks, and gold and silver lace. The revenues of the republic arise from the duty of merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magistrates buy, and sell to the inhabitants. The sovereignty of this republic is lodged in the assembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are several bodies of the magistracy, who have each their proper province, and whose heads are chosen by the people. The great council consists of 200 persons, from amongst whom there are 25 councillors chosen, of which four are syndics, who are heads of the republic, and chosen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a bishop's see, but the bishop was expelled when they embraced Calvinism, in 1553. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at public houses; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and use other exercises on a Sunday. It is 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Besançon, 40 N. E. of Chambery, and 135 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

GENEVA, THE LAKE OF. See LE-MAN.

* GENEVESE, a district between France, Savoy, and Switzerland, extremely fertile, pleasant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

GENGENBACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ten miles S. E. of Strasburg, and twenty N. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* GENGOUX DE ROYAU, Sr. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, 20 miles N. W. of Macon, and 17 S. W. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 46. 37. N.

GENYS, a town of Savoy, seated on the river Guier, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 12 miles W. of Chambery. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

GENOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republic of the same name. It is very ancient and large, being about 6 miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent structures, such as churches and palaces, and particularly those of the Doge and of Doria, whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. It is very populous.

pulous, and one of the most trading places in Italy. They reckon there are 40,000 inhabitants, of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, silks, and the like. It is an archbishop's see, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in such places where they are most likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houses are well-built, and are 5 or 6 stories high; and here are 57 churches, 17 convents, and two large hospitals. The government is aristocratic, because none but the nobility can have any share in it; these are of two sorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 persons chosen, who make the great council, in which their sovereignty resides. Besides these, there is a senate, composed of the Doge and 12 senators, who have the common administration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very considerable, and to preserve it they have built a mole of 560 paces in length, and 13 in breadth; they have raised it 15 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better shelter the ships, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 360 steps to go up to the top, where in the night-time they place a great number of lanterns. The harbour may be shut up with a chain, which will hinder the going out or coming in of the vessels. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and submitted to the Hungarians in 1746; but a citizen being abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants rose and massacred part of the soldiers, and drove away the rest. It was besieged afterwards by the Austrians; but the French coming to the assistance of the town, they were obliged to raise the siege, in July 1747. The ordinary revenue of this republic is 200,000 l. a-year, and there is a bank which is partly supported by public duties. They generally keep two or three years provision of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. It is seventy miles S. of Milan, sixty-two S. E. of Turin, sixty-five S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

GENOA, the territory of the republic of, comprehends the coast of Genoa, and the island of Capraya, on the coast of Tuscany, but it was formerly more considerable than it is at present. The coast of Genoa extends along the Mediterranean Sea, which is to the S. between Tuscany, and the duchy of Massa; to the

E. the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the Apennine mountains to the W. and the duchies of Milan, Parma, and Montferrat the N. It is about 130 miles in length, but not much above 20 miles in breadth. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are very mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grass upon them.

GEORGE, ST. DEL MINA, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement the Dutch have in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese, in 1630, by the Dutch, who have kept it ever since. The fort or castle is the best upon the coast of Guinea, and is built square, with very high walls, having four good batteries. Here is room for a garrison of above 400 men, with convenient lodging for officers. Under the castle is the town, called by the natives, Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built with stone, which is very extraordinary, for in all other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were destroyed by the small-pox, so that it is greatly reduced, and they are become very poor. It is about ten miles W. of Cape-castle. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

GEORGE, ST. a fort and town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, belonging to the English; it is otherwise called Madras, and by the natives Chilipatan. It fronts the sea, and has a salt-water river on its backside, which hinders the fresh water springs from coming near the town, so that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy season it is incommoded by inundations; and from April to September it is so scorching hot, that if the sea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the White Town, which is walled round, and has several bulwarks and bastions to defend it. It is 400 paces long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular streets. Here are two churches, one for the Protestants, and the other for the Papists; as also a good hospital, a town-hall, and a prison for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The Black Town is inhabited by Gentoos, Mahometans, and Portuguese and Armenian Christians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This, as well as the White Town, is ruled by the English gover-

nor

nor and his council. The diamond-mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones since that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of its own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentoos. The chief things the English deal in, besides diamonds, are calicoes, chintz, muslins, and the like. This colony may consist of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans: their rice is brought by sea to Gargam and Orixá, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the islands of Diu, inasmuch that an enemy, with a superior force at sea, may easily distress them. The houses of the White Town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the Black Town consists chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last resort in civil causes. The company have two chaplains, who officiate by turns, and have each 100*l.* a-year, besides the advantages of trade. They never attempt to make proselytes, but leave that to the popish missionaries. The salaries of the company's writers are very small, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they may make it up by trade, which must generally be the case, for they commonly grow rich. It was taken by the French in 1746, who rendered it back after the peace. It is 63 miles N. of Pondicherry. Lon. 80. 34. E. lat. 13. 5. N.

13. 5. N. **GEORGE'S**, St. a small island in the territory of Venice, lying to the S. of that capital. In it there is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy, and is embellished with a great number of fine pictures.

GEORGE'S, St. the largest of the Bermuda or Summer Islands, lying 500 miles E. of the continent of N. America. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 32. 45. N.

GEORGE, St. one of the Azores, or western islands. It is inhabited by about 5000 persons who cultivate much wheat. Lon. 28. W. lat. 38. 39. N. See AZORES.

GEORGIA, or **GURGIATAN**, a province of Asia, partly belonging to Persia, and partly to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, on the S. by Turkomania, and Erivan, on the E. by Shirvan and the Tartars of Dagestan, and by the Black Sea on the W. There are but few towns, but the bread, wine, pomegranates, cattle, and all the necessaries of life, are cheap and ex-

cellent. The inhabitants are very fair, and the women accounted the most beautiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. In general it is a mountainous country, for which reason some parts of it were never conquered, and yet the soil is very fruitful. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but their doctrines greatly differ from those which are taught by other sects. Their disposition is pretty mild, but they are extremely ignorant, and addicted to sensual pleasures. But they have one barbarous custom, which is that of selling their female children to the Turks and Persians, to fill their seraglios, nor do the boys escape being sold for other purposes. They have a patriarch and several bishops, but the Persian viceroy is a Mahometan. The river Kur crosses the whole country, and is navigable for boats, which is not very common in the rivers of Persia. Teflis is the capital town.

GEORGIA, an English Plantation in N. America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is separated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by St. John's river, which divides it from Florida on the S. and W. and on the E. is Louisiana. There is a range of islands along the coast, which defend it from the fury of the ocean, and these, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. There are sand-banks upwards of 70 miles from the coast, whereon the water shoals gradually till within 6 miles of the land, and then the banks are so shallow, that there is no passage except in the channels which lie between the bars. However, the Spaniards found a way through them, and would have taken St. Simon's island, in 1742, if they had not been prevented by general Oglethorpe. The river Savannah is navigable for 600 miles with canoes, and 300 with boats, and in the mouth of it is a commodious and secure harbour, and to the S. another called Teky-Sound, where a large fleet may lie at anchor in 14 fathom water, secure from the winds. The tides on this coast generally flow 7 feet. There are several towns already built, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief. There are also several forts, one of which was taken by the Spaniards in 1741, but they fled at the approach of general Oglethorpe.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, a cluster of barren islands in the South Sea, about the lat. 54. 30. S. and 36. 30. W. One of them is between 50 and 60 leagues in length.

* **GEPPING**, an imperial town of Germany,

many, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Württemberg, seated on the river Willis, 25 miles E. of Stuttgart, and 25 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

*GERA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a handsome college; seated on the river Elster. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

*GERAW, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, 10 miles N. W. of Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

*GERAW, a small district of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, so called from the town of Gera, which is 10 miles N. W. of Darmstadt, the capital. It is subject to the prince of Hesse Darmstadt. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

*GERBEROY, a town of France, in Beauvoisis, with a handsome chapter-house. It was taken by the English in 1437, and retaken in 1449. It is 10 miles from Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

*GERBES, or GERBI, or ZERBI, an island of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, in the Mediterranean Sea. It bears no corn but barley; though there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, are raisins, of which their principal trade consists. It depends on the bashaw of Tripoli. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 33. 56. N.

*GERBEVILLERS, a town of Lorraine, 5 miles from Luneville, with the title of a marquise, and a handsome castle; the church of the Carmelites is very elegant, and is seated on the river Agne.

GERGENTI, a town of Italy, in Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaise, 60 miles E. by S. of Mazara, and 50 S. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 24. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

*GERMAIN-DE-BOURGEUIL, a town of France, in Anjou, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a castle. It is seated on a small river, near a forest of the same name. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, ST. a handsome town in the Ile of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, especially by Lewis XIV. It is one of the most beautiful seats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine forest that is near it. Here James II. usually resided after he fled to France. It is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

GERMAIN, ST. a town of Cornwall,

with a small market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 28, and August 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. It was once the largest town in the county, but is at present a small place, though it sends two members to parliament. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had a cathedral, and what is left is used as the parish-church, and near it is the priory, yet standing. It is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, and 231 W. by S. of London. It stands near the sea, and had formerly a good fishery. Lat. 50. 22. N. lon. 4. 24. W.

*GERMAIN LAVAL, ST. a town of France, in Forez, seated in a territory fertile in excellent wines; 225 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

*GERMANO, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro; seated at the foot of Mount Cassiano, and belongs to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13. 59. E. lat. 41. 13. N.

GERMANY, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltic Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands, France, and Switzerland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Switzerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 555 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclining to cold than heat, especially by the seaside. The soil is very proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rhenish; but as to the particular productions, they will be taken notice of where the circles are described. As to the disposition of the people in general, they are robust, brave, good soldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dexterous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the purest in Europe, and they will sooner choose the daughter of a nobleman without a fortune, than that of the richest citizen. One reason of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, such as canonicates, abbey, bishopricks, and archbishopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as these are almost to many independent sovereignties. Germany is the most singular country in the world, for it contains 24 great many princes, as well secular as ecclesiastic, who are absolute in their own dominions, and independent of each other. Here are a great number of free towns, or cities, which are to many little republics, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the

the title of emperor, who, properly speaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was chosen. Upon this account they generally choose one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reason the emperors have been so often chosen out of the house of Austria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well ecclesiastic as secular; but, by the famous constitution of the golden bull, the electors were restrained to seven; that is, three ecclesiastics, which are, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four seculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, and duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg. But in 1648 they were obliged, by the treaty of Munster, to constitute an eighth electorate, in favour of the son of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire, because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Lastly, in 1692, the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Ernest of Brunswick, duke of Hanover, whose son George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves, or Triers, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls; and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand master of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand esquire, and bears the sword; that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the sceptre; the Palatine is grand treasurer, &c. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor absent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria disputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a successor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to choose a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor assumes the title of always august, of Cæsar, and of sacred majesty. Although it is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the supreme authority resides in the general assemblies, called diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he sends commissioners to preside in his room. These assemblies are composed of three bodies or

colleges; the first of which is that of the electors, the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. These assemblies have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the emperor gives his consent; who also gives the investiture of fiefs, and disposes of those which have devolved to the empire for want of successors, or confiscations. The electors and other sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raise troops, make and dissolve alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which they may make an appeal. These appeals are two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists; the first prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the second chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third is professed in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and of some other princes. Vienna is looked upon as the capital city, and the emperors since Charles V. have resided there, till the death of Charles VI. in 1740, and now the present emperor resides there again. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weiser, and the Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, which are as so many large provinces, each of which comprehends several other states, of which the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Every circle has one or two directors, and a colonel; the directors have a power of convocating the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. Each circle is obliged to furnish a certain number of horse and foot, or a certain sum of money, called Roman months, when the necessity of public affairs

airs require it, according to a tax imposed by the register of the states of the empire. The nine circles are those of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and the Upper and Lower Saxony. The imperial towns are now only 52, but were formerly 84. There are also Hanseatic towns, which have some allowance on account of trade; and there were formerly some in France, Spain, and Italy, but now they are confined to Germany, and are about 5 or 6 in number; but we must except Dantzick, which is in Poland. Besides the religions above-mentioned, there are some independents, anabaptists, quakers, and Christians of every other denomination, besides a multitude of Jews in all their great towns. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and subject to the Elector Palatine. It is situated near the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Philippsburg, and 10 S. E. of Landau. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

GERTRUDENBERG, an ancient, handsome, and very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1573, and retaken in 1589; but prince Maurice became master of it again in 1593, after a siege of three months. It is seated on the river Dungen, which falls into the lake called Biesbos, 10 miles N. of Breda, and 9 S. W. of Gorcum. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a hill near the western bank of the river Guadiana. It has a strong castle, with 17 towers, and in 1662 maintained a siege for a month, before it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 18 miles below Badajoz. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

* GESEKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; seated on the river Weyck, 8 miles from Lippe, and 10 from Paderborn.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helsingia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, on the S. by Uppland, and on the W. by Dalecarlia. It produces just as much corn as will maintain the inhabitants. Gevali is the capital town.

* GESULA, a province of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and sheep,

and there are several mines of iron and copper; most part of the inhabitants are braisers and smiths, and there is a fair kept every year, which lasts for two months, when a vast number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they say, are maintained at the expence of the province.

GEVALI, or GAFLE, a town of Sweden, and capital of Gestricia, near the gulph of Bothnia, 55 miles N. W. of Upfal, and 65 N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 60. 42. N.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouergue, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E. by Vivarais and Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GEVER, or GOAR, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhinefelden, subject to the prince of Hesse Rhinefield. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

GEX, a town of France, and capital of a Seignory of the same name; seated at the foot of mount St. Claude, between mount Jura, the river Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swisserland; 10 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* GEZIRA, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, seated in an island formed by the river Tigris, 70 miles N. W. of Mosul, and governed by a bey. Lon. 40. 50. E. lat. 36. 36. N.

GHEENT, a large and handsome city of the Netherlands, and capital of Austrian Flanders, with a strong castle and a bishop's see. It contains within the walls 36,000 houses, 7 parish-churches, and 55 monasteries and nunneries. There are several silk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flourishing condition, and they have a great trade in corn. The fortifications have nothing extraordinary, but the citadel is very important, defended by strong ramparts, bastions, and deep ditches. The town is cut by several canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. In the highest steeple is a ring of bells, the greatest of which, called Rowland, weigh 110 quintals, each of which is 100 pounds. It was taken twice during the last war, and the French became masters of it by an artifice in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough retook it in December 1709. There is a handsome large canal, which goes from Ghent to Bruges, and from thence to Ostend, called the new passage.

legs, and on which there are several forts. The civil government is lodged in the burgomaster and schiepins, like our mayor and aldermen. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Scheldt, Lis, Lieve, and Moore, 22 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 27 W. of Mechlin, 26 N. W. of Brussels, and 30 S. E. of Middleburg in Flanders. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

GHILAN, a considerable province of Asia, in Persia, lying on the side of the Caspian Sea, and to the S. W. of it. It is supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other, and there is no entering in but through narrow passes, which may easily be defended. The sides of the mountains are covered with many sorts of fruit trees, and in the highest parts of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which last the Persians have a secret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of all Persia, and produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, and tobacco, besides excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave, and of a better complexion than the other Indians, and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital town.

GHILAN, ST. a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, seated on the river Haina, 5 miles W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* **GIBRALION**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Odiel, with a handsome castle, and the title of a marquisate.

GIBALTAR, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, and supposed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to say, Mount-Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the former year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were

drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards besieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raise the siege. Those that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the summit, from whence they may have a prospect of the sea on each side the strait, and the kingdom of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, besides Seville, and Granada in Spain. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait here is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a strong current runs through it from the Ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 45 S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 17. W. lat. 36. 6. N.

GIBEL, or MOUNT GIBEL. See ETNA.

GIEN, a town of France, in Gasconis Orleanois, seated on the river Loire, 76 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

GIENGEN. See GINGEN.

* **GIENZOR**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Father Calabria; seated on a mountain near the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 27 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 38. 13. N.

GIESSEN, a strong town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle and an university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and seated on the river Lohn, 16 miles W. S. W. of Marburg, and 35 N. of Frankfurt. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

GIGLIO, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 42. 1. N.

* **GIGNAC**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier; seated near the river Eraud. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

* **GIHON**, a river of Asia, which by ancient writers was mistaken for the river Oxus, and is universally affirmed to fall into the Caspian Sea. This indeed is true of the river Oxus, which runs between the Caspian Sea and the lake Aral; but as for the river Gihon, it could have no such course,

course, for there are now only two rivers that come from the eastward, one called the Sir, or Sihun, and the other the Amo, both which fall into the lake Aral, which see.

GILAN. See GHILAN.

* GILLES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with two large priories of Malta; and with a chapter, whose head has the title of abbot. It is 12 miles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpellier.

Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 43. 41. N.

GILLENGEN. See GEMMINGEN.

* GILLERHILL, a place in Hampshire, near Winton, with one fair, on September 12, for cheese, leather, and horses.

* GILLINGHAM, a village in Dorsetshire, six miles N. W. of Shaftesbury, with two fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and September 1, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

GILOLO, a large island of Asia, with a town of the same name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. The Philippine islands lie on the N. the ocean on the E. the islands of Seram, Amboyna, and Banda on the S. and the Moluccas, and the islands of Celebes, on the W. It does not produce any fine spices, though it lies near the Spice Islands; but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line. Lon. 130. 0. E.

* GIMONT, a town of France, in Gascony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey; seated on the river Gironde. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

GINGEN, an imperial, free town of Germany, in Suabia, sixteen miles N. of Ulm. It was near this place that the duke of Marlborough joined prince Lewis of Baden, after his famous march from the Netherlands, in 1714. Lon. 10. 13. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

* GINGIRO, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, towards the coast of Zanguebar, and the kingdom of Meinda.

* GINGOI, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and the coast of Coromandel. It is a large town, well peopled, and strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. The Great Mogul, in 1690, began a siege, which continued three years, but to no purpose. It is thirty-five miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 25. E. lat. 11. 42. N.

* GIODDA, or GEDDAH, a large seaport-town, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, in Arabia. It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 39. 27. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

GIOVANNI, CAPE LE, a fortress of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, fifteen miles W. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 18. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari; seated on a mountain near the sea, ten miles N. W. of Bari, and twelve E. of Trani. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

* GIREFT, a large town of Asia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 57. 55. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

GIRGE, a considerable town of Africa, and capital of Upper Egypt. The Turks have several mosques here; and it is the see of a Cophiti bishop. There are Popish missionaries here, who maintain themselves by the practice of physic. Its principal trade consists of wheat, lentils, beans, linen and woollen-cloth. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 27. 15. N.

GIRONNA, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in 1694, and 1711; is seated on a hill on the side of the river Onhal, which falls into the Ter, seventeen miles from the sea, twelve miles N. W. of Palamos, and forty-five N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

* GIRON, a town of France, in Conserans, seated on the river Salat, three miles S. of St. Lizier. Several fairs are kept here, where they sell great numbers of cattle and mules. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

GISBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and seven fairs, on Easter-Monday, Monday fortnight after Easter, Monday month after Easter, and the Saturday following, for horned cattle; on Monday five weeks after Easter, and on September 18 and 29, for horned cattle. It is sixty miles W. of York, and 289 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and six fairs, on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, for linen cloth and horned cattle; on Tuesday in Whitfun-week, for horned cattle and linen; on August 26, for linen and cattle; on August 27, September 12 and 20, and the first Monday after November 11, for horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a flat, four miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the first place where allum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is twenty-two miles

miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, thirty-five S. E. by E. of Durham, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 55. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

GISORS, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Ept, in a soil very fertile in excellent wheat, 28 miles S. E. of Rean. Lon. 1. 43. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

* **GISSING**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 25, for toys and cattle.

GIVERT, a handfome town of the Netherlands, and in the bishoprick of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese. It was fortified by marshal Vauban, and is twenty-one miles S. W. of Namur, and eighteen N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* **GIVIRA**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the county of Anghiera, seated on a lake of the same name, eight miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transilvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1695. It is seated on the river Keresblan, thirty miles N. W. of Arad, and thirty S. W. of Great Waradin. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* **GIULA NOVA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, seated on the gulph of Venice, and has the title of a duchy.

* **GIULIANA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, seated on a craggy rock, between Palermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.

GIUSTANDEL, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated near the Lake Ochrida, 60 miles S. E. of Durazo, and 130 N. W. of Larissa. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 27 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockshire; on the S. by the Severn-sea; on the E. by Monmouthshire; and on the W. by Caermarthenshire. It contains about 9640 houses, 57,840 inhabitants, 118 parishes, and 9 market-towns. It had 25 castles and three monasteries; but they are now mostly demolished. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very sharp on the mountains, which are covered with snow; but very mild and temperate near the sea. The N. part is full of steep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle

and sheep; hence they supply Bristol with many skins of good butter; and in 1448 likewise several coal-pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANDIVES was formerly a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see; but the inundations of the river Var have destroyed it, and there is nothing left but the bishop's house. It is 25 miles N. W. of Nice, and 47 S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

* **GLANDFORD-BRIDGES**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Ancam, 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 23. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

GLARIS, the canton of, one of the 13 republics in Swisserland. It is bounded on the E. by the Grisons; on the S. by the same and the canton of Uri, and that of Switz; and on the N. by the river Li-math. It is a mountainous country; and their chief trade is in cheese. The government is democratic, and the senate is composed of sixty-two persons; over which the landaman and pro-consul preside, who are never of the same religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papists and partly Protestants. The capital town is of the same name.

* **GLARIS**, a large and handsome town of Swisserland, and capital of the canton of the same name; here the general assemblies are held, and every person above 16 years' old is obliged to assist at it with a sword by his side. The inhabitants are Papists and Protestants, and live very peaceably together, for they have both divine service in the same church, one after another. It is seated on the river Linte, 23 miles E. of Switz, and 32 S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

GLASGOW, a large city of Scotland, in the shire of Clydesdale, with an university, and a magnificent bridge. It is a populous place, and there is a large harbour at the mouth of the Clyde, on which it stands, called Newport-Glasgow, where the largest vessels may enter: for this reason the inhabitants carry on a large trade to foreign parts. The form of this town is nearly square, and is divided into four nearly equal parts, by four large streets, which cross each other in the middle. Near this is the town-house, constructed of freestone, with a high tower and melodious chimes. It was formerly an archbishoprick; and the cathedral-church, which is in the highest part of the town, is an old handsome Gothic structure. It is properly

two churches, one above another, adorned with stately pillars, and a very high steeple. Glasgow is extremely well seated in a fertile soil, and the houses in general are very well built. The college is separated from the town by a very high wall, and consists of divers courts, each of which is surrounded with buildings. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 55. 52. N.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 1 fair on September 8, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated near the Tor, and is noted for a famous abbey, some magnificent ruins of which are still remaining, but they are every day diminished for the sake of the stones: however, the curious structure called the abbot's kitchen, is still pretty entire, and is of a very unusual contrivance. It was pretended that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confessor, were buried here. This place is at present pretty large and well-built, containing two parish churches. Near adjoining, on a high steep hill, is placed a tower, which commands an extensive prospect round about, and serves as a landmark to seamen. It is 6 miles S. W. of Wells, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 8. N. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy.

GLATZ, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Neisse, and has pretty good fortifications, with a strong castle built upon a mountain. When the Prussians became masters of it, the Austrians had a strong garrison in it, which were taken prisoners. The country was ceded to the king of Prussia by the queen of Hungary in 1742, and is about 45 miles in length and 25 in breadth. It has mines of pit-coal, silver and iron, good quarries, plenty of cattle, and fine springs of mineral waters. The town is 45 miles from Breslaw, and 82 E. by N. of Prague. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

GLESCO, a valley of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, and in Lochaber. Soon after the Revolution all the inhabitants were massacred, except one child, who was the heir, by a party from the garrison of Inverlochy.

GLENSHIELD, a valley of Scotland, in Ross-shire, and in Kentail, remarkable for a skirmish between the king's forces and the rebel Highlanders, with a few Spanish

pro-

troops, in which the latter were defeated. It was fought on the 10th of June, 1719.

GLETCHER, mountains of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, which are covered with ice that never melts; sometimes large pieces break off and fall down, with so horrible a noise, that one would think the mountain itself was broken in pieces. Travellers obliged to pass over these mountains, are sometimes swallowed up in the clefts, where they perish.

GLOUCESTER, the capital city of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on April 5, for large quantities of cheese; on July 5, September 28, and November 23, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the E. side of the river Severn, where, by two several streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches, of which 6 only are in use, besides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handsome structure. It is remarkable for its large cloister, and whispering gallery; is a city and county of itself, and governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 39, a town-clerk, and sword-bearer; the mayor is recorder of the city. The houses amount to some thousands, and the streets are broad and paved. It contains 5 hospitals and 2 free schools, and was fortified with a wall, which king Charles II. after the Restoration, ordered to be demolished. It sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. The eminent persons that were buried here were, Lucius the first Christian king, Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William the Conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 34 miles N. E. by N. of Bristol, and 104 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 50. E.

* GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; on the N. by Worcester-shire; on the E. by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; and on the S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It contains 26,760 houses, 162,560 inhabitants, 280 parishes, and 27 market-towns. It sends only 8 members to parliament, 6 for three towns, and 2 for the county. The air is generally good, and the soil extremely fruitful. Cotswold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of sheep; and the rich vale of Evesham is remarkable for

producing excellent wheat. The forest of Dean lies westward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron mines have consumed the greater part. The rivers of most note are, the Isis, the Chetn, the Colne, the Lethes, the Wind-rush, the Evenlode, the Eden, the Avon, the Swilgate, the Caron, and the Stour.

GLOGAW, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Silesia; and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is not very large, but is well fortified on the side of Poland. It has a handsome castle, with a tower, in which several counsellors were condemned by duke John, in 1498, to perish with hunger. Besides the Papists, there are a large number of Protestants and Jews. It was taken by assault, by the king of Prussia, in 1745; and the garrison made prisoners. After the peace, in 1743, the king of Prussia settled the supreme court of justice here, it being, next to Breslaw, the most populous place in Silesia. It is seated on the river Oder, 50 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 115 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 31. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

GLOGAW THE LESS, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Opelen, now in possession of the king of Prussia. It is two miles S. E. of Great Glogaw, and 45 N. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 33. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

* **GLOGAW**, the duchy of, in Silesia, comprehends many towns, and a great number of villages.

GLUCKSTADT, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle, and subject to Denmark. It is seated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 53. 53. N. **GRESNA**, a large and strong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Calish, with an archbishop's see, whose prelate is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 miles N. by E. of Breslaw, and 125 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

GNEBF, or **GNIIEW**, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula, with a citadel. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, in 1626. The Swedes likewise took it in 1655, but did not keep it long.

GOA, a large and strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. It was taken

by the Portuguese in 1508, and is the chief town of all the settlements the Europeans have in India. It stands in an island about 22 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the city is built on the north side of it, having the convenience of a fine salt-water river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handsome structures, such as churches, colleges, and gentlemen's houses. The air within the town is unwholesome, for which reason it is not so well inhabited now as it was formerly. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handsome churches, convents, and cloisters, with a stately large hospital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of less note. Every church has a set of bells, some of which are continually ringing. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, and they have a severe inquisition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain some of their old customs, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoos in the city, who are tolerated, because they are more industrious than the Christians, and better artists. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; but the churches finely embellished, and have great numbers of images. Their houses are large, and make a fine show; but within they are poorly furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. However, they are very much addicted to women, and are generally weak, lean, and feeble. Our author, Captain Hamilton, stood on a hill near the city, and counted about 80 churches, convents, and monasteries; and he was told, that there were about 50,000 priests and monks. The body of St. Francis Xavier is buried in St. Paul's church, and, as they pretend, performs a great many miracles. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa itself has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they

they distil from toddy, the sap of the cocoanut-tree. The river's mouth is defended by several forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon on both sides; and there are several other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochlin.

Lon. 73. 50. E. lat. 15. 31. N.

GOBCEIN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philippsburg.

Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

*GOBELINS, a house of Paris, in the suburb of St. Marceau, so called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the secret of dying scarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the finest tapestry in Europe.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, and in the circle of Westphalia. It was taken by the Dutch in 1614; but is now subject to the king of Prussia.

It is seated on the river Neers, 6 miles S. of Cleve, or Cleves. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat. 51. 39. N.

*GOCIANO, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the province of Lugho-Dori; seated on the river Thurso, 25 miles E. of Algher; it has a castle, and is the capital of the county of the same name.

*GONAH, a considerable town of Asia, in Indostan; but it is not so flourishing as formerly. It is 50 miles from Bramapore.

GODALMING, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on February 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on July 10, for horses, cattle, sheep, and store-pigs. It is seated on the river Wye, where it divides into several streams, and waters the adjacent parts. It is 4 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

*GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Oule. It was incorporated by king James I. and is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, and some say better than in any other part of England. It has no market, and but one fair, which is on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mountbay, and has the title of an earldom.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, that has between 14 and 1500 inhabitants. It is 26 miles from the city of Beyra.

GOES or TER GOES, a strong and con-

siderable town in the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the island of South-Beveland. It communicates with the sea by a canal, and is 20 miles E. of Middelburg, and 30 N. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, are hills so called, 3 miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with fine dry carpet-turf; for which reason they are resorted to by the Cantabrigians in the winter. The country-people, near these hills, tell strange stories about them.

*GOIAME, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, lying at the south extremity of the lake Dambia. It is almost surrounded on all sides by the Nile, and is become famous since the discovery of the sources of that river.

CORTO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, taken by the Germans in 1701, and by the prince of Hesse in 1706. It is seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

GOLCONDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Orissa; on the W. by that of Balagate; on the S. by Bidnagar; and on the E. by the gulf of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but that which renders it most remarkable are the diamond mines, they being the most considerable in the world; they are usually purchased of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground to search for these precious stones in. They sometimes fail in meeting with any, and in others they find immense riches. They have also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. It is subject to the Great Mogul; and has a town of the same name, seated at the foot of a mountain, being one of the largest in the East-Indies. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and was formerly the residence of the kings, till it was conquered by the Great Mogul. It is now much frequented by the European merchants. Lon. 78. 10. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Breslaw, in possession of Prussia. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEY, a country of Africa, lying along the sea-shore, and where

where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold river, 12 miles W. of Asfine, and ends at the village of Ponni, 7 or 8 miles E. of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which there are two or three towns or villages, lying on the sea-shore; though, within land, it is said they have large towns, which however no European has yet seen. Seven of these districts are dignified with the titles of kingdoms, though they do not contain but a small tract of land; for the whole Gold Coast is not above 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold, and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities; this they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm-oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle. [For further particulars, we refer to the names of the places and forts themselves; for here the English, French, and Dutch have settlements.]

GOLDEN ISLAND lies at the mouth of the river or gulph of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. Here the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698; but finding it a barren spot, they changed their minds, and took possession of the opposite shore, in a place so strong by nature, that the Spaniards could not have dispossessed them, had not the English assisted. Lon. 77. 10. W. lat. 9. 0. N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Wela, 60 miles W. of Mittau, and subject to the king of Poland. Lon. 22. 21. E. lat. 56. 48. N.

* GOLDSITHNAY, a village in Cornwall, with one fair on August 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

GOLEITA, an island of Africa, lying at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Christians several years. It is 29 miles N. of Tunis, and 375 E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

GOLNAW, a town of Germany, in Friesland, subject to the king of Prussia; seated on the river Ilma, 18 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 22 S. of Commun. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 53. 46. N.

GOMBROON, a considerable sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Farisfan. It is called by the natives Bandar Abassi, and is seated on a bay,

about 12 miles northward of the east end of the island of Kismith, falsely called Quelim in our maps, and 9 miles from the famous island of Ormus, where the Portuguese had a settlement. The best houses are built with bricks dried in the sun, and stand close to each other, being flat at the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air. Upon these roofs, those that stay in the town sleep every night in the summer-season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are very narrow and irregular; and the better sort of people are clad in the Persian mode; but the poorer sort, both men and women, go quite naked, except a clout to cover what decency requires them to hide. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are plenty enough. The weather is so exceeding hot in June, July, and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English factory retire to Asien during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. The profit arising to the East India company from the factory here is not so considerable as it was formerly. Lon. 36. 35. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary islands, lying between Ferro and Teneriff. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish fleets often take in refreshments. They have corn and fruits sufficient to support the inhabitants; and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. It is subject to Spain, who conquered it in 1445. Lon. 17. 3. W. lat. 28. 6. N.

* GONDAR, a town of Africa, in Abyssinia, where the emperor of that country resides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but the houses consist only of one story, and the most of them resemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock-salt, are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The priests have a great

great power with the people, and sometimes abuse it grossly. The Mahometans, and the European Christians are held equally in abhorrence, on account of the intrigues carried on by the Jesuits; and missionaries a considerable time ago; so much, that all those who now attempt to enter the city, are sure of being sacrificed. Some have pretended, that this city is only a camp, in which they were mistaken; for we have our information from an eye-witness. The rainy season in these parts begins in April, and does not cease till the end of September; whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

* GONDRECOURT, a town of France, in the duchy of Bar, seated on the river Orney, 20 miles S. of St. Mihil. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* GONDREVILLE, a town of Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle. It had formerly a famous palace, and has now a castle, and a magnificent hospital well endowed; its chapel in particular is very fine. It stands very pleasantly on the top of a hill, 5 miles from Toul, and 8 from Nancy. Lon. 6. 9. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* GONESSE, a town of the isle of France, 10 miles from Paris; remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* GONGA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania; seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 37. 31. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* GOODNESSTONE, a village in Kent, with a fair, on September 14, for cattle.

GOR, a town of Asia, in India, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, which is part of the Great Mogul's dominions. It is near Grand Tibet, and 360 N. E. of Delli. Lon. 81. 25. E. lat. 29. 5. N.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is situated on the rivers Linghe and Macle, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

GORDON-CASTLE, a fine palace of Scotland, near Fochabers, in Banffshire. It

stands on the river Spey, and is the seat of the duke of Gordon.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, subject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. It was taken by the English in May 1759, and given up by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 17. 25. W. lat. 14. 40. N.

GOREE, a capital town of the island of the same name, in Holland, 8 miles S. S. W. of Briel. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, and near that of Corsica, about 8 miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

GORGONA, a small island of the S. Sea, 12 miles W. of the coast of Peru, in America. It is indifferent high land, very woody, and some of the trees very tall and large, and proper for masts. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has several springs and rivulets of excellent water. It would be a very proper place for adventurers to lie concealed in, if the constant rains did not rot the rigging of the ships. There are a great number of monkeys, Guiney-pigs, lions, lizards, and sloths, remarkable for their ugliness and slowness of their motions, though by their shape they seem to be of the monkey kind. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 3. 20. S.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, with a castle; seated on the river Lizonzo, 16 miles N. E. of Aquileia, and 66 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

GORLITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome strong place, and seated on the river Neisse, 55 miles E. of Dresden, and 75 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* GORSYNDON, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before November 30, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

* GORZE, a town of France, in the territory of Meffin, in Lorraine, seated on a hill, 3 miles from the river Moselle. It has a very rich abbey, and is 8 miles S. W. of Metz.

GOSLAR, a large and ancient town of Lower Saxony, and in the territory of Brunswick; it is free and imperial, and it was here that gunpowder was first invented, by a monk, as is generally supposed. It is a large place, but the buildings are in the ancient taste. In 1728, 280 houses, and

and St. Stephen's fine church, were reduced to ashes. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Gofe, and near it are rich mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants are famous for brewing excellent beer. It is 22 miles S. E. of Hildesheim, and 28 S. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **GOSPORT**, a town in Hampshire, parted from Portsmouth by a narrow arm of the sea, and in some sense may be reckoned part of it; but has no market, but two fairs, on May 4, and October 10, for toys.

GOSTYNEN, or **GOSTAVIN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 36 miles N. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

GOTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is 18 miles W. of Erford, and 15 S. E. of Mulhausen. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **GOTHARD**, one of the highest mountains of Switzerland, and from the top, where there is an hospital for monks, is one of the finest prospects in the world. It is 8 miles from Aldorf.

GOTHIA, or **GOTHLAND**, a considerable part of Sweden, in Scandinavia, encompassed on three sides by the Baltic Sea. It is divided into three parts, Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland, Westrogothia, or W. Gothland, and Smaland, or S. Gothland; to which some add Hallan, Bleking, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, a considerable island of the Baltic Sea, on the eastern coast of Sweden, on which it depends. Wisbyeh is the only town in it. Lon. 19. 45. E. lat. 57. 0. N.

* **GOTHUS**, an ancient people, formerly famous in Europe, whose name some geographers think came from Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Gothland; but the most general opinion is, that they were Getes, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited a country on the northern borders of the Black Sea, as far as the river Nieper, and afterwards extended themselves to the mouth of the Danube. After this they crossed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Italy, and pillaged Rome. They went and settled in Languedoc, under the name of Visigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where they erected a kingdom, which continued for about 300 years, till it was overturned by the Moors. The Ostrogoths likewise founded a kingdom in Italy, which continued only 58 years, being destroyed by Narles, in 552.

GOTTENBURG, a rich and strong town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Goethel-

ba, which is the best situated for foreign trade of any in Sweden, as it lies without the Sound. It is 10 miles S. of Bahus, and 188 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 57. 42. N.

GOTTINGEN, a considerable town of Germany in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunwick, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the elector of Hanover, and where his late majesty, king George II. lately founded an university. It is seated on the river Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Cassel, and 30 S. E. of Gollat. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of the duchy of Holstein Gottorp, where the duke has a very fine palace. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 54. 36. N.

* **GOTTSBERG**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOUDA, or **TURGOW**, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, remarkable for its stately church. It is seated on the river Iffel, 8 miles N. E. from Rotterdam, and 12 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 26, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. W. from Maidstone, and 49 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

GOVERNULO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua; taken by the Imperialists in 1702, and by the French in 1703; It is seated on the river Mincio, near the Po, 12 miles S. E. of Mantua, and 12 N. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 10. 56. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

* **GOURA**, or **GURA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging to the bishop of Pofnania, who has filled it full of monks. Lon. 21. 50. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

* **GOURDON**, a town of France, in Querci, near the confines of Perigord, 18 miles N. W. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* **GOURNEY**, a town of France, in Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is seated on the river Epi, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 49. 32. N.

* **GOWER**, ST. or ST. **GOAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the house of Hesse Rhienfels. By the treaty of Utrecht the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel was put in possession of this town and castle. It is seated on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblentz, and 47 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7.

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7. 31. E. lat. 50. 10. N. See **GEVER**.

* **GOZZI**, or **GOZES**, a small island of the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of the W. part of the isle of Candy, 12 miles from fort Selino.

* **GORZO**, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, 5 miles N. W. of the island of Malta, belonging to the knights of that island, who have put it in a good state of defence.

GRABOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

* **GRACIOSA**, one of the Azores, or western islands. Its inhabitants are about 3000, and its produce wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. See **AZORES**.

GRADISKA, a strong town of Hungary, in Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the river Save, 20 miles S. W. of Pofega. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

* **GRADISKA**, a strong town of Italy, in the county of Geritz, seated on the river Lisonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udino. Lon. 13. 14. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

GRADO, a strong town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, and territory of Venice, 13 miles S. of Aquileia, and 50 E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

GRAFTON, a village of Northamptonshire, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and a park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.

* **GRAISIVAUDAN**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, well peopled, and Grenoble is the capital. It is also called the territory of Grenoble.

GRAMMONT, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Dender, 18 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 50. 47. N.

* **GRAMMONT**, a town of France, in the Marche of Limousine, remarkable for its abbey, which is the chief of the order. It is 15 miles N. E. of Limoge. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 46. 1. N.

GRAMPOUND, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 18, March 25, and June 11, for horses, cattle, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Valle, and sends two members to parliament. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Launceston, and

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244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 49. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

GRAN, a handsome, large, and strong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all the Imperialists drove away the Turks from it, in 1683. It is seated on the river Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Comoren, and 87 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 6. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

GRANADA, a considerable province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. and W. by Andalusia, on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia, and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and yet the soil good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were driven away. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks. The province was taken from the Moors in 1492, and Granada is the capital town.

* **GRANADA**, a large, handsome, and delightful city of Spain, capital of the kingdom of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It is built on 4 hills, and divided into 4 parts, in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth; in the third the university stands; the fourth has nothings considerable; but all the public buildings are very magnificent. It is seated not far from the river Oro, near the place where it falls into the Xenil, 125 miles S. W. of Murcia, and 225 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the most southerly of the Caribbees, being 25 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and has belonged to the French since 1650; but was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANADA, a town of America, in the province of Nicaragua, and in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the lake Nicaragua, 70 miles from the S. Sea. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the N. Sea. Lon. 87. 0. W. lat. 11. 28. N.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of South America, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles

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in length, and as much in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Carthagera and St. Martha, on the E. by Venezuela, on the S. by Popayan, and on the W. by Darien. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; horses, mules, good pastures, corn, and fruits. It belongs to the Spaniards, and Santa-Fe-de-Bagota is the capital town.

GRANADILLOES, the name of some islands of the Caribbees, in America, having St. Vincent to the N. and Granada to the S. They are so inconsiderable that they are quite neglected; but were ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANDE. See **RIO GRANDE**.

GRAND-PRE, a town of France, in Champaign, and in the diocese of Rheims, seated on the river Ayre, among meadows, 32 miles E. of Rheims, Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* **GRANIC**, or **GRANICUS**, a small river of Natolia, in Asia, which has its source in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient Troy. It falls into the sea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampaco. It was near this river that Alexander the Great obtained the first victory over the Persians, in which it is said they lost 100,000 men.

* **GRANSON**, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There was a battle gained here by the Swiss over the duke of Burgundy in 1476. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river Cam, which runs by the university of Cambridge.

GRANT, the name of a clan in the north-highlands of Scotland.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs; on the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; on Holy Thursday, for sheep and horses; on July 10, October 26, and December 17, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated in a bottom on the river Witham, and is a noted place, with a good free-school, and a handsome church, famous for its high spire, which seems to lean on one side. It is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom; is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, and 104 N. by W. from London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 52. 59. N.

GRANVILLE, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, partly seated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It gives title to an English earl, and is 15 miles S. by E. of Coutances, and 185 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. W. lat. 48. 50. N.

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* **GRASSE**, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see; seated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, and 70 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

* **GRASSE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassone, seated on the river Orbic, at the foot of the mountain of Corbiere, near a Benedictine abbey.

* **GRASSINGTON**, a village in Yorkshire, with four fairs; on March 4, for horned cattle; April 24, and June 29, for sheep; and September 26, for horned cattle.

GRATZ, a handsome strong town of Germany, and capital of Stiria, with a castle, seated on a rock, and an university. The Jesuits have a college; and there are a great number of handsome palaces and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a very lofty hill, and communicates with the river, by means of a very deep well. The emperor's dowager was obliged to retire hither during the war of 1741 and 1742. It is seated on the river Muer, 45 miles N. W. of Waradin, and 85 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Weisfel, or Vistula, 30 miles N. of Thorn, and 110 N. W. of Warlaw. Lon. 18. 52. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

GRAVE, a very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort, 8 miles S. of Nimeguen, and 65 N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51. 47. N.

GRAVELINES, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, with a castle and a harbour. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated in a marshy country, on the river Aa, near the sea, 12 miles E. of Calais, and 75 W. of Ghent. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

GRAVESEND, a town in the county of Kent, with 2 markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs on April 23, and November 25, for horses and all other goods, cloaths, and toys. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, being the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passages to London. It is well stocked with houses of entertainment, and has a block-house over-against Til-

Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1727, which has been since rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches, and the houses are much handsomer than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common-council, a town-clerk, &c. This parish, with that of Milton, consists of about 700 houses, mostly small, and built with bricks; the streets are also narrow, but paved with flints. The chief employment of the labouring people is spinning of hemp, to make nets for fishing, and ropes. It is also famous for gardening, the best asparagus being produced here of any in the kingdom. Lon. o. 27. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles E. of Cirenza, and 32 S. W. of Bari.

* **GRAY**, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, and capital of the bailiwick of Amont. It is a trading-place, and seated on the river Saone, 20 miles N. of Dole, and 25 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* **GRAY'S**, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair, on May 23, for cattle and hardware. It is seated on the side of the Thames, 19 miles E. of London. Lon. o. 24. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

* **GREAT CHART**, a village in Kent, with a fair, on March 25, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* **GREAT THURLOW**, a village in Suffolk, with a fair, on October 10, for sheep and toys.

GREECE, a country of Turkey, called by them at present Romelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia, on the W. by the gulph of Venice, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the straits of the Dardanelles, and of Constantinople. It comprehends 6 parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the island of Candia, and the isles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy, and has a fruitful soil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient historians and produced a vast number of famous men, who performed very great actions as soldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning: particularly Alexander the Great, and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the shadow of what

it was formerly, being over-run with ignorance and barbarism, and almost all the fine towns quite destroyed. It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Christians.

* **GREEN**, a village in Sussex, 8 miles S. W. of Horsham, with two fairs, on August 12, for horned cattle and sheep; on Monday before July 5, for sheep and horned cattle.

* **GREEN-STREET**, a village in Kent, with a fair on May 1, for horned cattle.

GREENLAND, a large country in the N. between the Straits of Davis, Frobisher, and Iceland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and those few inhabitants that are in it are savages, and much like the Eskimeaux. It is a cold miserable country, and has very few animals except deer, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Here the English, Dutch, and other nations go every year to catch whales for the sake of their fins and oil. It was so called, because those that discovered it first, found the shores covered with green moss. There has been attempts made to settle in it; but the men always perished with the severity of the cold. A few sailors having been left here accidentally, all underwent the same fate. Some divide it into E. and W. Greenland, making the first belong to Europe, and the other to America; but this is a foolish distinction, because we are not sure that it joins to the continent of either. In the maps it is generally distinguished by the Dutch name of Groenland. Some would have them to be two places, but very improperly; for the best maps have no such distinction; however, there are some who would have Spitzbergen to be Greenland.

GREENOCK, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, near the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the principal station of the herring-fishery on that side the island. It is 16 miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 5 miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace, where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is so called now, serves for apartments for the governor of the hospital, and the ranger of the park. The king's yachts generally lie at this place.

GRENOBLE, a handsome, large, populous, and ancient town of France, in Dauphiny,

phiny, with a bishop's see. It contains a great number of handsome structures, particularly the churches and convents. The cathedral church is a fine ancient building in the Gothic taste; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious spire, and a tomb of excellent workmanship. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the river Ifere, over which there are two bridges to pass into that part called Perreire, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S. of Chambery, and 105 W. by N. of Turin. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

*GRESFORD, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 2 miles N. of Wrexham, with 3 fairs, on the second Monday in April, the last Monday in August, and the first Monday in December, for cattle.

*GRIFFENHAKEN, a town in Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, and in the duchy of Stetin, seated on the river Oder. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

*GRIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

*GRIMAUD, a town of France, in Provence, near the Mediterranean Sea, and the gulph of Grimaud. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on a rivulet about a mile from the canal which goes from Brussels to Antwerp, with an abbey, a castle, and the title of a principality. It is 6 miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

*GRIMM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in Misnia, seated on the river Muldaw, over which there is a bridge. It is 10 miles S. E. of Leipfick, and defended by a citadel. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

*GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, and in the duchy of Bardt, 5 miles S. of Stralfund. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 54. 12. N.

*GRIMNITZ, a palace and hunting-house of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1529, between the houses of Brandenburg and Pomerania.

GRIMPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves or Triers, with a bishop's see, 17 miles S. E. of Triers. Lon. 6. 59. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

*GRIMSBY, a sea-port town of Lincolnshire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 17, for sheep; and on September 15, for horses.

It is a large place, which had formerly a castle and 2 parish-churches, with a commodious harbour, which is now almost choked up. It has now only one church, which is a large handsome structure like a cathedral. It consists of several streets, whose houses are well built; is a corporation, sends 2 members to parliament; is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

*GRINGLEY, a village in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles W. of Gainsborough, with a fair, on December 12, for cattle and merchandize, and particularly for a great number of boots and shoes.

GRINSTEAD, EAST. See EAST GRINSTEAD.

*GLINSTON, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W. of Richmond, with 2 fairs, on Good-Friday, and December 21, for cloth, pewter, brags, tin, and millinery goods.

GRIPSWALD, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now subject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and an university. It is seated near the sea, 15 miles S. E. of Stralsund, and 55 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts, called the Leagues; their whole country is about 87 miles in length, very populous, and the government democratic. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of sovereignty. The public affairs are determined by diets, which meet once a year. With regard to religion, they are partly-Papists and partly Protestants. They are gay, bold, brave, haughty, and jealous of their liberty. They still possess the Valteline, and the counties of Borneo and Chievenna. It is said they can send 35,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Switzerland partly on the N. and on the W.

*GRODEC, the name of four towns in Poland, the first of which is in Red Russia, the second in the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neister, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kiof.

GRODNO, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, remarkable for a royal palace, the diet held here every three years, and a strong citadel. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. W.

S. W. of Troki, and 125 N. E. of War-law. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

GRENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the head of the river Iche, six miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

GREENLAND. See GREENLAND.

GROLL, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Slink, 15 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

* GRONINGEN, a rich, populous, handsome, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of a lordship of the same name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a famous university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, 10 miles from the sea, and 85 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 31. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by E. Friesland, on the W. by W. Friesland, on the N. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by Overysel and the county of Bentheim. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district is one, and the Ommerlands form the other. These two bodies assembled by their deputies, with the states of the province, make the sovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

* GROOMBRIDGE, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 17, and September 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* GROSSA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a strong castle and a bishop's see; seated near the sea, 30 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

GROTSKAW, a strong town of Germany, capital of a province of the same name, in Silesia; pleasantly seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles S. W. of Brieg, and 30 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Servia, remarkable for a battle fought near it between the Germans and Turks in 1739, in which the Germans were obliged to retreat. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

GROYNE. See CORUNNA.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the same name, belonging to the house of Hanover. In the mountains near it there are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. These mountains are covered with trees, which are some remains of the Hircanian forest. It is 42 miles S. W. of Brunswick, and 45 S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 3. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

GRUCKFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Catherina, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 46. 7. N.

* GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the palatinate of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 1. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

* GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, seated among the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberstadt, seated on the river Felke. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, very pleasantly seated, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

* GRUNSFELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on a river that falls into the Tauber. It belongs to the land-gravate of Luchtenburg.

* GRUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a fertile country. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

* GRUYERES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a handsome castle, where the bailiff resides. It is famous for cheese, and is 15 miles S. W. of Friburg. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

* GUACOCKINGO, a town of North America in New Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 45. W. lat. 19. 36. N.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and district of Alcala, seated on the river Herares, 15 miles from Alcala, and 30 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 40. 36. N.

GUADALAJARA, a considerable town of N. America, and capital of a rich and fertile province of the same name, with a bishop's see; 217 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 104. 49. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

* GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Arragon and New Castile, and running by Turvel in Arragon, crosses the kingdom of Valencia, passes

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passes by the town of the same name, and soon after falls into the Mediterranean Sea, a little below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town in Spain, in Estremadura, with a celebrated convent, whose structure is magnificent, and is immensely rich. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

GUADALOUPE, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, between the islands of St. Domingo, Marigalant, Desada, and Montserrat, and is in the form of a half-moon. The middle of it is in about 16. 20. of N. latitude and 62 W. long. and it is divided into two parts by a narrow strait, called Riviere Sale, or the Salt River, and at this place the land on each side is not above four miles broad, and by this strait the sea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is sixty miles in length, twenty-four in breadth, and 148 in circumference. This is divided into Basseterre and Cabesterre, which last signifies the Head of the Land, and is so called because it lies open to the trade-wind, whereas Basseterre is under the wind. The eastern part is named Grande Terre, but for what reason is hard to say, for it does not contain more land than the former, though the shape is much more irregular. The French began to send colonies to this island in 1632, and since that time they have been continually improving and fortifying it, and yet it was taken by the English in 1759, who found it extremely plesant and fertile; but it was restored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is generally said to be the best of all the Caribbee islands the soil being exceeding good, and every where well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains, especially in Cabesterre. If the true cinnamon-tree is found here, as some believe, it will still render this island more valuable: they call it here bastard-cinnamon. The bark is blown, chapped, and thick; and it has the true smell of cinnamon, mixed with that of cloves. The taste is very strong and acute, seeming to be a compound of pepper, cloves, and cinnamon: but it must be observed, that the person who tasted it did not know that what we call cinnamon is the second bark. The most remarkable curiosity in Guadeloupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere; it is seated in the S. part of Cabesterre; and that called the Piton, or Pike, which is elevated above the rest of the mountains, is 24 yards high, and 160 in circumference. It consists of a

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heap of large white calcined stones, and on the top there is a mouth of about 36 yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large stones, mixed with ashes and pieces of sulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black, thick, sulphureous smoke, mixed with sparks of fire. Besides this, there are other places which continually emit smoke with sparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in quest of the sulphur, which they purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees are much the same as in the other islands, excepting the cinnamon-tree, and that which yields balsam of Capivi. Some affirm there are no serpents here.

GUADALQUIVER, one of the most famous rivers of Spain, which rises in Andalusia, near the confines of Granada, and running quite through Andalusia, by the towns of Baiza, Andaxar, Cordova, Seville, and at St. Lucar, it falls soon after into the gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in cheese. It is seated on the river Guadaram, twenty-five miles N. W. of Madrid, and fifteen S. of Segovia. Lon. 3. 43. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

* **GUADEL**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Lon. 62. 55. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, having its source in New Castile, and passing thro' the high mountains, it falls down to the lakes, called Ojos of Guadiana, from whence it runs to Calatrava, Medellin, Merida, and Badajoz in Estremadura of Spain, and after having run for some time in Alentejo of Portugal, it passes on to separate the kingdom of Algarve from Andalusia, and falls into the bay or gulph of Cadiz, between Castro Marino and Agramonte.

GUADILBARBAR, a large river of Africa, which rises in Biledulgerid, from whence it runs to Borgio and Descaro in the district of Zeb; then it enters the kingdom of Tunis, passes by Masi, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the sea at Porto Farina, under the name of Magrada, and the other having visited Beja, falls into the sea near Baiza, under the name of Guadalquivir.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors in 1253, who afterwards retook it; but the Spaniards got possession of it again in 1489. It is seated in a fertile country, 30 miles E. of Granada,

nada, and 15 S. W. of Baza. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

* **GUAGIDA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, where the mules are said to be the finest in all Africa. It is seated on a pleasant plain, on the river Aregol, 35 miles from Tremecen.

* **GUALATA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by Der-veches, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are negroes, and are said to receive strangers with great hospitality; and the country seems to be the same now known by the name of the Grand Jollofis. They have much the same inclinations as the people that live in the deserts, and are fond of mares-milk and horse-flesh. What religion they have is Mahometanism.

* **GUALDO**, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state, and in the Marche of Ancona, towards the confines of the duchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino, eight miles N. W. of Nocera; in 1751 it was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

GALEOR, a large and strong town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort, 60 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 25. 43. N.

GUAM, the first and chiefest of the Ladrone Islands, in the S. Sea, being about 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be very skilful in building of boats. The island abounds with excellent fruits, and the air is wholesome, notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 145. 15. E. lat. 13. 5. N.

GUAMANGA, a considerable town of S. America, capital of a province of the same name in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its sweetmeats, for its manufactures, and for mines of gold, silver, loadstones, and particularly quicksilver. It is 200. miles E. of Lima. Lon. 73. 25. W. lat. 12. 40. S.

GUANAHANI, or **ST. SALVADORE**, now called Cat-island, one of the Bahama Islands, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492, the same day that the ship's crew designed to have murdered him, when they despaired of success. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat from 24. 10. to 24. 40. N.

GUANUCO, a rich and pleasant town of

S. America, and capital of a district of the same name, in the audience of Lima. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, has a great number of natives, and is 112 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 55. W. lat. 9. 55. S.

* **GUANZAVELCA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles from Pisco. Lon. 74. 39. W. lat. 12. 36. S.

GUARAFEU, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Abyssinia, at the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Adel, and at the entrance of the Strait of Bab-el-mandel. Lon. 52. 5. E. lat. 11. 46. N.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a bishop's see. It contains about 2300 inhabitants, is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedral. It is 60 miles S. E. of Lamego, and 138 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 40. 22. N.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Contado-di-Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seven miles N. W. of Larino. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

* **GUARGALA**, or **GUERGUELA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid, to the S. of Mount Atlas, 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

GUARMA, a sea-port town of Peru, in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 77. 49. W. lat. 10. 10. S.

GUASTALLA, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for a battle between the French and Imperialists in 1734. It was ceded to the duke of Parma in 1748, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle; is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

* **GUASTO**, or **VASTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the rivers Trigno and Afinella, in the gulph of Venice, fifteen miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 42. 29. N.

* **GUATIMALA**, the audience of, in N. America, and in New Spain, is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profess Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. There is a great chain

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chain of high mountains, which run across it from E. to W. and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is however very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, and cotton.

* **GUATIMALA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of the same name; bounded on the W. by Soconusco, on the N. by Verapaz and Honduras, on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the S. Sea. St. Jago de Guatimala is the capital of the whole audience.

GUATIMALA, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It carries on a great trade, especially in chocolate. Lon. 90. 30. W. lat. 13. 40. N.

* **GUATIMALA**, the Volcano of, is a mountain, which throws out fire and smoke. St. Jago de Guatimala was almost ruined by it in 1541. It has since been rebuilt at a good distance from this dreadful mountain.

* **GUAXACA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, which is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia. It is bounded by the gulph of Mexico on the N. and by the S. Sea on the S. It contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal. Guaxaca is the capital town.

GUAXACA, a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, and does not contain above 2000 inhabitants; but it is rich, and they make very fine sweetmeats and chocolate. It has several rich convents, both for men and women. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 17. 45. N.

GUAYRA, a district of the province of La Plata, in S. America, having Brasil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUBEN, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the river Nieffe, and belongs to the house of Sax-Merseburg. It is 25 miles S. of Francfort upon the Oder, and 62 N. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* **GUBER**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It lies almost 300 miles eastward of Gago; and between them is a vast desert, without water. Guber is surrounded with high mountains; and the villages, which are many, are inhabited by people who are employed in taking care of their cattle and sheep. There are also abundance of artificers, and linen-weavers, who send their commodities to Tombuto. The whole country is overflowed every

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year by the inundations of the Niger, and at that time the inhabitants sow their rice. There is one town, which contains almost 6000 families; among whom are many merchants.

* **GUBIO**, or **EUGUBIO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is thirty miles S. of Urbino, and eighty-two N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 38. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

GUELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy. It includes the upper quarter of Gueldre, and is the first of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three counties of Nimwegen, Zutphen, and Arnheim. The upper quarter of Gueldres comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is possessed by three sovereigns. Gueldres belongs to the king of Prussia; Ruremond and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and Venlo and Stephenswaert belong to the States-General.

GUELDRÉS, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of the same name. It was ceded to the king of Prussia by the peace of Utrecht, and is seated among the marshes, 10 miles N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

GUENGA, a great river of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It rises in the mountains of Balagrate, and running N. E. falls into the west branch of the river Ganges in Bengal.

* **GUERAND**, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the county of Nantz. It carries on a considerable trade in white-salt, and is about three miles from the sea, and 250 W. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

* **GUERCHE**, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Creule, seven miles S. E. of Hays. Lon. 0. 49. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

GUERET, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the province of Lyonnais, seated on the river Gartempe; 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

GUERNSEY, or **GARNSEY**, an island on the coast of Normandy, in the English Channel, and subject to Great-Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded with high rocks; and is well situated for trade in time of peace; likewise, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains 10 parishes. The natives speak French, it having been part

part of Normandy, and is still governed by Norman laws.

* **GUESTLING**, a village in Suffex, with a fair, on May 23, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **GUETARIA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a cattle and good harbour. Lon. 2. 16, W. lat. 43. 16. N.

* **GUETA**, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 60 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 40. 23. N.

GUIANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers of Oroonoko, and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inward parts of the country are inhabited by savages, who have different languages and customs; and some of them make their houses on trees, probably to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. The French possess a part of the coast, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual spring, and it produces large quantities of sugar-canes. One part is inhabited by Caribbees, who were formerly reported to be men-eaters; but this is found to be false. The English and French settled here, trade in cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco, Brasil wood, aloes, natural balsam, oranges, and citrons made into sweetmeats, or otherwise. It is divided into two large countries, called Caribiana, and Proper Guiana. The former lies chiefly upon the sea-coast. It is between the equator and eight degrees of N. latitude.

* **GUIAQUIL**, a town, bay, and harbour of S. America, in Peru, and capital of an audience of the same name. It stands facing a low island close by the river, partly on the side, and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently towards the river. It is divided into 2 parts by the stream, called the Old and the New, and joined together by a bridge for foot-passengers, half a mile in length. The situation is in such a boggy ground, and so dirty in winter, that, without the bridge, there would be scarce any passing from one house to another. It consists of about 500 houses, and has but one regular street, along the river-side. Before the church of St. Jago is a very handsome parade, but the church itself is gone to decay. There are three other churches, well adorned with altars, carved work, and pictures. It is 17 miles E. of Puna, and 140 N. E. of Payta. Lon. 81. 6. W. lat. 3. 11. S.

GUIAKA, a sea-port town of S. America, and on the Caracca coast. The English attempted to take it twice; that is, in

1719, and in 1743; but they were repulsed both times. Lon. 66. 5. W. lat. 10. 35. N.

GUIENNE, the largest province of France, bounded on the N. by Saintonge, Angoumois, and Limosin, on the E. by Limosin, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the S. by the Pyrennees, Lower Navarre, and Bearn; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 225 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends Querci, Rouergue, Armagnac, the territory of Comminges, and the county of Bigorre. The Lower contains Bourdelois, Perigord, Agenois, Condomois, Bazadois, the Lander, Proper Gascony, and the district of Labour. The principal rivers are, the Garonne, the Adour, the Tarn, the Aveyrou, and the Lot. Bourdeaux is the capital town.

GUILFORD, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, viz. on May 4, and November 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wey, and on the declivity of a hill; is a large place, containing three parish-churches, and sometimes the assizes for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It had a large strong castle, of which some of the walls are yet standing. It is a mayor-town, sends two members of parliament, and has the advantage of sending goods to London by barges. It is 17 miles S. W. of Kingston, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **GUILAIN**, St. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the provostship of Mons, which is defended by its sluices. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by the French in 1746. It is seated in marshy land on the river Haine, 6 miles from Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the Alps, formerly belonging to Dauphiny, in France; and taken by prince Eugene in 1692. It is 9 miles N. E. of Embrun, and 14 S. W. of Brianzon. Lon. 6. 36. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

* **GUIMARAENS**, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro-e-Minho, and in the Comarcas. It has formerly been the residence of some of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 10 miles S. E. of Braga, and 165 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 21. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

GUINEY, a large country of Africa, which

which little is known except the coast, and thence called the Coast of Guiney. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Malagueta Coast, the Tooth Coast, the Gold Coast, Whidah, Great Ardra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a considerable time. The water is so bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the skin and the flesh, of above an ell long, and of a white silver colour. Most imagine that this disorder is peculiar to the country; but bad waters do the same in other parts of the world, particularly to the E. of the Caspian Sea, in Asia. The inhabitants in general go almost naked, and there seems to be very little religion or honesty among them. The men take as many wives as they please; and the women are as independent as in any part of the world. The commodities purchased there are, gum-seneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coast; elephants-teeth, upon the Tooth Coast; the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves, more or less: indeed, some of all these commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast; and purchase slaves, and other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. The inhabitants of the coast generally buy, steal, or take captives, men and women from the inland parts, to sell for slaves; yet in many places they make no scruple of selling one another; and even the kings themselves, if their wives displease them, will sell them to the Europeans. There are abundance of little states, whose heads or chiefs, the sailors have dignified with the name of kings; however, there are very few who deserve that title. When they are at war with each other, as they often are, the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other, when they have power so to do. Though they come on board the ships naked, they seldom fail of stealing something or other, though never so well watched, they are such dexterous thieves. Some make Guiney to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. latitude, to Angola in 10 degrees of S. while others include Guiney within the bounds of the coast above mentioned; but this is a distinction of very little consequence. The French pretend, that some sailors from Dieppe first discovered this country in 1364: but this seems to be a fable: however, it is certain that the Portuguese found it out in the beginning

of the 15th century, and began to trade here.

* **GUINEY, NEW**, is a large island, to the S. of Asia, very imperfectly discovered hitherto. Those that have visited the coast affirm, that there is a great probability of carrying on a good trade with the natives, who are all black. But none have thought it worth their while to make any such attempt hitherto.

* **GUINCAMP**, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the duchy of Penthièvre, 258 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 48. 36. N.

* **GUIPUSCOA**, a small province in the N. part of Spain, bounded on the E. by Biscay; on the N. by the ocean; on the W. by Biscay, on the S. by Navarre. It abounds in most things except wheat. Tolosa is the capital town.

GUISE, a small town of France, in Picardy, and in Thierache, with a very strong castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Oise, 15 miles N. E. of St. Quentin, and 95 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

* **GUNDELFINGEN**, a town of Germany, many, in Suabia, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Danube, 15 miles from Ulm, and 8 N. of Burgaw. Lon. 10. 24. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* **GUNDELSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Graichow, seated on the river Neckar, with a castle on an eminence.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels through which ships enter the mouth of the river Thames.

GUNTSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Burgaw; seated on the E. side of the Danube, 16 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **GUNTZENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 5 miles from Weissemburg; seated on the river Altmul, near a forest, and belongs to the Margrave of Anspach.

GURIEL, a province of Asia, in Mingrelia, bounded on the E. by Mount Caucasus; on the N. by Imeretta; on the W. by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Turkey. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but very ignorant, and pay little or no regard to religious precepts, for they are great thieves, treacherous, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They marry their nearest relations, without any scruple; and if the husband catches a gallant with his wife, the latter is quit by giving the former a pig, which they all three eat very lovingly together. Their principal trade consists in slaves; and they often sell

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fell one another to the Turks, especially the females, who are very handsome.

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see: seated on the river Gurk, 20 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 55 E. of Salzburg. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

GUSTROW, a considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a magnificent castle, or palace, where the dukes reside. Their religion is according to the confession of Augsburg. It is 12 miles S. of Rostock, and 35 N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 57. N.

GUTSKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to Sweden; seated on the river Peene, 14 miles W. of Wolgatz, and 50 E. by N. of Guttow. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut, 25 miles E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 47. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

GUZURAT, a province of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is made an island of the river Indus, or Sind; and the inhabitants are still Gentoos, or Pagans, driving their old trade of thieving, or pirating, for they plunder all that come within their power, both by sea and land. The Great Mogul would certainly restrain them, if their country was passable for an army; but there are many low grounds, marshes, and lakes, which there is no passing over but by boats. However, there is some trade in cotton, corn, and coarse cloth, and in the shells of a fish, in the shape of a perrinacle, and of the circumference of a man's arm. These being sawed into rings, the women use them for ornaments, and wear them on their arms. The next seaport town is called Baet, whose inhabitants are nothing but a nest of pirates and robbers. Mangeroul admits of trade for coarse calicoes, wheat, butter, pulse, pepper, sugar, and betel-nuts. It is inhabited by Banyans, who never eat any flesh; and the wild-deer and antelopes are so familiar, that they come into the houses.

* **GWTHRIN**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 6, for cattle.

GYPHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lunenbourg; seated on the rivers Aller and Issa, 25 miles N. of Brunswick, and 45 N. E. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 53. 49. N.

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GYULA, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified; but, being taken by the Turks in 1566, the fortifications were demolished.

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HAAAG, or **HAG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria, seated on a hill, on the W. side of the river Inn, and is capital of a county. It is 30 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* **HABAR**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, lying on the road from Sultania to Com in Irac-Agemi. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 36. 12. N.

HABAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantick Ocean. The principal towns are Arzilla, Tetuan, and Ceuta, which last is in possession of the Spaniards.

HABSBURG, or **HAPSBURG**, an ancient castle of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. It is the place where the ancient counts of Hapsburg resided, and is seated near the lake of Lucern, and 26 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

HACHA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. It produces the fruits proper to those parts, a great deal of salt, some gold, and precious stones; and here the Spanish galleons touch at their arrival in S. America, from whence expresses are sent to all the settlements to give them notice of it. Lon. 72. 0. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

* **HACZAC**, a small territory of Transilvania, on the confines of Walachia, with the title of a county.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Weteravia, with a handsome castle; seated near the river Elis, 22 miles N. W. of Mentz, and 15 E. of Coblentz. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

HADDINGTON, a royal borough of Scotland, in E. Lothian, which sends one member to parliament, in conjunction with Dunbar, N. Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh. It is surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry; and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

* **HADELLAND**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It has nothing remarkable, except the bailiwick of Ribenbettel, which lies along the river Elb, and belongs to the Hamburgers.

* **HADEQUIS**,

* **HADRAQUIS**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It was taken by assault in 1514, by the Portuguese, who carried away a great many beautiful slaves.

HADERSLEBEN, a sea-port town-of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, built upon a small island. It is seated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, and has a well frequented harbour. It is 2½ miles E. of Ripen, and 40 N. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 55. 18. N.

HADHRAMUT, a town and province of Asia, in Happy Arabia, 125 miles W. of Cassien. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

HADLEY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for toys, and October 10, for butter, cheese, and toys. It is seated in a bottom on the river Pesson, is a pretty large town, and has a very handsome church, a chapel of ease, with one presbyterian meeting-house. It has about 600 houses, a few of which are of brick, and the rest but indifferent. The streets are pretty broad, but not paved. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich manufacture; and this town had once a considerable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury, and 64 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **HADSTOCK**, a village in Essex, with one fair on July 28, for horses.

HAELSLINGLAND, a subdivision of Nordland, in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took several towns, and gave them their own names.

* **HÆMONIA**, the ancient name for the N. part of Thrace, which extended from Mount Hæmus, now called Costagnazzar, and Mariza, as far as the Euxine or Black Sea.

HÆMUS, the highest mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, now called Costagnazzar.

HAERLEM. See **HARLEM**.

* **HAESBROUK**, a small town of Flanders, 5 miles from Cassel, and 5 from Air. Lon. 2. 34. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* **HAGIAR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia, and in the province of Hagias, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 25. 30. N.

HAGIAS, a province of Asia, in Arabia. bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Arabia Petræa, and on the E. by Theama.

HAGUE, or **GRAVEN HAGUE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which geographers pretend is but a village, and

yet it may compare with the handsomest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and in great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there are at least 4000 gardens. It is seated 4 miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the Downs, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea-side. The ancient counts of Holland resided here, and tho' it be 500 years ago, the wood-work of the palace is yet found. The Stadtholder, or Governor of the country, generally resides here; and it is the place where the States of the United Provinces assemble, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience. As the streets are very broad and long, it is a pleasant sight to behold so many coaches and equipages belonging to the foreign ambassadors, in handsome liveries, driving along them. Here also the supreme courts of justice are held, which, together with the particularities above-mentioned, render it so populous, and so much frequented by foreigners, that it is a great wonder that they have but two churches to perform divine service in. It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft, 8 S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* **HAGUENAU**, a town belonging to the French, in Germany, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, and was formerly imperial. It was several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and is seated on the river Motter, which divides it into two parts, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. of Strasburg, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HAIK, a market town of Scotland, in the shire of Peebles, seated on the river Tiviot.

HAILBRON, a handsome, strong, and free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg. The inhabitants, who are Protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, and from whence the town has its name, as it signifies the fountain of health. It is advantageously seated on the Neckar, over which there is a stone bridge, in a pleasant fruitful country, productive of wine, 25 miles N. E. of Stutgard, and 70 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

* **HAIMBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the river Danube, 10 miles W. of Presburg, and

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side 5° E. of Vienna. Lon. $16. 58^{\circ}$ E. lat. $48. 12^{\circ}$ N.

* **HAIN**, a town of Germany in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Misnia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Rhedar, 10 miles N. E. of Meissen, and 12 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. $13. 43^{\circ}$ E. lat. $51. 22^{\circ}$ N.

HAINAN, a considerable island of Asia, belonging to China, to the N. of the gulph of Cochin-China, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is about 400 miles in circumference, and the soil of the northern part level; but the southern and eastern are very mountainous, among which some of the vallies produce two crops of rice every year. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, and great cowards, for 50 Chinese will put 1000 of them to flight.

In general they are a short and deformed people, and the colour of their skins reddish. They are only clothed from the waist downward, and addicted to painting their faces like other savages. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the same fruits as China, besides fugar, tobacco, cotton and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but they are very scarce. The common sort of apes are grey, and very ugly. Some of the inhabitants of the sea-coast have submitted to the Chinese.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the W. by Flanders and Artois, on the S. by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by part of the territory of Liege and the county of Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, whose capital is Mons; and French Hainault, whose capital is Valenciennes. It is a cold country, and subject to rains, on account of its being near the forest of Ardenne.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and archduchy of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. $17. 18^{\circ}$ E. lat. $48. 14^{\circ}$ N.

HAINE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which runs through the province of Hainault, from E. to W. passing by Mons, St. Geilian, and falling into the Scheld at Conde.

HALABAS, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name. It is very large, and defended by a strong citadel; is seated at the confluence of the rivers Jemma and Ganges, 120 miles W.

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by N. of Patna, 180 E. by S. of Agra. Lon. $80. 49^{\circ}$ E. lat. $25. 55^{\circ}$ N.

HALBERSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishoprick of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a fine peal of bells; and there are two regular abbeys within the town, and one without, which last belongs to Roman Catholic monks. There are also two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, and is agreeably seated on the river Hotheim, 32 miles S. E. of Brunswick, and 30 N. W. of Mansfeld. Lon. $11. 24^{\circ}$ E. lat. $52. 6^{\circ}$ N.

* **HALBERSTADT**, the principality of, is a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, surrounded towards the E. by the principality of Anhalt and the duchy of Magdeburg, and towards the W. by the duchy of Brunswick and the bishoprick of Hildesheim. Halberstadt is the capital town.

* **HALCHESTON**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair on November 12, for boots, shoes, upholsterers, and joiners work.

* **HALDENSTEIN**, a free and independent barony of Swisserland, with a handsome citadel.

HALEN, a small town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Geet, 24 miles W. of Maestricht. Lon. $5. 4^{\circ}$ E. lat. $50. 58^{\circ}$ N.

* **HALES-OWEN**, a town in Shropshire, but included in Worcesterhire, 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. There is no market; but it has two fairs, on Easter-Monday, for pleasure; and on June 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 18, for cattle, both which last three weeks. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blith, is a well-frequented thriving place, and has a trade in linen-yarn and sail-cloth. It has one large church, and about 600 pretty good houses; but the streets are neither wide nor paved. About the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 100 N. E. of London. Lon. $1. 40^{\circ}$ E. lat. $52. 25^{\circ}$ N. N.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, in North America, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated on Chebussto harbour, in a healthful country,

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country, but somewhat subject to fogs, and the winter is very severe. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

HALIFAX, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on June 24, for horses: it has the title of an earldom; seated on a branch of the river Calder, in a barren soil, and on the gentle descent of a hill; is a very large parish, and contains 12 chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. The town itself is handsome, with houses built of stone, and good streets, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of York, and 199 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

* **HALITZ**, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Neister, 46 miles S. of Lemburg, and 65 N. W. of Kaminiel. Lon. 25. 19. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HALLAND, a country of Sweden, in the island of Schonen, lying along the sea-coast, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, and opposite to Jutland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but is not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital town.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, May 23, and fairs, on Holy Thursday, May 23, and June 13, for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass, and cloaths. It is seated on a rich soil, 12 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 80 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

HALLE, a little dismantled town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault. The church of Notre Dame contains an image of the Virgin Mary, held in great veneration. It is seated on the river Senne, 8 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 22 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

HALLE, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university and salt works. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated in a pleasant plain on the river Sale, 25 miles N. W. of Leipzig, and 40 S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

HALLE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, famous for its salt-pits; seated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 22 miles E. of Hailbron, and 37 N. E. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HALLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and county of Tirol, 6

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miles N. E. of Inspruck. Lon. 11. 31. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

HALLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Saltzburg; seated on the river Salza, among the mountains, wherein are mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is 7 miles S. E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

HALLER, a town of the Netherlands, and province of Brabant, 10 miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

HALMSTADT. See **HELMSTADT**.

HALSTEAD, a town in Essex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 6, and October 29, for cattle, two days each. It is seated on the river Coln, which runs through the middle of it, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 59. N. It has a pretty large old church, the steeple of which was burnt down by lightning, but erected again at the expense of Robert Frike, Esq. The town consists of about 600 houses, which are in general pretty good ones: they are situated on a rising ground, and the streets not paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. Here is a good manufactory of says, bays, callimancoes, &c. In this place is a good free-school for 40 boys, and a very antique bridewell.

* **HALTEREN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster; seated on the river Lippe, 25 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

HALTWHISTLE, a town of Northumberland, whose market is dispised; but it has two fairs, on May 14, and November 22, for horned cattle, a few horses, sheep, linen-cloth, particularly Scotch, and wool-len cloth. It is a pretty good town, well built, and affords good entertainment for travellers. It is 37 miles W. of Newcastle, and 281 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 55. 2. N.

* **HALVA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river Cebu, 8 miles from Fez. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 33. 32. N.

* **HALY**, a town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 42. 45. E. lat. 19. 45. N.

HAM, a small but strong town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of the county of Marck, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Lippe, 24 miles S. of Munster, and 50 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

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HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, situated on the river Somme, among marshes, 10 miles N. from Noyon, and 48 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 45. It has three parishes, and there is a round tower, whose walls are 36 feet thick.

* **HAM**, a village in Surry, near Richmond, with a fair, on May 29, for pedlars ware.

HAMADAN. See **AMADAN**.

* **HAMAH**, a town of Asia, in Syria, seated among the hills. Some geographers take it for Apamea, which is a great mistake; for this is now called Afamiyah, and is a day's journey from thence. It has all along been a considerable place, and has a castle standing on a hill. The town is very large; and as it is seated on the ascent of a hill, the houses being built one above another, make a very agreeable appearance. Many of the best houses are half ruined; but those that are still standing, with the mosques, are built of black and white stones, as well as the castle. The river Assi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle, and fills the ditches about it, which are cut very deep into the solid rock. The bazars, or market-places, are pretty good; and they have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 85 miles N. by E. of Damascus, and 78 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 36. 15. N.

* **HAMAMET**, a town of Africa, in Barbary; seated on a gulph of the same name, 45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

* **HAMAR**, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N. E. of Anflo. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 60. 30. N.

* **HAMLEDON**, a village in Hampshire, 7 miles S. W. of Petersfield, with three fairs, on February 13, and October 2, for horses; and on the first Tuesday in May, for toys.

HAMBURG, one of the largest towns in Germany, the births and burials amounting to 5000 persons every year. The ancient town itself is pretty large; to which they have added the new town, almost as big as the former. Most of the houses are new, built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, which are filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. These are not only useful for trade, but serve to keep the houses and the streets clean. It is seated on the river Elbe, which is of vast advantage to the inhabitants; and on the side of Holstein is the Alster, which, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine balon that cannot

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be equalled in Germany; and there are small boats continually rowing on it for pleasure. Their corn all comes by water; and thousands of horned cattle are brought from Jutland and Bremen. Holstein abounds in calves, sheep, and butter; and Mecklenburg supplies them with hogs, game, and wood, and they have a garden-stuff and fruits brought from all parts in carts. The canals are always covered with boats full of sea-fish of all sorts, according as they are in season, all the year round. Hamburg is well fortified, and there is always a sufficient garrison to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts are handsome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The streets are well lighted every night, and there is a guard, which patrols all over the city. This is a pleasant place for foreigners; because, besides the cheapness of provisions, they are sure to meet with people of their own nation; and there are operas, plays, assemblies, balls, concerts, malquerades, and other parties of pleasure for their diversion. The senate of this town is composed of 4 burgo-masters, of whom one only is a tradesman; 4 lyndics; 24 senators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen; 4 secretaries, one of whom is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archives; so that the whole senate consists of 36 persons. The town is divided into five parishes; and out of each are formed several colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a sort of general assembly. Our room will not allow us to take particular notice of their breweries, their public cellars, their timber-yards, their good regulations to stop fires, their pest-houses, their churches, and their several pious foundations. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Portugal, Spain, France, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Russia. They also send vessels every year to Greenland to catch whales, and there are not less than 200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a large handsome exchange, where the merchants meet. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, which is a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Besides

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Besides the 5 principal churches, they have 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Notre-Dame is a very fine structure; and has a chapter, consisting of 12 canons, who are all Protestants. It is advantageously seated on the N. bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lünenburg, 60 S. of Sleswick, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

* **HAMELBURGH**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the territory of the abbey of Fulda; seated on the river Saab, 28 miles S. E. of Fulda. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

HAMELIN, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Calenburg, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key. It is agreeably situated at the confluence of the rivers Hamel and Weser, 25 miles S. W. of Hanover, and 48 S. W. of Brunswick. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

* **HAMIEZ - METAGARA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is remarkable for its gardens.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clyddale, with the title of a duchy. It is a very pretty neat town, and near it the duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and large park. It is seated on the river Clyde, 10 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames; it is pretty large, and full of handsome houses.

* **HAMMERSTEIN**, a fortress of Germany, upon the Rhine, over-against Coblenz, and belonging to the elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Liege, near the confines of Brabant; 10 miles N. W. of Maestricht, and 17 W. of Roermond. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

HAMPSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Berkshire; on the E. by Sussex and Surry; on the W. by Dorsetshire; and on the S. by the British Channel. It contains 26,850 houses, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 parishes, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Test, and the Itching. The air is wholesome, and the soil various; and here is the famous New Forest, for the making of which William the Conqueror demolished 36 churches. It has 9 walks, as many

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keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warden. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, sea-fish, and particularly lobsters and oysters. Here are also some woollen manufactures; but it is most noted for its excellent honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom. It sends 20 members to parliament; that is 18 for the towns, and 2 for the county. Winchester is the capital.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, a province of N. America, in New-England; bounded on the N. by New-Scotland; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Massachusetts Bay, and on the W. by New-York. It is ruled by a governor, and a council appointed by the king, and a house of representatives. As it is a very proper country for producing naval stores, a great part of it has been appropriated for furnishing masts and yards for the royal navy.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleasant village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. As the air is exceeding good, it is well furnished with fine seats built in an elegant manner, and much resorted to in the summer-time by all sorts of people; as for the medicinal waters, formerly in request, they are now much neglected. Lat. 51. 35. N. lon. 0. 1. E.

* **HAMPTON**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and fairs, viz. on Trinity-Monday, and October 29, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the Cotwold Hills, and had formerly a nunnery. It is 14 miles S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

HAMPTON, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-Hampshire; 40 miles N. of Boston. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

HAMPTON-COURT, a town of Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, built by cardinal Wolley, who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made many additions, are about 4 miles in circumference, and watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingston. It is seated on the N. side of the Thames, 13 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **HAMSTREET**, a village in Kent with a fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

HANAU, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Wateravia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to its own prince, and had a handsome castle or palace. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is pretty well fortified. They admit Jews to live among them. It is seated near

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near the river Maine, ten miles E. of
 Francfort, and 18 N. E. of Darmstadt.
 Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

HANAU, the county of, is bounded on
 the E. by the county of Rhynneck, and by the
 abbey of Fulda; on the W. by the counties
 of Weissenburg and Solms; and on the N.
 and S. by the territories of Mentz and
 Francfort. It is 45 miles in length, but its
 breadth is very small. Its soil is very fruit-
 ful. Hanau is the capital town.

* HANFORD, a village in Suffolk, with
 two fairs, on May 18, for lean cattle, and
 on May 22, for lean cattle and lambs.

HANOVER, a town of Germany, in the
 circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the
 king of Great Britain's German domini-
 ons. The elector resided here before he
 ascended the throne of Great Britain, in a
 palace which makes no great shew out-
 wardly, but within is richly furnished.
 The regency of this country is admini-
 stered in the same manner as if the sove-
 reign was present. It is a large well-built
 town, and pretty well fortified. The esta-
 blished religion is the Lutheran; but the
 Roman Catholics are tolerated; and have a
 handsome church. It has suffered greatly
 by the French, who got possession of it
 and the neighbouring counties in 1757;
 but they were soon after driven from
 thence. Hanover is noted for a particu-
 lar sort of beer, reckoned excellent by the
 people of those parts. It is agreeably
 seated in a sandy plain, on the river Leyne,
 which divides it in two; 15 miles S. E. of
 Newstadt, and 25 W. of Brunswick. Lon.
 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* HANOVER, the territory of, compre-
 hended at first nothing but the county of
 Lauenrood; but now it contains the duchy
 of Zell, Sax-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lu-
 nenburg, the principality of Verden, Gru-
 benhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king
 of Great Britain, was the first that gained
 possession of all these states, which mostly
 lie between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and
 extend 200 miles in length from S. W. but
 the breadth is different, being in some
 places 150 miles, and in others but 50.
 The produce of them is timber, cattle,
 hogs, mums, beer, and bacon; a little sil-
 ver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone,
 quicksilver and coppers. However, the
 trade is not very great in any of these
 articles.

HANSE-TOWNS, a society of sea-port
 towns, united together for their common
 interest, and for the protection of their
 trade; they are so called from the German
 word, Hanseg. There were a great num-
 ber of these at first; but about the year 1500

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they began to be weakened, and now none
 have the Hanseatic government, except
 Bremen and Lubeck.

* HANSLOPE, a village in Bucking-
 hamshire, with one fair, on Holy Thurs-
 day, for cattle.

* HANUYE, a town of the Austrian
 Netherlands, in Brabant, twenty miles S.
 E. of Louvaine. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 50.
 41. N.

* HAPSAL, a sea-port town of Livonia,
 in Estonia. It belongs to the Russian em-
 pire, and is seated on the Baltic Sea, 5
 miles S. W. of Revel, over-against the
 island of Dagö. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 59.
 4. N.

* HAPSPURG. See HABSBURG.

* HARBERT, a town of Asia, in Diar-
 beck, near Amid, with an Armenian arch-
 bishop's see; but subject to the Turks.

HARBOROUGH, a town of Leicester-
 shire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one
 fair, on November 19, for horses, cows,
 sheep, hogs, pewter, brags, hats, and
 cloaths. It is seated on the river Welland,
 which separates it from Northamptonshire,
 and has a good free-school; 18 miles N.
 of Northampton, 14. S. of Leicester, and
 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 52 W.
 lat. 52. 28. N.

HARBURG, a town of Germany, in the
 circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of
 Lunenburg, and in the electorate of Hano-
 ver, with a strong castle. It is seated on
 the river Elbe, over-against Hamburg, 37
 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 9. 56.
 E. lat. 53. 30. N.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Noi-
 mandy, and in the diocese of Bayeux, with
 the title of a duchy.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United
 Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quar-
 ter of Harnheim, with an university. It is
 seated on the Zuyder-see, 20 miles N. W.
 of Harnheim, and 32 E. of Amsterdam,
 Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

HARFLEUR, a sea-port town of France,
 in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux.
 Its fortifications have been long demo-
 lished, and its harbour choaked up. The
 English took it by assault in 1415. It
 stands on the river Lizarda, 15 miles S.
 W. of Lecampa, and 36 N. W. of Rouen,
 Lon. 0. 19 E. lat. 49. 30. N.

HARLEBECK, a town of the Austrian
 Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the
 river Lis, 3 miles N. E. of Courtray, and
 17 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat.
 50. 52. N.

HARLECH, a town of Merionethshire,
 in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays,
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and 4 fairs, on Thursday after Trinity, June 30, August 21, and December 11, for cattle. It is seated on a rock, on the sea-shore, and but a poor place, though the shire-town, and sends a member to parliament. It had formerly a strong, handsome castle, which was a garison for king Charles I. in the civil wars, for which reason it was afterwards demolished by the parliament. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Bala, and 139 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 6. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

HARLEM, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which boasts of the invention of printing, and pretends that Lawrence Coster was the person who first practised it; but he did no more than engrave letters on wood. It is seated near the sea, in a drier soil than the other towns in Holland, ten miles W. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. N. E. of Leyden. Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a large market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and September 9, which lasts 14 days, for horses, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen. It is seated on the river Wavenay, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 20 E. lat. 52. 26. N.

HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 4, for cattle and toys, and on October 24, for sheep and toys. It is seated on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linen-cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a small chapel in the middle of the place, and a presbyterian meeting-house. It has about 600 pretty good houses, and one wide street, and manufactures a little linen-cloth. It is twenty-four miles S. W. of Norwich, and eighty-eight N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

HARLINGEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, of which next to Lewarden, it is the largest, most populous, and rich; is governed by a senate and eight burgo-masters, and has a harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is thirteen miles W. of Lewarden, and eighteen N. of Staverin. Lon. 5. 14. E. lat. 53. 9. N.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, whose market is now disused; but it has three fairs, on Whit-Monday, September 9, and November 28, for horses and cattle. It is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 29 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Hebro, and the

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chief place of a county. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

* **HARPLEY**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for horses.

* **HARBEGATE**, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for its mineral springs, of a vitriolic, sulphureous nature.

* **HARRIA**, or **HARELINLAND**, a province of Livonia, lying to the N. W. of the gulph of Finland. Revel is the only town.

HARRIES, one of the western isles of Scotland, and the outermost of them all.

* **HARRIOTSHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for horses.

* **HARROLD**, a village in Bedfordshire, eight miles W. by N. of Bedford, with three fairs, on Tuesday before May 12, Tuesday before July 5, and Tuesday before October 10, for cattle.

* **HARTFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Tuesday after Whit-week, for cattle and pellars ware.

HARTFORD, a town of Hartfordshire, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Lea, and has been much more considerable than it is at present, for it is much decayed since the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is still the place where the assizes are held, and has the title of a marquissate; sends two members to parliament, is two miles W. of Ware, and twenty-one, N. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 50. N.

HARTFORD, a town of N. America, in New England, and in the province of Connecticut, seated on the river Connecticut, 50 miles W. of Boston. Lon. 71. 39. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an English county, 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It contains 16,570 houses, 120 parishes, and 8 market-towns, whereof only two send members to parliament, namely, Hartford, and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, river-fish, sheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Coln, and the Hunton. Hartford is the capital town.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, and September 25, for cattle.

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cattle. It is seated near the Severn-Sea, near a cape or promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles W. of Barnstaple, and 197 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 31. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

HATTLEPOOL, a sea-port town of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 14, August 21, October 9, and November 27, for toys, and plenty of fish. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and is partly surrounded with rocks and hills; it is a pretty large place, but the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 44. 44. N.

* **HARTLEY-ROW**, a village in Hampshire, 10 miles N. E. of Basingstoke, and in the road from London to Salisbury, with two fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, and June 29, for pedlars ware.

* **HARTZGEROD**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Hanau, seated on the river Selk, 17 miles S. of Halberstadt.

* **HERVEY'S ISLAND**, an island in the South-Sea, lying in 19. 17. S. lat. and 153. 48. W. lon. from Greenwich.

HARWICH, a sea-port town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays and Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for toys. It is strong both by nature and art, and is surrounded on three parts by the sea and the river Stour; it is not very large, but well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland. It is a borough-town, sends 2 members to parliament, and has a commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 common-council. There is here only a chapel of ease, the mother-church, which is small and in bad condition, being at Dover-court, two miles distant. The town consists of between 8 and 900 houses, which are in general good and lofty, and the streets pretty wide, and well paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. The harbour is capacious; and opposite the town is a good battery of cannon. Here is also a good dock-yard, in which many ships of war are built. It is 21 miles E. by N. of Colchester, and 73 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **HASEAT**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and carries on a great trade.

* **HASELFELDE**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the county of Blackenburg, belonging to the house of Brunswick.

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HAELEM, an island of Denmark, in the Catagete Sea, lying at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, to the N. of the island of Zealand. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 56. 4. N.

HASLEMERE, a town of Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the edge of the county, next Hampshire, and sends two members to parliament. This borough is governed by a constable; has one church, and about 100 low brick-houses, in two paved streets. The number of the people amount to about 400. It is twelve miles S. W. of Guildford, and forty-one S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

* **HASLI**, a small territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

HASLINGDEN, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 8, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 16 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 53. 41. N.

* **HASSET**, a handsome town in the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river Wecht, five miles from Zwol, Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 23. 36. N.

HASSET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Liege, seated on the river Demer, 14 miles N. W. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

HASTINGS, a town of Suffex, with two markets, on Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 23, for pedlars ware. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It is seated between a high cleft, towards the sea, and a high hill towards the land-side, and is a large town, with two streets, paved with flints. It has only one church, which is of stone, and about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. There is no manufacture carried on here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fishing. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a small river. It is 24 miles E. of Lewis, and 50 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HATFIELD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 18, for toys; here the earl of Salisbury has a handsome palace, called Hatfield-house. It is 30 miles

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miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. o. 10. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

HATFIELD-BROAD OAK, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 5, for lambs. It is seated on a branch of the river Lea, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 23. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, for cattle. It is a small place, containing about 100 houses, and has one good inn. It is 26 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 9. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

* **HATSFELD**, a town of Germany, and principal of a county of the same name, in Wetteravia, and in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in the duchy of Guelderland, seated on the river Uffel, five miles S. W. of Zwell. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

* **HATTENGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Mark, seated on the river Roer. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrod. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1685, and is seated on a mountain, 28 miles N. E. of Buda, and 28 S. W. of Agria. Lon. 18. 54. E. lat. 47. 44. N.

HAVANNA, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Cuba, and on the N. W. part of it, opposite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is so large that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet the mouth is so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is near 2 miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, consisting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the bishop of St. Jago resides here, as well as most men of fashion and fortune belonging to the island. It was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 82. 13. W. lat. 23. 12. N.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 22, and October 17, for toys. It is 7 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 63 W. by S. of

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London, Lon. o. 58. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, which proceeds from a lake in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and running through the middle Marche, and through Brandenburg, and other towns, runs N. and falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Havel, 22 miles N. E. of Stendal, and 37 N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

HAVERTFORD WEST, a town of S. Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and 6 fairs, on May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 17, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is a town and county of itself, and commodiously seated on the side of a hill, and on a creek of Milford-haven, over which there is a stone-bridge. It is a large, handsome place, with several good houses, and contains three parish churches; has a considerable trade, with several vessels belonging to it, and sends one member to parliament. The assizes and county-goal are kept here, and it had once a wall and castle, now demolished. It is a mayor-town, and near it there are several gentlemen's seats. It is 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and 269 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5. o. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

HAVERRILL, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and a good fair on May 12, which lasts two days, for cattle, &c. It has a pretty large church, one Presbyterian and one Quakers meeting, with about 300 poor clay houses, and one wide street, not paved. It has a considerable manufactory of checks, cottons, and fulfrians, and is 49 miles N. E. of London, and 28 N. of Chelmsford. Lon. o. 30. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* **HAUPOUL-MAZAMET**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, in the diocese of Lavaur.

HAVRE-DE-GRAVE, a large, handsome, rich, and strong sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. It has an excellent harbour, a strong citadel, and a good arsenal. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is seated at the mouth of the river Seine, in a marshy soil, 45 miles W. of Roan, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 11. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

* **HAUTE-RIVE**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Ar-

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ers, 10 miles S. of Toulouſe. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France in Champagne, and in the diocēſe of Rheims, with a famous rich abbey. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims, and it is ſaid the beſt Champagne wine is produced here.

* **HAWARDEN**, or **HARWARDEN**, a village of N. Wales, in Flintſhire, 5 miles S. W. of Cheſter, with three fairs, on May 8, October 1, and December 24, for cattle.

HAWKSHEAD, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, for horned cattle, and pedlars ware; and on Sept. 21, for pedlars ware. It is ſeated in a hilly country, and has a free grammar ſchool. It is 24 miles N. N. W. of Lancaſter, and 265 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 24. N.

* **HAWKSHURST**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Auguſt 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **HAWORTH**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with two fairs, on July 22, for pedlars ware, and October 14, for horned cattle and pedlars ware.

* **HAWS**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a fair on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and ſheep.

* **HAXEY**, a village in Lincolnſhire, with one fair, on July 5, for merchants goods.

HAY, a town of Brecknockſhire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 17, Auguſt 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, ſheep, and horſes. It is ſeated between the rivers Wyll and Dulais, and is a pretty good town. It is 15 miles N. E. of Brecknock, and 134 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

* **HAYE**, a town of France, in Tourain, remarkable for the birth of Des Cartes. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, 7 miles from Guiteche, 25 from Tours, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 53 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

HEA, a province of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, and in the moſt weſtern part of the kingdom of Morocco. It produces no grain but barley, being full of high mountains, which feed a great number of goats and aſſes. Here is alſo a great deal of honey. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and very jealous of their wives, who are very handſome, and much addiſted to in-

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rigues. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the province of Suſa and Guſtla, on the Eaſt by Morocco, and on the N. by Duſcalca.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9. 3. W. lat. 53. 29. N.

* **HEADEN**, See **HEYDON**.

HEAN, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Tonquin, ſeated on the river Dornia, 20 miles S. of Cathao, and 80 N. of the bay of Tonquin. The French have a factory here, and a handſome houſe for the principal miſſionary, who is a biſhop.

HEBRIDES, certain iſlands, lying to the W. of Scotland, and commonly called the weſtern iſles: the principal of which are Sky, Mull, Ila, Lewis, &c. The inhabitants are rude and unpoliſhed, having but little communication with the continent of Scotland.

* **HEBRIDES NEW**, a group of iſlands in the South Sea, the moſt conſiderable of which are Malicollo and Tanna, ſee **MALICOLLO** and **TANNA**.

* **HECKFIELD**, a village in Hampſhire, with one fair on Good-Friday, for pedlars ware.

HEHAMOKA, a town of Sweden, in Veſtredal, or Weſtmania, ſeated on the river Dalecaria, 30 miles S. W. of Gevelt, and 55 N. W. of Uplal. Lon. 17. 7. E. lat. 60. 14. N.

* **HEGOW**, a ſmall territory of Germany, in Upper Suabia. It is very populous, and belongs to divers ſovereigns.

* **HEIDENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, with a handſome palace, or caſtle, belonging to the houſe of Wirtemberg, 23 miles N. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HEIDELBERG, a conſiderable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Lower Palatinate, with a celebrated univerſity. It is noted for its great ton, which holds 800 hogſheads, generally kept full of good Rheniſh-wine. It ſtands in a pleaſant rich country, and was a famous ſeat of learning; but it has undergone ſo many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It was firſt reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the rich library was tranſported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. After this it enjoyed the benefits of peace, till the Proteſtant electoral houſe became extinct, and a bloody war enſued, in which not only the caſtle was ruined, but the tombs and bodies of the electors were ſame-

shamefully violated and pillaged. This happened in 1693; and the people of the Palatinate were obliged to leave their dwellings, and to go for refuge into foreign countries. To add to these misfortunes the elector resided at Mannheim, and carried most of the people of distinction along with him, so that it is uncertain whether Heidelberg will ever recover itself or not, though they have begun to rebuild some of the fortifications. The great tun was broke to pieces in 1693, by the French, and at great expence in 1729, was repaired. It stands on the river Neckar, over which there is a handsome bridge, 12 miles N. E. of Spire, and 37 S. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* HEILA, a town of Royal Prussia, in Cassubia, seated at the mouth of the river Vistula, on the Baltic Sea, and subject to Poland, 12 miles N. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 54. 53. N.

* HEILEGEN-HAVE, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Wageria, seated on the Baltic Sea, over-against the island of Termeren. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

* HEILIGE-LAND, an island of the German Sea, between the mouth of the river Eider, and that of the Elbe. It belongs to the duke of Holstein; and the king of Denmark endeavoured to take it in 1713, but without effect. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 54. 21. N.

* HEILIGENPEIL, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, between Braunsberg and Brandenburg. Lon. 20. 17. E. lat. 54. 24. N.

* HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, and capital of the territory of Etchset, belonging to the elector of Mentz; seated at the confluence of the rivers Geisfeld and Leine, 30 miles N. W. of Eisenach. Lon. 10. 14. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* HEILSPERG, a town of Polish Prussia, with a palace, where the bishop of Warmia resides; seated on the river Alle. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 54. 6. N.

* HEITHBURY, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair on May 3, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

* HELAVERD, a town of Asia, in Persia. Lon. 73. 15. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

* HELENA, ST. an island in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the English East-India Company. It lies in 5. 49. W. lon, and 15. 55. S. lat. being 1200 miles W. of the continent of Africa, and 1800 E. of South America. Its circumference is about twenty miles. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but far from being barren;

the interior vallies and even mountains being pleasant and fertile. Mr. Fortier tells us, "that, having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was transported with one of the finest prospects he had ever seen, consisting of several little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interspersed with rich vallies, which contained gardens, orchards, and various plantations; that many pastures, surrounded by inclosures of stone, were filled with a small, but fine breed of cattle, and with English sheep; that every valley was watered by a little rivulet; that the mountains in the centre of the island were hung with woods; that the soil, which covered the rocks and mountains, was in general a rich mould, from six to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and shrubs, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cabbage-tree, tho' only used for fuel, gum-trees, and red wood; that in the governor's garden, about three miles from the town, he saw several plants of Europe, Africa, and America, and particularly a profusion of roses and lilies, interspersed with myrtle and laurel; that several walks of peach-trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches; but that the other European fruit-trees thrived but indifferently, and never bore fruit; that vines had been planted several times, but had not succeeded, on account of the climate; that cabbage and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by caterpillars; that barley, and other kinds of corn, are generally devoured by rats, which are immensely numerous; that the ground, for that reason, was laid out chiefly in pastures, the verdure of which was surprising; that the whole island could support 3000 head of their small cattle; that the beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat; that the island, besides cattle, abounds with goats, rabbits, a small breed of horses, ring-pheasants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of some of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the East-Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the island does not exceed 2000, including near 600 soldiers, and 600 slaves, who are supplied with all sorts of manufactures and other necessaries by the company's ships, in return for refreshments; and that

"many of the slaves are employed in catching fish, which are very plentiful." The town is small, and stands in a valley at the bottom of a bay on the south-side of the island, between two steep dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat, and the town is well defended by forts and batteries. This island was given to the East-India company by Charles II. soon after it was taken from the Dutch by admiral Munden, anno 1672.

HELLESPONT. See DARDANELLES.

HELMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, in the quarter of Peel-land, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Aa, 17 miles from Bolduc, and 70 E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

*HELMSTLEY-BLACKMORE, or HELMSTLEY, a town of the N. Riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Rye, and which has a brook running through it. The houses are pretty well built with stone, and covered with slate. It had formerly a castle, and has now a market on Saturdays, with four fairs, on May 19, July 16, October 2, and November 6, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen and woollen-cloth. It is 20 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 54. 19. N.

HELMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with an university; 22 miles N. E. of Brunswick, and 20 E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

*HELMSTADT, a strong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Holland; seated near the Baltic Sea, 25 miles N. W. of Lunden, and 55 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 56. 39. N. HELMSTON. See BRIGHTHELMSTONE.

HELSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a sea-port town or cattle of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Ellinore, and 37 S. of Helmskadt. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

HELSINGFORD, a town of Finland, in Nyland, with a commodious harbour; 20 miles S. W. of Borgo, and 80 E. of Abo. Lon. 25. 0. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

HELSINGIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jemterland and Madelpadia, on the E. by the gulph of Botnia, and on the S. and W. by Dalecarlia and Austria. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.

HELSINGORE. See ELSINORE.

HELSTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Mondays, and seven fairs, on Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20, September 9, November 8, and the second Saturday before Christmas, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloths, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Low, is well-inhabited, and sends two members to parliament; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, a town-clerk, and deputy-recorder; has one church lately built, about 400 houses, and broad paved streets. Here is the largest market-house in the county. The inhabitants neither pay to the church nor poor, these being supported by the revenues of the town. It is 11 miles S. W. of Falmouth, and 294 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

HELVOETSLUYS, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and on the island of Vorn. It is a very good harbour, and is frequented by a great number of ships, particularly the English packet-boat always goes to this place, which is 5 miles S. of the Briel. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

*HEMPNAL, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Harleston, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep, and November 30, for hogs and petty chapmen.

HEMPSTEAD, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on the first Thursday after Whitsun-week, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coln, 18 miles S. W. of Hertford, and 27 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 47. N.

*HEMPTON, a village in Norfolk, a mile S. of Fakenham, with two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and November 22, for horses.

*HENFIELD, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 4, and August 1, for pedlars ware.

HENLEY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on February 24, chiefly for horses; on Thursday after Whitsuntide; on Thursday seven-night before October 10, for cheese and horses. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, and sends malt, corn, and other things to London, by barges. It is 24 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 36 W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Maich N n

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March 25, Tuesday in Whitfun-week, for cattle; and on October 18, for cattle and cheese. It is seated on the river Aine, 10 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 48 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

* **HENNEBERG**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the W. by Hesse, on the S. by the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, on the E. by that of Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and woods; and it is populous and pretty fertile. Mainingen is the capital town.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which gives title to a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 34 miles N. W. of Bamberg, and 37 E. of Fuld. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

HENNEBON, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes. It is inhabited by rich merchants, and is seated on the river Blavet, 260 miles W. by S. of Paris, and 22 N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 47. 50. N.

HENERICHMONT, a territory of France, in Berri, with a capital of the same name, belonging to the duke of Sully.

HENRICO, a county of N. America; in Virginia.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeek Bay. Lon. 76. 5. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

* **HEPPENHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey; seated between Heidleberg and Darmstadt, about 14 miles from each. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

HERACLEA, a small town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the river Strimon.

HERACLEA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was formerly very famous; and there are yet considerable remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 50 miles W. of Constantinople, and 50 N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 27. 58. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

HERAT, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Chorazan, 160 miles S. E. of Mechid. Lon. 61. 0. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

* **HERBEMONT**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle seated on a mountain, in the county of Chiney, near the river Semois, 3 miles from Chiney.

HERBORN, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of

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Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufactures. It is 8 miles S. W. of Dillenburg, and 10 N. W. of Solms Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

HERCINIAN FOREST, was anciently very famous, and run through almost all Germany, Upper Hungary, and Poland. There are some parts of it still remaining, which go by the name of Wolds, and hence we have the name of the Wolds, or Wolds of Suffex.

* **HERCOLE**, an island of that name, in the Tulcan Sea. It is small, and is 6 miles from the town of Porto Hercule to the E.

HERCOLE, a sea-port town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the coast called Stato deli Presidia, or the state of the Grisons; subject to the king of Sicily. Lon. 11. 9. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

* **HERCULES PILLARS**, anciently so called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the straits of Gibraltar; namely, Calpe on the side of Europe, and Avila on the side of Africa.

HEREFORD, the capital city of Herefordshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and five fairs, on the Tuesday after February 2, for horned cattle, hories, and hops; on Wednesday in Easter-week, for horned cattle and hories; on May 19, for toys; on July 1, for horned cattle and wool; and on October 20, for horned cattle, cheese, and Welch butter. It is pleasantly and commodiously seated among delightful meadows, and rich corn fields, and is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges. It is a large place, and had six parish-churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. It had also a castle, which has been long destroyed. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a handsome structure. The chief manufacture is gloves, many of which are sent to London. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and a sword-bearer; the streets are broad and paved; and is 24 miles W. N. W. of Gloucester, and 131 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 4. N. It sends 2 members to parliament.

* **HEREFORDSHIRE**, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and bounded on the E. by Gloucester and Worcesterhire, on the W. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the N. by Shropshire, and on the S. by Monmouthshire. It contains 15,000 houses, 95,600 inhabitants, 176 parishes, and 8 market-towns; whereof three send members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye, which runs through

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through the county, the Munnow, the Lug, the Arrow, the Frome, the Horkney, and other lesser streams. The air is very good, and the soil fruitful, especially in the vales. That part towards Wales is hilly, and well stocked with flocks of sheep. It is chiefly noted for wool and cyder, which last is transported all over England. The capital town is Hereford.

HERENTHALS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; seated on the river Nethe, 20 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace in Germany, near Hanover, belonging to the king of Great Britain. Here are lodgings for all the court, and a garden of vast extent, in which are fine water-works, a labyrinth, and many other curiosities worth a traveller's observation.

HERFORDEN, or HERWERDEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Ravensberg, with a famous nunnery, belonging to the Protestants of the confession of Augsburg, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and has a voice and place in the diet. It is seated on the river Aa, 8 miles E. of Ravensberg, and 17 S. W. of Minden. Lon. 8. 47. E. lat. 52. 9. N.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, near Nussall, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. Those who work in the mines have built a substantial town, with a great number of inhabitants. It is 65 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, 2 miles W. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* HERISAW, an ancient town of Switzerland, which is the most considerable and the most populous possessed by the Protestants in the canton of Appenzel. It is seated on the small river Bulbach.

* HERISSON, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the rivulet Oveil towards the Cher, 12 miles from Bourbon-Archambaut.

HERMANSTADT, a handsome, large, populous, and strong town of Hungary, capital of Transilvania, with a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and is seated on the river Ceben, 25 miles E. of Weissenberg, and 205 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 24. 40. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

* HERMITAGE, a village in Dorsetshire, near Cerne Abbey, with one fair on

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August 26, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and wool.

HERMON, a mountain of Asia, in Palestine, now called Sanir. It is a branch of Mount Libanus, and is very high, the top being always covered with snow; but the lower parts are pretty fruitful. There was a mountain in Galilee, called Little Hermon.

* HERNDALL, a town and small territory of Scandinavia, in Norway, and in the government of Drontheim, ceded to the Swedes in 1645.

* HERNOSAND, a sea-port town of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, and in Angermania. Lon. 17. 58. E. lat. 62. 38. N.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Maele, 3 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* HERTFELDT, a small territory of Germany in Suabia.

HERTFORD. See HARTFORD.

* HERTZBERG, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and on the confines of Lusatia, 25 miles S. of Witttemberg, and 35 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 17. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

HERWERDEN. See HERFORDEN.

* HEREGOVINZA, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, and in Bosnia, near Dalmatia. Cassel-nuvo the capital belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the Turks.

HESDEN, a strong town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois, on the confines of Picardy; seated on the river Canche, 25 miles S. S. W. of St. Omer, and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

HESSE, or HESSE-CASSEL, the landgraviate of, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the bishoprick of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick; on the E. by Aixfield and Thuringia; on the S. by the abbey of Fuld and Wetteravia; and on the W. by the counties of Nassau, Wittgenstein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the house of Hesse is divided into four branches, namely, Hesse-Cassel, Homberg, Darmstadt, and Rhinfels, each of which have the title of landgrave. The princes of Hesse-Cassel are Calvinists; of Hesse Darmstadt, Lutherans; and the remaining two, which are branches of the second, are Rhinfels, a Catholic, Hesse-Homberg, a Calvinist. They take their names from the four principal of towns. This country is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and surrounded by woods and mountains, in

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which are mines of iron and copper; in the middle there are fine plains, fertile in corn and pastures, and there is plenty of all sorts of fruits and honey. They likewise cultivate a large quantity of hops, which serve to make excellent beer. Birch-trees are very common, and they make a great deal of wine of the sap, which is said to be very wholesome. It is so populous that they can raise 30,000 men, without meddling with artificers, or those that till the ground. The landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is an absolute prince; and his revenue is said to amount to 120,000 pounds per annum.

HEVER, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 2 miles S. of Louvain, and 14 E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

*** HUEKELUM**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Ling, 5 miles from Gorcum. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

*** HEUSDEN**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Maese, among marshes, with a handsome castle; 8 miles N. W. of Bois-le-duc, and 5 S. W. of Bommel. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 5, and November 8, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, pedlars ware, and all sorts of linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey and church, one of which is now decayed, and a great part of the other was pulled down by the Scots. It is 22 miles W. of Newcastle, and 176 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

HEYDON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 14, August 2, September 25, and November 17, for pewter, tin, leather wares, and millinery goods. It is seated on a river, which soon falls into the Humber; and was formerly a considerable town, but is now much decayed on account of the neighbourhood of Hull. It sends two members to parliament; is 6 miles W. of Hull, and 172 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

HEYLINGSTADT. See **HEYLINGSTADT**.

HEYLSHEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, 14 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 5 S. of Tirlemont. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 50. 45 N.

HEYTSBURY, a town of Wiltshire, whose market is disused; but it has one fair, on May 3, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware,

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and sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 95 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

HIERES, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Toulon, seated in a very pleasant fruitful country; but its harbour being choaked up, it is now much decayed. It is 12 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

HIERES, islands of France, on the coast of Provence, with the title of a marquise, and wherein are found many uncommon plants. Here the English fleet lay in 1744, when they blocked up the French and Spanish fleets in the harbour of Toulon. When they quitted the harbour, a misunderstanding between the admirals Matthews and Lestock was the occasion of their escape.

HIGHGATE, a considerable village in Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. It is full of gentlemen's seats, of which many are very handsome, inasmuch that in some of the distant counties it might pass for a large well-built town.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a town of Northamptonshire, with two great markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and seven fairs, on Tuesday before February 5, March 7, May 3, June 28, and Thursday before August 5, for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on December 17, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is seated on an ascent, on the eastern banks of the river Nen, and sends one member to parliament. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and it has an alms-house for 12 men and 1 woman, with a good free-school. It is 35 miles E. S. E. of Coventry, and 66 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

*** HIESMES**, a town of France, in Normandy, and chief place of a territory of great extent. It is seated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

HIGH-BICKINGTON, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on May 3, and December 21, for toys. It is 7 miles S. of Barnstaple.

*** HIGH-BUDLAY**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Good-Friday, for cattle.

HIGHLANDERS, a people in the N. of Scotland, who inhabit the mountainous parts, and have been long remarkable for their particular dress, which some supposed to be like that of the ancient Romans; but

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it is now forbid by act of parliament. They are generally strong, able-bodied men, and make excellent soldiers. They were divided into several clans, each of which had a chief, or head, and whom they generally followed in case of war, or even in a rebellion: but now this subordination is taken away by act of parliament, and attempts are making to introduce manufactures and trade among them.

HIGHWORTH, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 12, for all sorts of cattle and sheep. It is seated on the top of a high hill, which stands in the middle of a rich plain, near the vale of White Horse. It is 36 miles N. of Salisbury, and 69 W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

* **HILDESHEIM**, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the bishoprick of the same name. It is free and imperial; and in the cathedral there is the statue of Herman, the German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which have their separate councils; and its inhabitants are a mixture of Lutherans and Papists. It is seated on the river Irmse, 17 miles S. E. of Hanover, and 22 W. S. W. of Wolfenbuttel. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

HILDESHEIM, the bishoprick of, is a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, between the duchies of Brunswick and Lüneburg.

* **HILPERSHAUSEN**, a town of Germany in Franconia, seated on the river Werra, in the county of Henneburg, between Coburg and Smalcalde, with a fine castle, belonging to the branch of the house of Saxe-Gotha, and who is called the duke of Saxe-Hilpershausen. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* **HINCHINBROOK ISLAND**, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich island. Lon. 168. 33. E. lat. 17. 25. S.

* **HINDELOPEN**, or **HINLOPEN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoe, seated on the Zuider-Zee, between Straverin and Worum, with a small harbour.

* **HINDERLAPPING**, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, so called from a monastery that is now turned into a castle.

HINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whittunday, and October 18 for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese. It is an ancient borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles W. of Salisbury, and 94 W.

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by S. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

HINDOW, a town of Asia, in India, and capital of a district of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and remarkable for its excellent indigo. Lon. 82. 25. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* **HINDOW**, a territory of Asia, in India, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Delli and Agra, and by Alimer on the S. and W.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 6, Whit-Tuesday, and October 2, for toys. It is 12 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 93 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 52. 43. N.

* **HINKLEY**, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on August 26, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is seated near Watling-street, on the edge of the county next Warwickshire, in a good soil, and is adorned with a large handsome church, which has a lofty spire. It is 12 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 91 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 52. 34. N.

* **HIO**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the river Watet, 25 miles E. of Falcoping. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 57. 53. N.

HIPPO. See **BONNE**.

* **HIPPOLITE**, ST. a town of France, in Lorraine, on the confines of Alsace, and at the foot of the mountain Woge: It is 5 miles from Schlestat. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **HIPPOLITE**, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Alair, with a strong fort. There is a canal which crosses the town, and runs several miles, supplying many fountains with water. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

HIRCANIA, the ancient name of part of Persia, in Asia, on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea.

* **HIRCH-HORN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a strong castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Neckar, and belongs to the elector Palatine. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the river Fuld, 16 miles N. E. of the town of Fuld, and 32 S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

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HIRSBERG, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Jawer, famous for its mineral baths. It is seated on the river Bosar, 44 miles S. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 14. E, lat. 50. 50. N.

HISPAÑOLA. See DOMINGO.

HITCHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on August 3, for horses.

HITCHING, a large populous town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 2, May 20, and October 12, for a few cattle. It is seated near a great wood, called Hitch-Wood. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greatest in England for wheat. It is 15 miles N. of Hertford, and 35 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 58. N.

HITHE, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 1, for horses, cattle, shoes, clothers, and pedlars. It had formerly 4 parishes; but, by the choaking up of its harbour, and other accidents, is reduced to one. It is a cinque port, and is governed by a justice of the peace and constables. It consists of one street, which is paved, and contains about 150 low houses, mostly built with wood and stone; the chief support of the inhabitants is fishing. It has, however, two hospitals, well endowed, and is 10 miles W. of Dover, and 69 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* **HOCHBERG**, a marquise and small territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Brisgau. Emertingen is the principal town, and it belongs to the prince of Baden Durlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, remarkable for a bloody battle fought between the Allies and the French in August 1704; when it was computed, that near 20,000 of the latter were killed, and 13,000 made prisoners; among whom was marshal Tallard, who was brought to England, and sent to Nottingham. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles N. E. of Dillingen, and 22 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

* **HOCKERLAND**, a territory of Germany, and one of the three circles of Prussia. It is surrounded by Polish Prussia; and Marienwarder is the capital town.

HODNET, a town of Shropshire, whose market is dissu'd, but it has two fairs, on May 4, and October 9, which were very inconsiderable. It is 12 miles N. E. of Shrewsbury, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 27. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

HODSDON, a town of Hertfordshire,

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with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 24, for toys. It is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and has several tolerable inns. It is 18 miles due N. of London, and 3 S. of Ware. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

* **HOESHT**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated in a plain, on the river Main, 3 miles from Francfort, with the ruins of a castle. Lon. 8. 33. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; 25 miles S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

* **HOFALISE**, or **HONFELISE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 35 miles S. E. of Liege, and 30 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 50. 3. N. See **HONFALISE**.

* **HOFF**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a fine college. It belongs to the margrave of Bareith, and is seated on the river Leck. Lon. 12. 12. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* **HOGH**, or **HADGRE**, a considerable town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, 70 miles S. E. of Gemama.

HOGUE, a town and cape on the N. W. point of Normandy, in France, near which admiral Rook burnt the French admiral's ship called the Rising-Sun, with 12 more large men of war, the day after the victory obtained by admiral Russel near Cherbourg, in May 1692. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

HOHEN-LOE, or **HORLACH**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, where great disputes have lately happened between the count their sovereign, and his protestant subjects.

* **HOHENBERG**, a castle of Germany, in Austrian Suabia, and chief place of a small county of the same name, 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

* **HOHEN-EMS**, a small territory of Germany, near the canton of Appenzell, lying on the Rhine, and subject to its own prince.

* **HOHENSTEIN**, a county of Germany, in Thuringia, on the frontiers of the province of Anhalt. There are several places in Germany of the same name.

* **HOHENTWIL**, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, and landgrave of Nellenburg, seated on a rock. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

HOHIO. See **OHIO**.

HOLBECH, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; via

viz. on May 7, and the second Tuesday in September, for horses. It is seated in a flat among the dykes, 12 miles S. of Boston, and 98 N. of London. Lon. o. 5. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

HOLDERNESSE, a division of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with the title of an earldom.

* HOLDSWORTHY, a large town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 27, July 10, and October 2, for cattle. It is seated between two branches of the river Tamer, 43 miles E. N. E. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

* HOLDRY, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 9, for horned cattle.

HOLLAND, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuider-zee, the North Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, W. Friesland, and S. Holland; and these together make but one province, whose states take the title of Holland and W. Friesland. The Ye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider-zee, separates Holland from W. Friesland.

The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by dams and dykes, which they are particularly careful of keeping in good repair, lest the whole province should be laid under water. It is crossed by the mouth of the Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers, and by a

great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expense. Properly speaking it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, by reason of its trade; and the land serves to feed great numbers of cattle. It is so populous, that no country in the world can match it of so small an extent; the pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese, and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which make up the states of the province, and several others that have not the same privilege. The houses are well built, and extremely neat and clean, as well in the country as in the towns. Learning flourishes here, and they have both linen and woollen manufactures, besides their building a great number of ships. The Dutch surpass all nations in the world with regard to trade, and by their settlements in foreign countries, especially in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Guiney. This province has a court of justice, which finally determines

in all criminal and civil affairs; and its states, in which the sovereignty resides, are composed of the deputies of the nobility and of the cities, besides the stadtholder. The only established religion is the protestant, for the rest are only tolerated. But we must not confound Holland, properly so called, with the republic, which comprehends the seven United Provinces. Amsterdam is the capital city.

* HOLLAND, NEW, a name given to a small territory on the eastern coast, to the S. of New England, in N. America. It is also the name of a county to the S. of the Molucca islands, which is very little known except along the coast. The inhabitants are black, and the most ill-looking people in the world; they are tall and thin, and their hair woolly, like the negroes of Guiney. They are mightily troubled with flies, and perhaps for that reason their eyes are kept almost shut. Those that visited the coast could see no houses, which made them imagine they had none; but this is uncertain.

* HOLLAND, NEW, an island of great extent in the South Sea, Sandy Cape, its extremity towards the East, lies in the 152d deg. of East lon. and about two degrees South of the tropic of Capricorn. "There is perhaps no part of the world, (says Mr. Forster,) which so well deserves future investigation, as this vast tract, of which we do not yet know the whole out-line, and of whose productions we are in a manner entirely ignorant. Its inhabitants, from the accounts of all the voyagers who have visited them, are but few in number, dwelling probably on the sea-coasts only, going perfectly naked, and seeming by all description to lead a more savage life, than any other nation in the warm climates. There is consequently a vast interior space of ground, equal to the continent of Europe, and in a great measure situated between the tropics, entirely unknown, and perhaps uninhabited: nothing is more certain, from the vast variety of animal and vegetable productions, collected on its coasts in captain Cook's voyage in the Endeavour, than that the inner countries contain vast treasures of natural knowledge, which must of course become of infinite use to the civilized nation which shall first find them. The South West corner of this country, which hitherto remains wholly unexplored, may perhaps open a way to the heart of the country; for it is not likely that so great an extent of land, situated under the tropic, should be destitute of a great river, and no

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part of the coast seems better situated than that for its passage into the sea."

* **HOLLAND**, the S. E. division of Lincolnshire, probably so called, because it is a marshy country. It has the title of an earldom.

* **HOLLINGTON**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on the second Monday in July, for pedlars ware.

* **HOLLOWAY**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, in May 14, for cattle.

* **HOLME**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 29, for horses and horned cattle. It is sometimes called Abbe-Holme, from an abbey that formerly stood there. It is a small place, seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N. of Cockermouth, and 295 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 54. 53. N.

HOLSTEIN, a country of Germany, with the title of a duchy, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the N. by Sleswick, on the E. by the Baltic Sea and the duchy of Saxe Lawenburg, on the S. by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on the W. by the German Ocean, being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a pleasant, fruitful country, and is well seated for trade, which however was more considerable formerly than it is at present. But there are still some very considerable harbours, particularly Hamburg and Lubeck. The king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein Gottorp have a joint-dominion in a great part of it, and of some towns and territories each of them are sole sovereigns. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, is a prince of the empire as well as the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. It is divided into four cantons, Holstein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarsh.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 11 and October 18, for horses. It is no corporation, nor has any manufactory. It has a church, about 300 good houses, with pretty wide streets, well paved, and about 1000 people. It is 116 miles N. E. of London, and 20 N. N. W. of Norwich. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

* **HOLT**, a village in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, one June 22, and October 29, for cattle.

* **HOLT-WOOD**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, for houses, cheese, and toys.

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* **HOLY-CROSS**, a village in Shropshire, with two fairs, on the second Wednesday in April, and the first Wednesday in September, for cheese and linen cloth.

HOLYHEAD, a town and cape of the ile of Angleica, in Wales, and in the Irish channel, where people usually embark for Dublin, there being three packet-boats that sail for that city every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, wind and weather permitting. It has a very convenient harbour for the northern trade, when taken short by contrary winds. If this was properly repaired, and warehouses built, it would be very convenient for the Irish, to import such of their goods as pay English duty, it being but a few hours sail from Dublin. Besides, the Dublin merchants might come over with the packers, to see their goods landed. The commodities are, butter, cheese, bacon, wild fowl, lobsters, crabs, oysters, razor-fish, shrimps, herrings, cod-fish, whittings, whiting-pollacks, colts, sea-tenchies, turbot, soles, flounders, rays, and plenty of other fish. On the rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and in alum works. In the neighbourhood there is a large vein of white fullers earth, and another of yellow, which might be useful to fullers. On the ile of Skerries, 9 miles to the N. is a light-house, which may be seen 24 miles off. Large flocks of puffins are often seen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the same manner. Lon. 4. 22. W. lat. 53. 19. N.

HOLY-ISLAND, a small island lying on the coast of England, 6 miles S. of Berwick, in Northumberland. It is not above two miles and a quarter in length, nor much above a mile in breadth. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled; it has but one town, with a church and a castle, under which there is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-house.

HOLYWELL, a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint. It has no market, but 3 fairs, on April 23, Tuesday after Trinity, and September 2, for cattle. It is a place of great note, for the well of St. Winifrid, who is reputed a virgin martyr, and it is much frequented by people that come to bathe in it, as well as popish pilgrims, out of devotion. The spring gusheth forth with such impetuosity, that at a small distance it turns several mills. Over the spring is a chapel built upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the history of St. Winifrid's life. There is a moat about the well.

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well, which some foolishly imagine to be St. Winnifrid's hair. It is 10 miles E. of St. Alaph, and 204 N. E. of London. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

* **HOMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Habat. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 35. 10. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and Landgravate of Hesse. It is 60 miles N. W. of Francfort, and gives title to one of the branches of the house of Hesse, who is sovereign of it. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and duchy of Deux-Ponts, 50 miles S. E. of Treves, or Trier. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by that of Pecheli and Chanfi, on the W. by Chanfi, on the S. by Houquang, and on the E. by Chantong. It is watered by the river Hohango, and besides the forts, castles, and garrisoned towns, it contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 102 of the second and third. The air of this province is very temperate and healthful, abounding with wheat, rice, pastures, cattle, oranges of several sorts, pomegranates, and all sorts of European fruits. Towards the W. it is mountainous and woody, and towards the E. it is all cultivated like a garden. It is well watered with fountains, brooks, and rivers, which renders it very pleasant.

HONDURAS, a province of N. America, in New Spain, lying on the N. Sea, being about 370 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; it was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1502. The English have been possessed of the logwood country on the bay of Honduras a great while, and cut large quantities every year. The Mosquito native Americans live in the eastern part, and being independent of the Spaniards, have entered into treaties with the English, and serve them in several capacities. This province is watered by several rivers, which enrich the country by their inundations; and it is very fertile in Indian corn. It is said there are some mines of gold and silver in this province. Valadolid is the capital town.

HOFALIZE, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, 34 miles N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 50. 50. N. See **HOFALIZE**.

HONFLEUR, a considerable sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a good harbour, and trade in bone-lace. It is seated on the river Seine, 8 miles N. of Pont l'Evêque, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

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HORITON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on the first Wednesday after July 19, for cattle. It is seated near the river Otter, over which there is a bridge, on the road from London to Exeter. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1747, which consumed three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at 43,000*l*. It sends two members to parliament, but being no corporation, a portreeve is the returning officer. It has one church, which is half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it, with about 400 houses, which are chiefly in one broad paved street. Here is a large manufactory of bone-lace. It is 16 miles E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **HONOLSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Trier. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* **HOO**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Monday before August 5, for pedlars ware.

* **HOOD'S ISLAND**, one of the islands in the S. Sea, called Marquesas. Lon. 138. 47. W. lat. 9. 26. S. See **MARQUESAS**.
* **HOOE, CAPE**, a promontory of Africa, in Upper Guiney, inhabited by the Quaquas.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a considerable county of the same name, 10 miles S. of Breda, and 20 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **HOOK-NORTON**, a village in Oxfordshire, 4 miles N. E. of Chipping-Norton, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 28, for horses and cows.

HOPE, the station at the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend.

* **HORPE**, a village in Derbyshire, in that part called the Peak, 12 miles W. of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on May 1, and September 29, for cattle.

* **HOREB**, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, at the foot of which is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. There are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

* **HORLEY**, a village in Suffex, with a fair, on November 7, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **HORN**, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, with a pretty good harbour; here they fat the cattle that come from Denmark and Holstein. It is seated on the eastern side of the Zuider-Zee, 6 miles N. of Eadam, and 13 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

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* **HORN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a county of the same name, which is 17 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* **HORNBAACH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux-Ponts, seated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey, 5 miles S. E. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, and in the duchy of Wurtemberg, with a fortress upon a mountain. It is seated on the river Gutlach, 13 miles N. W. of Botswell, and 21 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

HORNBY, a village of Lancashire, 8 miles N. E. of Lancashire, with one fair, on July 30, for horned cattle and horses.

HORN, CAPE, the most southern part of Terra-del-Fuego, in S. America, round which all ships now pass that sail into the S. Sea, whereas formerly they used to go through the Straits of Magellan. Lon. 67. 26. W. lat. 55. 53. S.

HORN CASTLE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and August 21, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Bane, and three parts of it is surrounded with water. It is a large well-built town, and had formerly a castle, now demolished. It is 20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 123 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 53. 14. N.

HORNDON, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on a small river, which, at a small distance, falls into the Thames, at the place called the Hope. It is 16 miles S. of Chelmsford, and 25 E. of London. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

* **HORNING**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Monday after Aug. 2, for ordinary horses, and petty chapmen.

HORNSEY, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on August 12, and December 17, for horses and cattle. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 175 N. of London. Lon. 0. 1. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

* **HORRINGER**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 4, for sheep and toys.

* **HORSEMANDEN**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 26, for cattle.

* **HORSENS**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and in the diocese of Arhvis, at the bottom of a bay, which serves as a harbour, and is over-against the N. point of the island of Fionia.

HORSHAM, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on

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Monday before Whit-Sunday, and July 18, for sheep and lambs, and on November 27, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated near St. Leonard's forest, and in a borough-town, sending two members to parliament, and sometimes the affires are held here. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

* **HOSBRIDGE**, a village in Suffex, with 2 fairs, on May 9, and September 29, for pedlars ware.

HOTTENTOTS. See **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.

* **HOUEAT**, an island of France, near the coast of Bretagne, 10 miles from Belle-Isle. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and was attacked by the English in 1671, but in vain.

HOUDAN, a small town in the isle of France, in Beauce, and in the diocese of Chartres, seated on the river Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 S. W. of Paris. They have a manufacture for woollen stockings. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a seat in Bedfordshire, formerly belonging to the family of the Conquefts. Here is a free school, belonging to a college in Cambridge, and there are two common fields near it, called Danes Fields, remarkable for two pits, fifteen feet in diameter.

HOUGHTON-HALL, a fine seat in Norfolk, belonging to the earl of Orford. It is between Castle-Rising and Fakenham, and was built by Sir Robert Walpole, then prime minister.

* **HOULME**, a small district of France, in Lower Normandy, between Dunois and Falaife. It is remarkable for its good cyder and mines of iron.

HOU-QUANG, a province of Asia, in China, the great river Yang and Tchiang runs across it, from E. to W. It is divided into the N. and S. parts: the former contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 60 of the second and third; and the latter, 7 of the first rank, and 5 of the second and third. It is a flat, open country, watered every where with brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fish. Here are plenty of wild-fowls; the fields nourish cattle without number, and the soil produces corn, and various kinds of fruits. Gold is found in the sands of the rivers, and they have iron, tin, and tutanage. In short, there is such a variety of all sorts of commodities, that it is called the magazine of the empire.

* **HOWDEN**, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a large market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on the second Tuesday in January, Tuesday before March 25, the second

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second Tuesday in July, and October 2, for horses, cattle, and flax. It is seated on the rivers Owse and Derwent, and is a pretty large town, which gives name to a small territory called Howdenshire. It is 16 miles S. E. of York, and 173 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 51. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

* **HOWEY**, a village of Radnorshire, in South Wales, with 4 fairs, on February 7, June 19, August 7, and the last Saturday in October, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **HOXNE**, or **HOXONE**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on November 2, for Scotch cattle, 3 miles N. of Eye. It continues for a month.

* **HOXTER**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, eight miles N. W. of Corwey, and twenty-seven N. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 39. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* **HOY**, an island of Scotland, and one of the Orcaides. It is about 10 miles long, and that part called **Waes** is fruitful and pretty populous. It is a good place for fishing, and there is an uncommon bird here, called **Yer**, which is of the size of a duck, of a singular shape, and extremely fat. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 58. 56. N.

* **HOYE**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and a capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Weser, forty-three miles N. W. of Zell; subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 52. 57. N.

* **HRADISCH**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on an island in the river Morave, thirty miles S. E. of Olmutz, and thirty E. of Brinn. Lon. 17. 53. E. lat. 49. o. N.

* **HUA**, or **KAHUA**, a large town of Asia, and capital of Cochín China, with a handsome palace, where the king commonly resides. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants are sincere, good-natured, and civil to strangers, and their religion is like that of China. They all blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs, and wear their nails very long. There is always a garison kept here, and there are a few Christians. Lon. 105. 5. E. lat. 17. 40. N.

* **HUAHINE**, one of the Society Islands in the South-Sea, about 30 leagues from O. Tahitee. Omiah, who was lately in England, was a native of this isle. Lon. 151. 1. W. lat. 16. 44. S.

* **HUBERT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, seated on a moun-

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tain, one mile and an half from Tremesen. Lon. o. 20. W. lat. 34. 32. N.

* **HUBERT**, ST. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, and in the county of China, with a very handsome abbey, under the protection of France. It is twenty miles N. E. of Bouillon, and 150 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 50. o. N.

* **HUDSON'S BAY**, a large Bay of North America, between 51 and 63 degrees of latitude, where the English Hudson's-Bay company have several forts and settlements, and trade with the natives for beaver-skins, and other rich skins and furs.

* **HUDSON'S RIVER**, a river of N. America, which rises to the E. of lake Ontario, and, running by Albany, and on the back of the S. part of New England, thro' part of New York, falls into the bay of the sea beyond the W. end of Long Island, and below the town of New-York.

* **HUDSON'S STRAITS**, are the passage out of the N. Atlantic Ocean into Hudson's Bay, lying between 60 and 64 degrees of N. latitude.

* **HUDWICHWARD**, a sea-port town of Sweden, and capital of Helsingia, between the isles of Agan and Holfoon. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 60. o. N.

* **HUESCA**, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on the Issuela, in a soil producing excellent wine, 22 miles N. W. of Balbastro, and 35 N. E. of Saragossa. Lon. o. 2. W. lat. 42. 18. N.

* **HUESCAR**, or **GUESCAR**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated on a plain, with a castle, 60 miles N. E. of Granada. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

* **HUESNE**, or **HUENA**, a small island of the Baltick Sea, in the Sound, in which was the famous observatory of Tycho Brahe. Lon. 12. 58. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

* **HUETTA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 67 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 40. 22. N.

* **HUGLEY**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the most westerly branch of the river Ganges. It is a town of large extent, reaching about two miles along the river-side, and drives a great trade in all the commodities of Bengal; affording rich cargoes for 50 or 60 ships every year, besides what is carried in earriages to the neighbouring towns. Salt-petre is brought hither from Patna, in vessels above 50 yards long, and 5 broad. There are public women here, kept on purpose

purpose for all comers, who carry on a great trade in their way. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians; but here are Portuguese, English, and other Europeans. It is 35 miles N. of Calcutta, or Fort William. Lon. 88. 25. E. lat. 22. 0. N.

HUY, or HUY, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, and capital of Condras. It is advantageously seated on the river Maele, over which there is a bridge, twelve miles S. W. of Liege, and sixteen N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on October 10, for horses and toys. It is seated on the N. side of the river Humber, and is a handsome large town, with two parish-churches. One of the streets resembles Thames-street in London, where pitch, tar, cordage, and sails are to be sold, and where the ships come to lade and unlade their merchandize, it having a custom-house and a quay. It is very well fortified, is one of the principal places in England for trade; a county of itself, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is forty-one miles N. of Lincoln, thirty-six S. E. of York, and 170 N. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

HULHEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, nine miles S. E. of Brussels, and nine E. of Hall. Lon. 4. 37. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

HUIST, a strong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1747; it has a very fine town-house, and the palace of the commander is the handiomest in all Flanders. It is seated on a plain, which may be over-flowed, 15 miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 17 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

HUMBER, a river formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German Ocean, near Holderness.

* HUNDEN, a village in Suffolk, with one fair on Holy Thursday, for cattle.

* HUNDSFELD, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Oels, seated on the river Wide, 8 miles N. E. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 18. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

* HUNDZ-RUCK, a small territory of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, between the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Nab. HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying

along the river Danube, about 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by Germany, and on the E. and S. by Turkey in Europe. It comprehends three large provinces, namely, Proper Hungary, which is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by the circle of Austria, on the S. by the river Drave, which separates it from Slavonia, and by the Danube, which parts from Turkey, in Europe; and on the E. by Walachia and Transilvania. The other part are Transilvania and Slavonia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Trefle, the Maros, the Rathy, the Waag, the Gran, and the Zarwisse. They are so full of fish that they give them to the hogs, but the waters are all unwholesome, except that of the Danube. The air is very unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs, insomuch that there is a sort of plague visits them every three or four years, on which account it is called the grave of the Germans; it abounds in all the necessities of life, and the wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and they have such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well shaped, brave, haughty, and revengeful. Their horsemen are called Hussars, and their foot, Heydukes. Almost all the towns of Hungary have 2 names, the one German, and the other Hungarian, and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is Popery, tho' there are a great number of Protestants, who have of late been severely persecuted, but it is now said they have a toleration. No country of the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and died of Buda, when the Turks had it in possession, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital town of Lower Hungary, and Preburg of the Upper.

* HUNGER-BRUNN, or THE FOUNTAIN OF FAMINE, a fountain of Switzerland, in a village called Wanger, 5 miles from Zurich. It is pretended that it is always dry in fruitful years, and that when it begins to run, it portends a famine; but this is looked upon by the better sort as a fable.

HUNGERFORD, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 21, for horses, cows, and sheep; seated on the river Kennet, in a low and watery soil, and noted for the best trouts and craw-fish in all England. It is situate sixty-four miles W. of London.

don. Lon. 1. 26. West lat. 51. 26. North.
HUNNINGUEN, a town of Germany, in Alsace, and in Suttgart, subject to the French; seated on the Rhine, and was fortified by Vauban. It is 5 miles N. of Basle, and 25 S. of Brisac. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

HUNNONBY, or **HUNMANBY**, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 6, and October 29, for toys. It is 34 miles N. E. of York, and 187 N. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

HUNSINGE, a territory of the Netherlands, and one of those called Ommelans, which make a part of the province of Groningen. It extends along the German Ocean, from the river Hunle as far as the territory of Groningen. It contains a great number of villages, but no considerable place.

HUNTINGDON, the chief town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on March 25, for pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ascent on the river Ouse, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, which leads to Godmanchester. It was once a large place, having no less than fifteen churches, which are now reduced to two; it is a great thoroughfare on the northern road, and on that account it is well furnished with inns. It is the place where the assizes are held, has the title of an earldom, sends two members to parliament, and is sixteen miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and fifty-seven N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 52. 17. N.

* **HUNTINGDONSHIRE**, a county of England, 25 miles in length, 17 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Cambridgeshire, on the W. by Northamptonshire, on the N. by Lincolnshire, and on the S. by Bedfordshire. It contains 8220 houses, 49,320 inhabitants, 79 parishes, and 6 market-towns. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish; and the soil is generally rich, producing rich pastures and corn. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Nen, and the Cam, which last divides it from Cambridgeshire. It sends four members to parliament, viz. two for Huntingdon, which is the shire-town, and two for the county.

* **HUNTINGDON**, a village in Huntingdonshire, 3 miles S. of Keynton, with 2 fairs, on June 28, and November 13, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and lambs.

* **HUNTSPILE**, a small town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Parrot, near the sea, 5 miles N. of Bridgewater, with one

fair, on July 29, for cattle and sheep. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

HUQUANG. See **HOUQUANG**.

* **HUREPOIX**, a small district of the isle of France, whose principal towns are Corbeil, Mont-Cheri, Chartres, Ferte-Alais, and Palaiseau.

HURONS, a savage people of N. America, in New France. Their country is of great extent, but not populous, they having been diminished by their continual wars with the Iroquois. The French pretend that they are almost all become Christians; but if they are, it is to very little purpose, for they are great cheats and thieves. They have an hereditary chief, which is always the son of the woman nearest related; and it is pretended, that the female sex have the principal management of the government. There is a lake here, called the Huron lake, which is very large, and surrounded by four others of great extent, about which these people chiefly inhabit.

HURST-CASTLE, a fortress in Hampshire, not far from Limington. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land which shoots into the sea towards the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant 2 miles.

* **HURST-GREEN**, a village in Sussex, with one fair on July 3, for pedlars ware.

* **HURSTPIERPOINT**, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware.

HUSSARS, a sort of troopers, which were first common in Hungary, but are now introduced into several parts of Europe, and there have been some lately in the English army. They may be more properly called light-horse, and they usually do a great deal of service.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German Sea, 20 miles W. of Sleswick, and is subject to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 54. 45. N.

HUTHERSFIELD, or **HUDDERSFIELD**, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is on Tuesdays; and it has one fair, on May 24, for lean horned cattle and horses. It is 42 miles S. W. of York, and 181 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

HUY. See **HUI**.

I. J.

J A A R, a river which rises near Tongres, in the bishoprick of Liege, and passing by Barkworra, falls into the Maese at

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at Maestricht, where there was a battle fought between the allies and the French, in 1746.

JABLUNKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Trefchen, thirty miles S. E. of Trapaw. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 49. 41. N.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort, seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, which are a part of the Pyrennees, twenty-two miles N. of Huefca, and 50 N. by E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

JACI-DE-AGUILA, a sea-port town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, between Cateuca and Tavormina, with the title of a principality. Lon. 15. 26. E. lat. 37. 27. N.

JAEN, a strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, fifteen miles S. W. of Baeza, and 115 E. of Seville. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

JAFFA, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, formerly called Joppa. It is now entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur, and is 50 miles N. W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 0. E. lat. 32. 16. N.

JAFNAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Ceylon, seated at the N. end of that island, 100 miles N. of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658, and have continued in the possession of it since that time. They export great quantities of tobacco from thence, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lon. 80. 45. E. lat. 9. 47. N.

JAGERNDORFF, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Oppa, 15 miles W. of Troppaw, and 65 S. by E. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* **JAGO**, ST. a large river of S. America, which rises in the audience of Quito, and Peru. It is navigable, and falls into the S. Sea, after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton-trees, and inhabited by wild Americans.

JAGO, ST. the largest, most populous, and fertile of the Cape-de-verd islands, in Africa. It lies about 13 miles westward of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high, barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are, bees, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and well-

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proportioned monkeys. They have fowl, and birds of almost all sorts, as well as Indian corn, plantains, bananas, pumpkins, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, maniyokes, cocoa-nuts, guava, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. They have also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, is the capital town. Lon. 23. 30. W. lat. 15. N.

JAGO, ST. a handsome and considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated in a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera-de-los Andes, on the river Mapocho, which runs across it from E. to W. Here are several canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens, and cool the street. It is very subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 34. 10. S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, ST. a town of North America, on the southern coast of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, seated at the bottom of a bay, and on the river of the same name. Lon. 76. 44. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

* **JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS**, a town of America, and one of the principal of the island of Hispaniola. It is seated on the river Yague, in a fertile soil, but had air, 25 miles from Concepcion-de-la-Vega. Lon. 70. 5. W. lat. 19. 40. N.

* **JAGO-DEL-ENTERO**, ST. a town of S. America, one of the most considerable of Tucuman, and the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province. It is seated on a large river, in a flat country, where there is game, tygers, guanacos, commonly called camel-sheep, and an animal, to which they have improperly given the name of a lion, for he is nothing like one, and is of a gentle disposition. It is 475 miles from Potosi. Lon. 62. 0. W. lat. 28. 25. S.

* **JAGO-DE-LAS-VALES**, ST. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, seated in a plain, on the river Panuco. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 23. 0. N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, otherwise called Spanish-town, is the capital of the island of Jamaica, in America, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a fine pleasant valley, on the banks of the Rio Cobre. It was once a large, populous place, containing 2000 houses, 2 churches, a monastery, and several private chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compass, and has only one fine church, and a chapel, with about 5000 inhabitants.

habitants. Being an inland place, its trade is small, but several wealthy merchants and gentlemen reside there, living in a gay manner. There are a great number of coaches, and they have lately got a play-house, with good actors. It is seated near the S. E. part of the island, about 7 miles N. W. of Port-passage, on the bay of Port-réyal. Lon. 76. 49. W. lat. 18. 6. N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Moraw, 70 miles S. E. of Belgradé. Lon. 21. 54. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

* JAGOS, a people of Africa, who live in the deserts, and wander about like the wild Arabs. They inhabit several parts of Lower Ethiopia, but principally the kingdom of Anfico. They worship the sun and moon, are very strong, and great robbers. Their arms are an ax, a bow and arrows, and some pretend they feed upon human flesh.

* JAGRENATE, a famous temple of Asia, in the E. Indies, in a territory between the kingdoms of Orixa and that of Bengal, which contains great numbers of deer and antelopes, exceeding tame, because no animals are killed here by the natives. The temple is seated on a plain, about a mile from the sea, and visited by vast crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India. The nights are spent in music and songs of praises to the idol, which is nothing but a deformed black stone, with two large diamonds to represent eyes. The idol itself is never removed, but its representation is carried in procession in a vehicle four stories high, and there are 200 people to draw it. Some zealots will fall flat on the ground, and think it an honour to be crushed to pieces by the wheels. Lon. 85. 40. E. lat. 19. 40. N.

* JAGUANA SANTA MARIA-DEL-PORTO, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, belonging to the Spaniards, 130 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 71. 20. W. lat. 19. 25. N.

* JAICK, a large river of Tartary, which separates it from Turkistan, and has its source in Mount Caucasus, and falls into the Caspian Sea. It is full of large fish, whose spawn being salted, is called caviare, which is transported into Europe.

JAICZA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, 50 miles N. E. of Bosnia Serrao, with a strong citadel, and seated on the river Plena. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* JAKUTSKOI, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, seated on the river Angara, whose source is in the lake of Baikal,

about 8 miles distant. It was rebuilt about 100 years ago, and has very strong fortifications. Most provisions are plenty here, and the land about it is very fruitful in corn. They have a fort of beeves, without horns, covered with very long hair. The country-people live in huts covered with earth, at the top of which there is a hole to let out the smoke, and the fires are made in the middle thereof. Both men and women are robust, large, and have pretty good features, going naked in the summer-time, but in the winter they have long coats, made of sheeps skins, fastened on with girdles tipped with iron. They never wash themselves, nor pare their nails, which makes them look like so many devils. Their religion consists in worshipping dead deer and sheep, which are spitted upon poles, and placed before their doors. The musk-deer are here to be met with, and are in shape like bucks without horns. Lon. 129. 53. E. lat. 62. 1. N.

JALOFFS, a people of Africa, between the rivers Gambia and Senegal, whose country is vastly large. They all go naked, and are much blacker and handsomer than other negroes, having very good features.

JAMA, a strong fort of the Russian empire, seated on a river of the same name in Ingria, 13 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 28. 4. E. lat. 59. 26. N.

JAMAGOROD, a strong town of the Russian empire, in the province of Ingria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 28. 3. E. lat. 59. 25. N.

JAMAICA, an island of America, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494, being 350 miles N. of the continent of America, 37 S. of the island of Cuba, and 50 W. of Hispaniola, and is about 160 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run nearly from E. to W. from sea to sea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their rise, and flow from both sides in gentle streams refreshing the valleys as they glide along, and furnishing the inhabitants with sweet and cool water. They are well stored with fish of various kinds, not known in Europe, but they are exceeding good. However, they have eels and claw fish in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of these rivers are navigable, but some of them are so large that the sugars are carried upon them in canoes from

from the remote plantations to the sea-side. They are so numerous, that it is impossible to describe them all, and some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Rio-Cobre, and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greatest part of the island, are covered with woods, which never lose their verdure, but look green at all times of the year, for here is an eternal spring. There are a thousand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in a gay confusion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among these are the lingum vitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the valleys there are sugar-canes, ginger, orange and lemon-trees, star-apples, guavas, citrons, mamees, and others, which make the country look like a paradise. But, to balance this, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers, guanaoes, and galli-wasps in the fens and marshes, and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longest day is about 13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the sea-breezes did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are looked upon as unwholesome, especially to new comers. There are two springs or seasons, for planting grain, and the year is distinguished into two seasons, which are the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as they were formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The month of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are most frequent, and there is lightning almost every night. There is not above a third part of the island inhabited, for the plantations are all by the sea-side. Here and there are savannahs, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle, but these are now quite bare and barren. The gentlemen's houses are generally built low, being only one story, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes, and the negroes huts are made of reeds, which will hold only two or three persons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum-punch. The common bread, or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only of a much larger size, and more coarse. Hogs are plenty, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the negroes have herring and salt fish.

The common dress here of the men is, linen drawers and waistcoats, thread stockings, and handkerchiefs tied round the head; but, upon public occasions, the gentlemen wear wigs, silk coats and waistcoats, trimmed with silver. The negroes go naked, except a pair of breeches or a petticoat; but many of the women will not agree to wear these last, for they have no sense of shame. The ladies are richly dressed, and the servant-maids wear linen gowns. The current coin is all Spanish money, for that of the English is kept as a curiosity. The general produce of this island is, sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. They have some tobacco, which is but indifferent, and used only by the negroes, who can scarce live without it. They have no sorts of European grain, but they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and pease of various kinds, but none like ours, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as Seville and China oranges, common and sweet lemons, shadocks, citrons, pomegranates, mamees, four-lops, papas, pine-apples, custard-apples, star-apples, prickly pears, alicada-pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other sorts. The common distempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. There are four negroes to a white man, and of the former there are about 100,000, besides a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This island was taken by the English in 1656, under the command of Penn and Venables. St. Jago was the capital town, but now Kingston claims that privilege.

JAMANA, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on the river Aftan, about 150 miles W. of El Catif. It is the capital of a principality that lies between Hagiaz, Oman, and Arabia Deserta.

JAMBA, a small kingdom of Asia, in Indostan, with a town of the same name, seated on the river Ganges, 220 miles N. E. of Delhi. Lon 80. 0. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

JAMBI, or JAMBIS, a sea-port town and small kingdom of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Sumatra. It is a trading place. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper from thence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N. of Bencoolen. Lon. 102. 35. E. lat. 0. 59. S.

* JAMBOLI, a territory of Turkey in Europe, lying on the Archipelago, on the confines of Romania and Bulgaria.

* JAMES, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Auranches, 8 miles from Pontorson, and 167 W. of Paris.

JAMES-TOWN, in N. America, was once the

the capital of Virginia, but now Williamsburg claims that honour. It is seated in a peninsula on the N. side of James river, and consists of about 80 houses, chiefly for the entertainment of seafaring men, for the seat of the government, and the courts of justice, have been removed to Williamsburg, which is 7 miles N. of it. Lon. 76. 29. W. lat. 37. 3. N.

JAMETS, a town of France, in Barrois, and capital of a lordship of the same name, 12 miles S. of Stenl. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* JANEIRO-RIO, a river of S. America, on the coast of Brazil, which rises in the western mountains, and running eastward falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 42. 39. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

JANEIRO, a province of S. America, in Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, and bounded by Spirito Santo on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. and S. and by mountains on the W. which separate it from Guayra, in Spanish America. The Portuguese annually export from hence gold and precious stones from the mountains, of a prodigious value.

* JANNA, a territory of Turkey in Asia, and in Macedonia, lying on the Archipelago, and bounded on the N. by Comenoliri, on the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albania, and on the E. by the Archipelago. It is much the same as Thessalia of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital town.

JANNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Janna, of which it is capital. It is inhabited by rich Greek merchants, and is 62 miles W. of Larissa. Lon. 21. 36. E. lat. 39. 44. N.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle here between the Swedes and Imperialists, when the last were beaten in 1645. It is 48 miles S. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

JAPAN, a large country in the most eastern part of Asia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands, in the principal of which are Nippon and Saikok, or Saccok. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1542, being cast upon shore by a tempest. The whole empire is divided into seven principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in in May. Cedars are

common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. In short, Japan is accounted one of the best countries in Asia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot; we uncover the head out of respect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horseback on the left side, and they on the right; and they have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. They value their lives so little, that when a lord makes a feast, the domesticks dispute who shall have the honour of cutting open their bellies before the guests. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those they study most are arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with a great deal of severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. On the other hand, bawdy-houses are very frequent, and they tolerate sins against nature. Those that have too many children, make no scruple of destroying some of them; and there are many women who kill them before they are born, especially if they suspect they are of the female sex. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow; however, as they inhabit nothing but islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbid, especially with Christians, for they do not look upon the Dutch to be such. Their emperor is called Dairo; and in the minority of one of them in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors of the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cuba; and things have remained on the same footing to this day. The Dairo is the chief emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other as if he was his vassal. He resides at Meaco, and has no lands, but he has a right of selling titles and dignities; and the idolatrous priests make great contributions. He wears a black habit, and a cap upon his head: his feet must never touch the ground, nor must he ever be exposed

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posed to the rays of the sun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his visitals must be dress in new vessels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, surrounded with curtains, so that he may see and not be seen. He has generally 12 wives, who has each a palace, with singing and dancing women for his diversion. He has also an unlimited number of concubines. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. The religion of the whole country is paganism; but there are two different sects. There is no country in the world where there are more convents than here; but the women are not chaste, for they have the secret of taking drugs to render themselves barren. There were once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but in 1638 they underwent great persecutions, in so much that they were all rooted out of Japan. The cause of this was the opposition of the priests; the haughty behaviour of the Portuguese; they not allowing several wives; and the persuasions of the Dutch, who told them that their emperor would become a slave to the Pope. The emperor of Japan is a sovereign monarch, and all the petty kings are his vassals. His army generally consists of 100,000 foot, and 20,000 horse, which, with those maintained by his vassals, amount to 268,000 foot, 38,000 horse, and 2000 vassals. His ordinary revenue is immense, but it is hard to say what it is exactly. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the island of Nippon, and it is the capital of the whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ships arrive they take away their guns, sails, and helms, and carry them on shore till they are ready to return back. In the absence of the ships the factors are shut up in a small peninsula, and are not suffered so much as to have a lighted candle in their houses in the night-time. The merchandises which the Dutch carry to Japan are spices, sugar, silks, linen, and woollen-cloth; elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, cabinets, and other japanned and lacquered wares. The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but they sit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks.

JAPARA, a sea-port town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the island of Java, seated on the N. coast, with a good harbour. This was capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; and now they have a colony there, and a considerable trade. There are

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a vast number of Mahometans here, and the women are very ugly and very debauched. It is 253 miles E. of Batavia, Lon. 111. 5. E. lat. 6. 35. S.

JARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in Orleanois, taken by the English in 1436, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is ten miles S. E. of Orleans, and seventy S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

JARISLAW, or YARISLAW, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Volga, 140 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 59. E. lat. 57. 35. N.

JARISLAW. See JAROSLOW.

JARNAC, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Angoumois, remarkable for a victory gained by Henry III. over the Huguenots in 1569. It is seated on the river Charente, 20 miles W. of Angoulême, and 235 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 45. 43. N.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb, 27 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 52 N. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 57. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

JAROSLOW, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handsome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes in 1636, after which they took the town. It is seated on the river Saine, 55 miles W. of Lemburg, and 100 E. of Cracow. Lon. 22. 43. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

JASENTZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Royal Pomerania, as also in the duchy of Strin. It is seated at the mouth of the river Oder, 8 miles below the town of Stetin.

JASQUE, a sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, in the gulph of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberan. Lon. 59. 15. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

JASSY, a town of Europe, in Moldavia, where the hospodar resides. It is seated on the river Pruthe. Lon. 27. 35. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

JAVA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies lying to the S. of the equator. It is generally known by the name of Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named the Lesser Java; and is about 420 miles in length, and of a very different breadth. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which

which is under the jurisdiction of the king of Matram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, flat faces, short coal-black hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, with small eyes, and large eye-lids. The men are very robust and strong-limbed, and very proper for war; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calicoe wrapt two or three times round their middles; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their abilities. Those living near the sea-side are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abtaining from flesh of all kinds. It is a very fertile island, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the pepper-mountain on the S. side of the island. It has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but to the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and all sorts of wild and tame animals. Here also plenty of salt and pepper, besides most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also plenty of hogs, beeves, and sheep, with other tame creatures. They have likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance; and in the woods there are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers there are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East Indies. The most agreeable season begins in May, with the eastern breezes and a very serene sky, till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, and kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. It has a river which rises in the mountains, and, dividing itself into many branches, waters the circumjacent country, which afterwards re-unite, and pass through the midst of Batavia, dividing it into two parts. This island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, besides the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malaysians, Amboynefe, Topasses, Bugassies, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch, who have such large fleets here that they command the coast of Asia and Africa. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and

yet after that barbarously massacred them all, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Lon. from 105. to 116. E. lat. from 6. to 8. S. It is to the S. of the island of Sumatra, from which it is only separated by the straits of Sunda. Batavia is the capital settlement of the Dutch.

JAWER, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of the province of the same name, with a citadel and large square, surrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles S. of Lagnitz, and 88 E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 50. 58. N. The province of Jawer is bounded on the S. by Bohemia, on the W. by Upper Lusatia, on the N. by Saxonian and Glogau, and on the E. by Schweidnitz and Lignitz.

JBORG, or **IBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Osnabrug, ten miles S. W. of Osnabrug, and thirty N. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

ICELAND, a large island to the N. of Europe, about 400 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space; at least not entirely. The middle of this island is mountainous, stony, and barren; but in some places there are excellent pastures, and the grass has a fine smell. The ice, which gets loose from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and several animals, such as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the most noted mountain, and is a volcano which sometimes throws out sulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that some of the souls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this island. Their houses are scattered about at a distance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are all miserable huts, covered with skins. Many of the inhabitants profess Christianity; but those that live at a distance are Pagans. They are mostly clothed with the skins of beasts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train-oil, whalebone, and sea-horses teeth, which are as good as ivory. They are said to live 100 years, without either physicians or medicines. Lat. from 64. to 67. N.

ICHWHEEL, a village in Bedfordshire, with one fair, on April 5, for cattle of all sorts.

ICKLETON, a village in Cambridge-shire, five miles N. E. of Saffron-Walden, with one fair, on August 2, for horses.

ICKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is a small

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small place, and there are the ruins of an ancient priory, and several Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles N. W. by N. of Ipswich, and 74 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1.0. E. lat. 52.22. N.

ICONIA. See COGNI.

IDA, a famous mountain in the island of Candia, of great note in ancient history. It is now nothing but a great monstrous ugly barren mountain, quite bare on the top, without the least shadow of a landskip, grotto, or spring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horses, some sheep, and half-starved goats.

IDA, a mountain in Natolia, famous for the judgment of Paris, who was to determine whether Juno, Pallas, or Venus, was most beautiful. He determined it in favour of the last, and gave her the golden apple.

IDANHA-LA-NUEVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, three miles S. W. of Old Idanha. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 39. 37. N.

IDANHA-VELLA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the confines of Estremadura. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the river Ponful, twenty-five miles N. E. of Castle Branco, and twenty N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 14. W. lat. 39. 39. N.

IDRIA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and there are rich quicksilver mines in the town itself. It is seventeen miles N. E. of Goritz, and twenty-five N. of Trieste. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, which is the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 23. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

IDUMEA, formerly called EDOM, is a small territory in Asia, between Palestine, Egypt, and Arabia Petrea. It is full of mountains, and the capital town was anciently called Seir.

* JEAN, St. a large and fine river of N. America, in Arcadia, famous for its salmon fishery.

* JEAN, St. a town of France, in Vaugau, on the confines of Lorrain. It is seated on the river Sare, twelve miles W. of Deux-Ponts, and eight N. W. of Saraguemine. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

JEAN D'ANGELY, an ancient town of France, in Saintonge, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots in 1621 by Lewis XIII. who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the ri-

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ver Boutonne, on which there are two powder-mills; 15 miles N. E. of Saintes, and 32 S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 45. 59. N.

* JEAN DE LAUNE, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Dijonnois, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the river Soane, 15 miles S. E. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, St. a town of France, in Gascony, and the last next Spain, with a harbour. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Fontarabia, 12 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 315 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 140. E. lat. 43. 23. N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy, in Savoy, and capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, on the confines of Dauphiny, fifteen miles S. by W. of Montier, and twenty-five N. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

* JEAN D'ULHVA, St. an island of N. America, in New Spain, lying on the North Sea, which was discovered in the year 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 101. 15. W. lat. 20. 20. N.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT, a town of France, in Gascony, near the frontiers of Spain, with a citadel standing on an eminence. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of one of the passages over the Pyrenees, 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 33. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

JEDBURG, an handsome town of Scotland, with a small market, capital of Ti-viotdale, or Roxburghshire, and thirty-six miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 55. 35. N.

JEDDO, the capital town or city of the islands of Japan, where the emperor resides. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts, and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street there is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house or magazine, to put merchandise in. It is a large place, being 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a vast number of the inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace, and all the rest were reduced to ashes; but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle

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middle of the town, and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides there are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground-floor, and the rooms are parted by folding screens; so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. It is seated in an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay; and the river which crosses it is divided into several canals. Lon. 139. 30. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

JEKYL, a small island of North America, at the mouth of the river Alatomaha, in Georgia, being a colony of the English, and fortified by general Oglethorpe.

JENTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Angermania, on the E. by Medelpadia, on the S. by Helsingia, and on the W. by Norway. It is full of mountains, and the principal towns are Renskind, Lich, and Docra.

JENA, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with an university. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. E. of Weimar, and 35 S. E. of Erford. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland, and territory of Tavastia.

JENCAPORE, a town of Asia, in India, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Chaul, 187 miles N. W. of Delhi, or Delhi. Lon. 75. 55. E. lat. 30. 50. N.

JENISA, a great river of the Russian empire, that runs from N. to S. through Siberia, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, E. of that river.

JENISKOL, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, seated on the river Jenisa. It is large, populous, and pretty strong; and there are villages for several miles round it. It is subject to the Tungusians, who are Pagans, and chiefly live on the above river. They pay a tribute to the emperor for every bow, reckoning a man and a woman for one. The climate is extremely cold, and no other fruits grow here but black and red currants, strawberries, and

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gooseberries. Corn, butchers meat, and wild fowls are very cheap. Lon. 92. 35. E. lat. 57. 46. N.

* **JENIZZAR**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Greece, and in Macedonia, near the gulph of Salonica; 17 miles N. E. of Caravareira. Lon. 22. 57. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

* **JENIZZAR**, a town of Greece, and in the territory of Janna. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

JENCOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, seated on the S. side of the lake Werter, with a strong citadel. The houses are all built with wood. It is 50 miles N. W. of Calmar, and 45 S. of Falkoping. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 57. 12. North.

JENO, or **GENO**, a town of Upper Hungary, subject to the house of Austria; 20 miles S. of Great Waradin, and 48 N. E. of Segedin. Lon. 21. 5. lat. 46. 40. N.

* **JERICHO**, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is 5 miles W. of the river Jordan, and 20 E. by N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 50. E. lat. 31. 58. North.

* **JEROSLAW**. SEE JAROSLOW.

JERSEY, an island in the English Channel, 12 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coast of Brittany, subject to the English. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Hilary, in the S. part of the island. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French privateers in time of war. It is well watered with rivulets, and is pretty well stocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen stockings and caps, and are still governed by the ancient Norman laws, the courts of England having no jurisdiction here.

JERSEY, NEW, an English settlement in N. America, bounded on the W. by Pennsylvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N. by New York, and on the E. by the Ocean; and is about 140 miles in length, from N. to S. and 60 in breadth from E. to W. The governor and council are appointed by the king, and their representatives are chosen by the freemen. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. It is divided into E. and W. Jersey, and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat,

wheat, peas, beans, barley, oats, beres, black cattle, furs, and pipe-staves. They send to the Caribbee islands bread, corn, flour, salt beef, pork, and fish; and, in return, receive rum, sugar, and the other produce of those islands. To England they send furs and skins, for which they have furniture and cloaths in return.

• **JERVENLAND**, a small canton of Europe, in Livonia, and in the district of Estonia, subject to the Russians. The castle of Wittenstein, and the town of Oberbalen, are the principal places.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous town of Asia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, being one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Latins, who founded a new kingdom, which lasted 88 years, under 9 kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1217, and have kept possession of it ever since, who call it **HELEONS**, that is, **The Holy City**. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded with vallies encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphi theatre. It is at present about 3 miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. The only thing that renders it considerable is the great resort of pilgrims, for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A bathaw, with a guard of janissaries, always reside here, to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to visit, is a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Rotunda at Rome. The dome is covered on the outside with lead, and within with cedar-wood. The opening of the dome is closed with a net of wire, to hinder the birds from coming into the church. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel,

whose door is 3 feet high, and 2 broad. It is so small, that it will hold but three persons on their knees at a time. At the entrance on the right hand is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid, and not in the middle as many have thought. The table which he was laid on at first, is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, because the Christians who came to visit it were all for carrying away a small bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighied. The whole is covered with white marble both within and without; and on the outside there are 10 fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a small dome, six feet in height, covered with lead, and supported with 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and so making six arches, having 3 lamps under each. Before the gate of the Sepulchre is a silver lamp, so large, that two men cannot fathom it. The Turks have had a mind several times to carry off this lamp, and send it to Mecca. We have not room to mention other particulars; and therefore we shall only take notice, that every year, on Good-Friday, all parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized and acted. They have first a sermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes and other things to begin the procession. Among the crucifixes there is one as large as life, exceedingly well done, being crowned with thorns, and besmeared with blood. They visit first the pillar of flagellation; next the prison; afterwards the altar of the division of Christ's garments; then they advance to the chapel of derision, and from thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their shoes at the bottom of the stairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was supposed to be nailed to the cross; and another where it was erected, and where they set up the crucified image, which finishes the ceremony: only they pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-sheet. It is 113 miles S. W. of Damascus, and 45 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 55.

JESELMERE, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; 185 miles N. of Amadebad. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 26. 40. N.

JESI, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory

territory of the Church, and in the Maree or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Jesi, 17 miles S. W. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 16. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

Jesso, JEDSO, or YEDSO, a large island of Asia, to the N. of the island of Niphon, governed by a tributary prince depending on the empire of Japan. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. They live by fishing and hunting, and are very little known to the Europeans.

Jessuat, a territory of Asia, in Indostan, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bengal; on the N. by that of Neccall; on the E. by that of Acem, and on the W. by that of Patan, or Patna. Rajapara is the capital town.

* JESUPOL, a town of Poland, in Pokutia, seated on the left bank of the river Bistriz, which falls into the Neister, with a ciadel. It is about 5 miles below Halicz.

JEVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel; 17 miles N. E. of Aurick, and 18 N. E. of Embden. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

* JEVERLAND, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Hanau-Zerbst.

* JEVINGTON, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

* If, an island of France, in Provence, and the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marfeilles. It is very well fortified, and its port one of the best in the Mediterranean.

* Iets, a town of the country of the Grisons, in Cadden, with a magnificent castle; in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a handsome library; 23 miles S. W. of Chippa, and 23 S. of Glaris. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

IGLAW, a considerable and populous town of Germany, in Moravia, where they have a manufactory of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the river Igla, 40 miles W. of Brin, and 62 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 42. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

* IGLESIAS, a town in the S. part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see. Lon. 8. 59. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

IHOR, JOHOR, or JOR, a town of Asia, in Malacca, and capital of a province of the same name, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1603, who destroyed it, and carried off

the cannon; but it has been since rebuilt, and is now in the possession of the Dutch. Lon. 103. 41. E. lat. 1. 45. N.

ILA, an island of Scotland, in Argyleshire, with the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, where broadest. In the middle of it is a fresh water-lake, containing a small island, where Donald, king of the Isles, formerly resided; and it is said that the ruins of his palace are still to be seen. Here are several other lakes, and caves big enough to hold 200 people. It has a pasture for a good number of cattle, and contains plenty of lime stone.

* ILAMBA, a considerable province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is divided into several very populous districts, each of which has its Iova, or governor.

* ILANTZ, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the fourth community of the League Griza. It has in its turn the assembly of the three leagues of the country; and is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. of Coira.

ILCHESTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 2, and August 2, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Yeovil, and is a town of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up. It once had 16 churches, now only two; is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is 15 miles S. of Wells, and 12 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

ILDEFONSO, ST. a magnificent palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, and in the territory of Segovia, built by Philip V. It is a superb structure, with fine water-works and gardens.

* ILESUGAGUEN, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, seated on a mountain.

* ILFRACOMB, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the Severn Sea, almost opposite to Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and has a safe harbour; 49 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 178 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

* ILHAS DESERTAS, corruptly called by the English sailors, the Deserters, small barren isles near Madeira.

* ILHEOS, a sea-port town of S. America, and capital of the capitanery of Rios-dos-Ilheos, in Brasil. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is seated in a fertile country. Lon. 41. 25. W. lat. 15. 5. S.

ILHEOS, or RIO-DOS-ILHEOS, a province

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vince of S. America, in Brasil, bounded on the N. by the capitanery of Bahia, on the E. by the Ocean, and on the S. by the capitanery of Segura. It is subject to Portugal.

* **ILKUCH**, a royal town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver mines mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 40. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* **ILL**, a river of Germany, which rises near Basse, in Swisserland, runs N. through Alsace, and having passed by Colmar, Schelfstadt, and Strasburg, falls into the Rhine, below Wantzenow.

* **ILLE**, a town of France, in Roussillon, 20 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Tirol, runs N. through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

* **ILDEFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACAS**, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the diocese of Guaxaca; seated on a mountain, 50 miles N. E. of Antequera. Lon. 97. 30. W. lat. 17. 55. N.

* **ILLINOIS**, a people of N. America, inhabiting near the banks of a large river of the same name. It is a very good country; and they plant Indian corn, which they chiefly subsist upon. They are a civil, active, lively, robust people, of an handsome shape, and of a red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans. They marry several wives, and are great libertines; but some of their villages have embraced Christianity.

ILLINOIS, a lake so called, in N. America. It now goes by the name of Lake Michigan; and has the Upper Lake to the N. and that of Huron to the W. with which it communicates by a narrow channel.

ILLOK, a strong town of Germany, in Sclavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaraden, and 55 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

* **ILMEN**, a lake of Russia, in the province of Great Novogrod, which has communication with the lake Ladoga, by the river Wallcoff. Lon. 34. 0. E. lat. 58. 0. N.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 26 and 27, for bullocks, horses, hogs, sheep, and cheefe. It is seated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, and has formerly suffered greatly by fire. It is

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26 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of Londop. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

ILSE, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S. falls into the Danube at Ilstadt, which is part of the town of Passaw.

ILSLER, EAST, a town of Berkhine, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair on August 6, for sheep and lamb. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding sheep, being a fine sporting country. It is 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 31. North.

* **ILST**, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo, 13 miles from Lewardin. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

* **ILSTADT**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Ills, over-against Passaw. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

IMENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 14 miles S. of Kempten, and 20 E. of Lindaw. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

IMMEETTA, a province of Asia, between Mount Caucasus and the Black Sea, the province of Curiel and Georgia being part of the ancient Colchis. It is a very mountainous country, though there are some fruitful vallies and plains, producing corn, wine, and pastures. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but extremely ignorant and vicious. They are tributary to the Turks; and, as some say, obliged to find them 80 girls and boys every year, from the age of 15 to 20. Cotatis is the capital town, and is in the hands of the Turks.

IMOLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see, and is a very handsome populous place. It is seated on the river Sarnò, nine miles N. W. of Faenza, and forty-five N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

IMPERIAL, a pleasant town of S. America, in Chili, ten miles from the South Sea, and on the river Canton, 120 miles from Concepcion, to which the bishop has retired since this town was taken by the savages. It is seated on a craggy rock, in a charming country. Lon. 73. 25. W. lat. 38. 41. S.

* **IMPERIAL**, a title given to certain towns in Germany, who have a right to govern themselves by their own laws, and are immediately under the protection of the

the emperor, having a right of voting in the diets of the empire.

• **INDIA**, a vast country of Asia, which received its name from the river Indus; seated partly in the temperate, and partly under the torrid zone, and consequently the air very different. Towards the N. it is pretty temperate; but towards the S. on the contrary, is very hot; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year, which renders the heats more supportable, and contributes to fertilize the ground, which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, and many other fruits, of which there are none in Europe but what have been transplanted from thence. There are mines of gold and silver, and several sorts of precious stones, horax and salt-petre. They fish for pearls in the seas and in the rivers. This country produces several sorts of animals, as well domestick as wild, such as elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and a vast number of monkeys. The trade is exceeding great, and it chiefly consists of indigo, salt-petre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; but more especially in a prodigious quantity of calicoes, chintz, and other stuffs of various kinds. The Europeans had little or no intercourse with the Indies till the year 1498, when the Portuguese discovered a way by sea, round the Cape of Good Hope; and they soon began to make settlements therein, and became very powerful, till the Dutch drove them away from many of their factories. The Indians are generally Gentoos or Idolaters, though there are great number of Mahometans. In the places that depend upon the Europeans, some of them are become Roman Catholics. Many of the Idolaters believe in the transmigration of souls, and will not kill or eat any thing that has life, not even the most noxious insects or animals. Their principal priests are brachmans; and there are faquirs, who make their principal devotion consist in the choice of the most troublesome postures, which they never leave till they quit the world. Some pass several years without lying down either night or day, resting only upon a cord which is stretched out; others shut themselves up in a cave several days together, without eating or drinking; some hold their arms lifted up so long that they can never stir them afterwards. In short, others put burning coals upon their heads, and let them lie there till the fire reaches the very bones. Sometimes these faquirs,

go in a body, followed by a great number of disciples; and they often make a merit of killing Christians. It was a custom among the Gentoos for the women to burp themselves with their decayed husbands; but it is not so frequent as it was formerly, because the Mahometans will not allow it. Instead of tobacco, which they smoke in Europe, the Indians amuse themselves with chewing leaves of arack, and betel-nuts, with lime, as they pretend, to preserve their teeth; and at their entertainments they always present mixtures of this kind, which renders their lips red, and their teeth black. The people of Proper India, as well as those of China, who ought to know better, prostrate themselves on the ground, with great devotion, that the sun and moon when eclipsed may not be devoured by a certain dragon, to which they imagine the defect of light is owing. The Indies is divided into four large parts, namely, Indostan, the peninsula on this side the Ganges, that beyond it, and the islands of the E. Indian seas, the principal of which are, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, the Maldives, the Moluccas, and the Marianas. Some writers make Tonquin and China a part of the E. Indies, especially with regard to trade, but very improperly. When the Spaniards first discovered America they called it the W. Indies, on account of its riches, which is the reason why these parts we are speaking of are called the East Indies. The Indians are generally well made and robust, but they do not love labour, nor do they make good soldiers. They are very fond of women, but in other respects are civil, kind to strangers, and very ingenious. With regard to their complexion, they are of an olive colour in the northern parts, and in the southern quite black. There are many different languages in the E. Indies, but the Mahometans generally understand Arabic, because the Alcoran is written in that language.

INDOSTAN, PROPER INDIA, or the empire of the Great Mogul, is bounded on the W. by Persia, on the S. by the western peninsula, on the E. by the eastern peninsula, and on the N. by several kingdoms of Independent Tartary. It is a vast country, and is at least 1200 miles in length. It is very fertile in all sorts of corn, and all the commodities of the E. Indies are to be met with here. The inhabitants are more humane with regard to strangers, and not so great enemies to the Christians as the Turks; they dress much in the same manner, and take several wives, being much addicted to luxury. Genghiskan, a Tartarian prince,

who died in 1226, and whose conquests surpassed those of Alexander and the Romans, seized on this empire in the 13th century. Tamerlane 200 years afterwards became master of it, and his descendants are now upon the throne. The Great Mogul was the richest prince in the world, especially in diamonds and precious stones, till Kouli Khan, the last king of Persia, deprived him of all his treasures. The government is despotic, and the Great Mogul master both of the lives and fortunes of his subjects. He often takes away lands that any one has cultivated, and gives worse in their room. His revenue is said to amount to near 50 millions sterling a-year, and he has an army of 70,000 men. The provinces are governed by omars, some of whom are called nabobs, and he generally bestows upon them lands sufficient to maintain their dignity and their troops. Their revenues are so considerable, that these governors are like so many petty kings; but they are obliged to make large presents to the Great Mogul, and to make their court to him; otherwise all their riches would be taken from their families after their death. There are no fixed laws with regard to their succession, which produces many intrigues and quarrelling among the sons to obtain the throne. The empire of the Mogul contains 20 provinces; namely, Cashmire, Cabul, and Ayoud to the N. Siba and Patna on the east side of the Ganges, and which contain several provinces. Those that lie to the S. are Bengal, Berer, Candish, Baligate, Talinga, Baglana, and Guzurat. The eastern provinces are Tata, or Sinda, or Multan. There are six in the middle, between the river Indus and the Ganges, namely Pengab or Lahor, Delli, Agra, Asmer, Malva, and Halahas. To these 20 provinces may be joined the kingdoms of Golconda and Carnate, which are tributary to the Great Mogul. However, it may be observed that he is not absolute master of all these countries, for there are many petty princes, called rajahs, who are the descendants of the ancient kings of this vast country. Some of these rajahs acknowledge the Great Mogul, and others are independent of him, and make war against him. All the cities and towns, as well as other particularities, will be taken notice of in their proper places.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the western coast of Sumatra in the E. Indies, 160 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

* INDRE, a river of France, which has its source in Berri, and passing into Touraine, falls into the Loire.

INDUS, or SINDE, a great river of Asia,

which rises to the N. beyond the kingdom of Cashmire, runs almost directly S. passing by Atok, Multan, Buckor, and other lesser towns, and falls by several mouths into the ocean, one of which passes by Tetta, Kouli Khan not long since made this the boundary of the Persian empire, between Indostan and Persia.

* INFIERNO, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, bounded on the S. by Lancerota, by St. Claire on the N. and by Graciosa on the E.

* INGATESTONE, a town in Essex, on the road to Colchester, 3 furlongs in length, and 23 miles N. E. of London, with one fair, on December 1, for all sorts of cattle.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors, seated on the river Salva, on an eminence, from whence there is a charming prospect, 5 miles S. W. of Mentz, and 5 W. of Bingen. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* INGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on June 10, for horses and petty chapmen.

* INGLEDTON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on November 17, for leather and oatmeal.

* INGLESWEHLE, a village in Lancashire, with two fairs, on Monday before Holy-Thursday, and October 5, for cattle.

INGOLSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a handsome church. The houses are built with stone, and the streets large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, who carried almost all the artillery away. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles N. E. of Newberg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, lying on the gulph of Finland, being about 130 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It abounds in game and fish, and here are a great number of elks, which come in troops from Finland, in the spring and autumn. It was conquered by the czar Peter the Great, and Peterburg is the capital town. It is bounded by the river Nierva and the gulph of Finland on the N. by great Novogorod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W.

* INHAMABANA, a kingdom of Africa, on the E. coast, lying under the equator, and on the gulph of Sophra. The inhabitants are idolaters, and Tonqua is the capital town.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its

source

source in the county of the Grisons, and at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs N. E. through Tyrol, by Inspruc, and continuing its course N. E. through Bavaria, passes by Kuffstein, Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Passaw and Insbrut.

INNERKEITHING, a parliament and seaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 18 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

INNERLOCHY, or FORT-WILLIAM, a fortress lately erected on the highlands of Scotland, at the mouth of a large lake in the county of Lochaber, 28 miles S. W. of Lochness, and 100 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 57. 0. N.

INNSKILLING, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulster. The inhabitants distinguished themselves in favour of king William soon after the Revolution, against king James's party. It is seated between two lakes, 20 miles E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 54. 25. N.

* INNTHAL, a district of Germany, in the Tyrol, watered by the river Inn. Inspruc is the capital town.

* INOWSLADISLOW, a strong and considerable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the bishop of Cujavia resides. It is 39 miles N. E. of Gnesna, and 90 W. of Warlaw. Lon. 18. 50. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

INSPRUC, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a strong castle; very populous, and was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles N. W. of Brixon, and 60 S. of Munich. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* INSTADT, a town of Germany, seated on the river Danube, near Passaw, from which it is separated by the river Inn. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

INVERARY, a parliament-town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, seated on Lochfine, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and 45 N. W. of Glasgow. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 56. 16. N.

* INVERNESS, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which sends two members to parliament, and one for the burghs of Inverness, &c.

INVERNESS, a sea-port town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Ness, on Murray Frith, 106 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 50 N. E. of Innerlochy. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 57. 30. N.

* JOACHMIS-THAL, that is to say, the

valley of St. Joachim, a town and valley of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnobogen. There was a rich silver-mine discovered in it at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

JOANNE, an island of Africa, and one of the Comeras, seated between the N. end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. Here the E. India ships, bound for Bombay, frequently touch and take in water and fresh provisions, it being a plentiful country, and the people very ready to supply them. Lon. 45. 25. E. lat. 12. 0. S.

* JOCELIN, a town of France in Upper Bretagne, in the bishopric of St. Malo; 25 miles N. E. of Vannes, and 50 S. by W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 48. 0. N.

* JOHANSBERG, a town of Poland, in Sudavia, a canton of Ducal Prussia, with a citadel. It is seated on the river Pysch. Lon. 22. 39. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of the E. Indies, in Asia, and one of the Philippines, E. of Mindanayo, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. Lon. 128. 15. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

JOHN'S, ST. an island of N. America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Scotland on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E. The English got possession of it when Louisburg was surrendered to them, on July 26, 1758.

JOIGNI, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Sens, with a very handsome castle. It consists of three parishes, and is handsomely situated on the river Yonne, 17 miles from Sens and 15 from Auxerre. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and considerable town of France in Champagne, with the title of a principality, and a large magnificent castle. It is seated on the river Marne, 25 miles S. W. of Bar-le-duc, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

IONIA, anciently a province of Lesser Asia, now called Natolia. The Turkish name of this province at present is Sarcan.

* JOHNQUERA, a very ancient town of Catalonia, in Ampurdan, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles N. of Gerone, and 20 S. of Perpignan. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 42. 22. N.

* JOHNQUIERES, a town of France, in Provence, 12 miles S. W. of Aix, and 10 N. W. of Maricilles. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

JORDAN, a river of Turkey in Asia, and in Palestine. It rises in Mount Libanus, and runs from N. to S. forming two lakes, the one formerly called the Sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead Sea.

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* **JOSAPATH**, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. It is pretty long, but not broad; and some people, mistaking a passage of scripture, believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of judgment, after they have risen again.

* **JOSAS**, a small district in the Isle of France, between the rivers Seine and Beauce.

* **JOSEPH, ST.** an island of the Eastern Ocean, and one of the Marians, called also Sypasi. It is six miles in circumference, and is one of the most populous among them. Lat. 15. 20. N.

* **JOVARE**, a town of France, in Lower Brie, with a most famous and magnificent Benedictine abbey, 8 miles from Colomiers, 10 from Meaux, and 35 from Paris.

* **JOUY-LE-CHATEL**, a town of France, in Brie, and in the election of Rosoy.

* **JOUY-SUR-MORIEN**, a town of France, in Brie, and diocese of Meaux.

* **IPSALA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Larissa, 20 miles S. W. of Trajanopoli, and 118 W. of Constantinople. Near it are mines of alum. Lon. 26. 10. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

* **IPSERA**, a small island in the Archipelago, to the N. W. of the island of Scio, from which it is 15 miles. It is in the form of a heart, and over-against it, to the W. is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and 3 fairs, on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; on July 25, for fruit and toys; and on September 14, for butter and cheese, which lasts a week. It is seated on the river Orwell, near the place where the fresh and salt water meet. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded with a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It is divided into 4 wards, containing 12 parish-churches, with a Presbyterian, an Independent, and a Quakers meeting-house, and has a handsome guild-hall, two hospitals, a free school, with a good library, several alms-houses, and a custom-house, with a good quay. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council, and sends two members to parliament. It consists of about 4000 houses, which are pretty good and lofty. The streets are tolerably wide and well paved: but no manufacture is carried on here of any consequence; yet being a sea-port, and its quay pretty large and convenient, it derives a good maritime trade, and was formerly

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noted for building ships, but it is much decayed from what it was. It is noted for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolsey; is 20 miles N. E. of Colchester, and 71 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* **IRAC**, a large county of Asia, divided into Irac-Arabia, and Irac-Agemi. Irac-Arabij, or Babylonian-Irac, is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and takes its name from the desert of Arabia which lies to the W. of it. It is almost all under the dominion of the Turks, and Bagdad is the capital town.

* **IRAC-AGEMI**, or **PERSIAN-IRAC**, lies between Ghilan Tabrifan, the territory of Heri Sablestan, Farfistan, Laurestan, and Turcomania. It is under the dominion of the Persians, and Isfahan is the capital town.

* **IREBY**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays; and two fairs, on February 24, and September 11, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated in a valley, at the spring head of the river Ellan, and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is at present a good town, and is divided into the higher and lower; 10 miles N. E. of Cockermouth, and 289 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

IREKEN, JERKIN, or **YARKAN**, a rich, populous, and large town of Asia, in Great Tartary, and capital of Little Bocharia, with a castle. It is the staple town of all the trade carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Asia. The Calmucks are masters of it; and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is 8 miles N. of Caschgar. Lon. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

IRELAND, one of the British islands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the N. E. by a channel about 15 miles broad, which separates it from Scotland; and all other sides by the ocean. It lies between lon. 5. 25. and 10. 40. W. and between lat. 51. 15. and 55. 15. N. being about 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 large provinces; namely, Ulster to the N. Leinster to the E. Munster to the S. and Connaught to the W. and these again are subdivided into counties and baronies. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in summer and warmer in winter than in England; though it is not so clear and pure, nor so proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more moist than in England; for which reason, strangers at first are very liable to

boresness and colds; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more so, when the hogs and morasses come to be drained. In general it is a fruitful level country, and well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil in most parts is very good and fertile; even in those places, where the hogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, pastures, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter is transported into divers countries; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. They have large quantities of excellent wool, which is not of so great advantage to them as it would be, if they were allowed to manufacture it; however, by a late act of parliament, they are permitted to send their woollen-yarn into England; but it is to be feared that will not prevent them from selling their wool to the French in time of peace, as they have done hitherto, which enables them to sell their woollen manufactures cheaper than us in foreign markets. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are, cattle, hides, tallow, suet, butter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, flax, hemp, and, more especially, fine linen-cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. It is said by some, that there are mines of iron, silver, and lead: but if there are, they are not worked, and consequently of no benefit. The most remarkable thing is, that there are no venomous creatures in this country; and if they are brought there, they certainly die. Several attempts have been made to introduce frogs; but whether they have succeeded in it, or not, we cannot pretend to say. This country is exceeding well situated for foreign trade, on account of their many secure and commodious harbours. Their laws differ but little from those of England; and their established religion is the same. However, as this kingdom is subordinate to that of Great Britain, all their acts of parliament must be approved of by the King in Council; and an act of the British parliament can repeal or alter any of their laws. They can also appeal from a sentence of their courts to the courts of law, and to the house of Peers, in Great Britain. The numbers that serve in parliament were formerly for life, unless upon the demise of the King of Great Britain; but by a late act their parliaments are made octennial. The lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed from time to time by the King. There is usually a body of 12,000 men kept in

pay on the Irish establishment. They are not quartered in public houses, but lodge in barracks built for that purpose. There are a great number of Roman Catholics in this country, whose religion is tolerated; besides a great number of Dissenters in the N. of Ireland. Dublin is the only university in the kingdom; and that consists of one college, in which there are about 600 students. The common people are so poor, and it is so hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently go into other countries to seek their fortunes; and particularly great numbers go over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitants, called the Wild Irish, were formerly as savage as the native Americans; and, like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them: but it is to be hoped, that all the rude and barbarous customs, so common among them, will in a short time entirely cease. It has been common for the nobility and men of fortune to reside in London; but the inhabitants of Dublin, by providing plays and other polite diversions, endeavour to keep them at home as much as possible. The number of houses in Ireland was computed to be 357,669, in 1744. But in 1753 they were found to be 595,439. There are also 2293 parishes, 260 baronies, and 118 boroughs.

* IRON-ACTON, a village in Gloucestershire, ten miles N. E. of Bristol, with two fairs, on May 25, and September 13, for cattle and horses.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Transilvania, are part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, a people of N. America, inhabiting near or about the lake Ontario, between the French and English settlements; and they sometimes side with either of the nations, as their interest prompts them; though, in general, they are said to be more friendly to the English, and are commonly known by the name of the Five Indian Nations. Their country is very cold, and their religion very superstitious. The use of spirituous liquors has much altered their manners, and they are extremely addicted to dancing and sports. Their wit is lively enough; but they are somewhat given to melancholy, and are extremely idle. When the Iroquois go to war, they paint themselves with various colours, and particularly their faces. They are divided into several tribes; and there are two colonies of them among the French, who are said to be converted to Christianity.

* IRROMANGO, a considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the Hebrides, lying

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lying in 13. 43. S. lat. and in 169. 20. E. lon.

* **IRONAM**, one of the Hebrides, in the South-Sea, near Tanna, lon. 170. 26. E. lat. 19. 31. S.

IRTI3, a large river in Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the hills of the country of the Chinnuks; and running from the S. to N. E. falls into the Ob, near Tobolski. The N. W. shore is low pasture-ground; on the other side, there are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and grey foxes, besides the best grey squirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons and delicate salmon.

IRWIN, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the bailiwick of Cunningham, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Frith of Clyde, 15 miles E. of the isle of Arran, and 60 W. by S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

ISABELLA FORT, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the W. side of the river Schelde, opposite to Antwerp. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 51. 13. N. There is another fort of the same name, 2 miles S. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

* **ISABELLA**, ST. an island of the S. Sea, and the largest of the isles of Solomon. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

* **ISADAGAS**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Efeura. The inhabitants are good-natured and civil to strangers, for they will not let them pay any thing for their entertainment. It is seated in a country abundant in cattle; and the honey is very white, and in great esteem.

ISCHIA, an island of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, about 15 miles in circuit, lying on the coast of Terra-di-Lavoro, from which it is 3 miles distant. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits, mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind, rivers, and fine gardens.

* **ISCHIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong fort. Both the city and fortress stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a strong bridge; the rock is about 7 furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which make a very singular and striking appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron-gates, which open into a subterraneous passage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by soldiers, who are natives of the island. Lon 14. 2. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

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* **ISELSTEIN**, a small town of the Netherlands. It is seated on the river Ifel, four miles from Utrecht.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence one of the Saxon princes takes the title of duke. There are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **ISENBURG**, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Seine, 8 miles from Coblenz. The county belongs to the elector of Treves, or Trier. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

* **ISENSHEIN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Mandera, 5 miles from Courtray. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **ISER**, a considerable river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and, after having passed by Munich and Landschut, falls into the river Danube, between Strauberg and Passaw.

* **ISERE**, a river which rises in Mount Efferano, on the confines of Piedmont and Savoy; and, after running through a vast extent of country, falls into the Rhone, 4 miles below Valentia.

ISENARTS, or **EISENARTS**, a considerable town in Germany, in Austria, and in Stiria, famous for its iron-mines, 30 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 4. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

ISERNIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 12 miles W. of Molise, and 46 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

ISIGNI, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a small harbour. It is 15 miles from Bayeux, and well known on account of its salt-works, its cyder, and its butter. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **ISLE-ADAM**, a town of France, with a handsome castle, and the title of a baron; seated on the river Oise, three miles from Beaumont, and twenty from Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

ISLE-DE-DIEU, a small island of France, in the sea of Gascony, and on the coast of Poitou, from which it is 14 miles W. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 46. 45. N.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE, is one of the 12 general governments of France; bounded on the N. by Picardy; on the W. by Normandy; on the S. by the government of Orleans; and on the E. by that of Champagne. It is about 90 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is watered by the river Seine.

Seine, Marne, Oise, and Aisne. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile, and it abounds in wine, corn, and fruit. It contains 10 small districts, and Paris is the capital city.

* ISLE OF BEEVES, an island of North America, in the gulph of Mexico, and in the bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is fertile in several places, and abounds in cattle, and excellent fruits.

* ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, with the title of a county. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

ISLE-ROYALE. See BRETON, CAPE. ISLEWORTH, or THISTLEWORTH, a large village in Middlesex, 10 miles W. of London, seated on the river Thames, and full of gentlemen's seats.

ISNY, an imperial town of Germany, in Suiabia, and in Algow; seated on the river Ilwy, 14 miles N. E. of Lindaw, and 62 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 3. E. lat. 47. 43. N.

* ISNIC, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient splendor but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greatest part of it; and it is seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 30. 9. E. lat. 40. 13. N.

ISOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see; seated near the sea, 18 miles S. E. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

* ISONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and in the viguery of Lerida. It is seated near a mountain, at the source of a rivulet that falls into the Noguera Pallavesa.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city of Asia, and capital of Persia, seated in the province of Irac-Ageni, and thought by some to be the finest city in the East. It stands in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides with mountains, at eight miles distance, which rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river except a small one, called Senderut, which supplies almost all the houses with water. It is 20 miles in circumference, with well-built houses and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in the summer-time, for the sake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 166 mosques, 1800 large caravansaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious num-

ber of coffee-houses, and very fine basins and streets, in which are canals, planted on each side with trees. The streets are not paved; but always clean, on account of the dryness of the air; for it seldom rains or snows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but, what with intestine broils, and civil wars, this kingdom is almost tore to pieces; by which the principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are three large suburbs; and that called Juifa is inhabited by Armenians, Hasenabth by Georgians, and Kebrabath by Pagans. Though it is at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, the people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffick, and the English E. India company, till the troubles of Persia arose. Kouli Khan seemed resolved to remove his court to Meshed; and since that time there has been no encouragement for any to settle there. It is 265 miles N. E. of Bussarah, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 53. 55. E. lat. 32. 25. N.

ISSEL, a river of the United Netherlands, which rising in Westphalia, runs N. by Doelburg, and afterwards by Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and soon after falls into the Zuider-Zee by two mouths.

ISSEL THE LESS, a river of the United Provinces, which running W. through Utrecht and Holland, passes by Iffelsein, Montford, and Gouda; it then turns S. and falls in the Maese, a mile and half above Rotterdam.

ISSOUPDUN, a considerable town of France, in Berry. It carries on a considerable trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings; is seated partly on a plain, and partly on an eminence, 17 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

ISSORE, an ancient town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 13 miles S. of Clermont, and 32 N. of St. Flour. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

ISSUS, now AJAZZO, a town of Cilicia, in Natolia, with a harbour, on the Levant Sea, a little to the N. of Scandroon. Near this place, in a difficult pass between the mountains and the sea, Alexander the Great fought the second battle with Darius. Lon. 36. 45. E. lat. 36. 26. N.

ISTRIA, a peninsula of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and lying on the N. part of the gulph of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N. and on the E. S. and W. by the sea. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces

duces plenty of wine, oil, and pastures; there are also quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital town.

ITALY, a large peninsula of Europe, having the Alps to the N. which separates it from France and Savoy; and it is surrounded on all other sides by the Mediterranean Sea. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and at present of the Pope. It is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly called the Garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, except in the territory of the Church, where it is very indifferent. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, and silk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all sorts of game, and on the mountains are fine pastures, which feed a great many cattle. Here are also mines of sulphur, iron, and several quarries of alabaster, jasper, and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country, for besides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Apennines, running quite across it from E. to W. as well as Mount Vesuvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; besides several others. The principal rivers are, the Po, the Tiber or Tevere, the Arnq, the Adda, and the Adige. The lakes are, the Lago Maggiore, the Lago di Como, di Guardia, di Lugano, di Perugia, d'Iseo, di Bolsena, di Bracciano, di Celano, and several others. As Italy represents the form of a boot, from hence it is divided into three parts; and the top of the boot contains ancient Lombardy; in the upper part of the leg are the territories of the Church and of Tuscany, and the small of the leg and foot make the kingdom of Naples; to these may be added a fourth part, which comprehends the islands of Italy, of which Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and the Isle of Lippary, are the principal. Others divide the country in this manner, saying, the top of the boot comprehends the republic of Genoa, Piedmont, the Milanese, the republic of Venice, the duchies of Mantua, Ferrara, Parma, and Modena; the calf of the leg includes the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, and Abruzzo Ultra; the spur comprehends the Capitanata; the heel the Terra d'Otranto; the sole the Basilicata; the buckle the city of Naples, with the Isle Proflita and Ilichia; the duchy of Tuscany and the territories of the Church represent the fore-part of the leg. Besides

these there are other districts, which will be taken notice of in their proper places; for there is no country in Europe which is so full of principalities, duchies, marquises, and counties. The archbishopsricks and bishopricks are also very numerous, and there are several famous universities. They have only one language, which is a corruption of the Latin, and is said to be most pure in Tuscany. They have an inquisition, but not so severe as that of Spain; however, there is no religion tolerated but the Jewish, all the rest of the inhabitants being Romish Catholics, except the Vaudois in Piedmont, and a few Protestants in maritime towns, who are suffered to live there on account of trade. Rome is said to be the capital city, though some will hardly allow it. They distinguish several of them by certain epithets, as Rome the holy, Naples the noble, Florence the beautiful, Genoa the superb, Ravenna the ancient, Milan the great, Venice the rich, Padua the learned, Bologna the fat, Leghorn the trading, Verona the charming, Lucca the handsome, and Casal the strong. But this last has lost its title with its fortifications, for they were demolished in 1694. The inhabitants have a great many good qualities as well as bad ones; they are polite, active, prudent, ingenious, and politic; but then they are luxurious, effeminate, addicted to the most criminal pleasures, revengeful, and use all sorts of artifices to destroy their enemies; which produce a great number of assassinations. Two things contribute to this, namely, the smallness of the states, so that they can easily fly from one into another, and the great number of asylums; for all chapels, convents, churches, and even church-yards are places of security. Add to these, that they are extremely jealous, and keep their wives and daughters always shut up, insomuch that they cannot go to church without somebody to watch them. However, there is no place in the world where impurity abounds so much as in Italy, for there are great numbers of bawdy-houses and courtezans, who are tolerated by the magistrates.

ITZEHOA, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is seated on the river Stoer, 15 miles N. E. of Gluckstadt, and 30 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

* JUAN DE LA FRONTERA, *St.* a town of America, in Chili, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native

native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate; is seated at the foot of the Andes, -60 miles N. W. of Mendoza, and 98 N. E. of St. Jago. Lon. 68. 55. W. lat. 33. 25. S.

JUAN DE PORTO RICCO, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, being 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile valleys, interspersed with woods, and well watered with springs and rivulets. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain. Besides, there are so many cattle, that they often kill them for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N. part of the island. It is commonly said that the air is healthy, and yet the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this island, lost most of his men by sickness, and for that reason was forced to abandon it. This happened in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is subject to storms and hurricanes, like the rest of these islands, and the capital town is of the same name. It lies E. of Hispaniola, at the distance of fifty miles. Lat. 18. 17. N. lon. 67. 4. W.

* **JUAN DE PORTO RICCO**, the capital town of the island of Porto Ricco, with a good harbour defended by several forts, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, 200 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 69. 1. W. lat. 18. 29. N.

JUCATAN, or **YUCATAN**, a large province of North America, in New Spain, which is a peninsula. It is over-against the island of Cuba, and contains a great quantity of timber, proper for building of ships, as also sugar, cassia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having been very ill used by the Spaniards. Merida is the capital town. It is a flat, level country, and is very unhealthy, which may be owing to the frequent inundations. Some say the chief town is Campeachy, and it is in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy that the English went to cut logwood, but they have been driven from the latter by the Spaniards.

JUDEA. See **PALESTINE**.

JUDENBURG, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and capital of Upper Styria, with a handsome castle; the public buildings with the square are very magnificent. It is seated on the river Meur, 45 miles W. by N. of

Grätz, and 100 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 26. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

JUDOINGE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant. Near this town the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory over the French in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is seated on the river Gete, 13 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 16 N. of Namur. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **IVER**, a village in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles S. W. of Uxbridge, with one fair, on July 11, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

IVES, ST. a sea-port town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Advent Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, it is only frequented by fishermen, for the taking of pilchards. However, it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is eight miles N. E. of Penzance, and 278 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 18. N.

IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Mondays, the largest in England for cattle, except Smithfield, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 10, for all sorts of cattle, and cheese. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which is a fine stone-bridge. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. It has one large church, two dissenting, and a Popish meeting, with about 500 houses; the streets are pretty wide, and tolerably well paved; is 6 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 9. 20. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **JUGON**, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the bishoprick of St. Brieux, seated on the little river Arqueson, twelve miles from the sea.

* **JUGORA**, a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel. It has the title of a duchy, and is inhabited by a kind of Tartars, who are very savage, and much of the same disposition with the Samoides.

* **IVICA**, capital town of the island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, between the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, and the island of Majorca. It has a good harbour, and the English gained possession of it in 1706. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 38. 52. N.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between the island of Majorca and the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and

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it is most remarkable for the great quantity of salt made here.

* **IVINGO**, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a small market on Fridays; it is seated in a barren soil, 62 miles S. W. of Dunstable; and has two fairs, on April 6, and October 27, for cows, sheep, and hogs. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* **JULIAN**, ST. a harbour of S. America, on the coast of Patagonia, where the ships usually touch that are bound for the South Seas. Lon. 68. 41. W. lat. 49. 50. S.

* **JULIEN DU SAULT**, ST. a town of France, in Gatinois, and in the diocese of Sens. It is seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Jonne, five miles from Joigne.

* **JULIERS**, the duchy of, a small territory of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Guelderland, on the E. by the archbishopric of Cologne, on the S. by the territory of Eifel, and on the W. by the duchy of Limburg. The principal towns are, Juliets, the capital, Duren, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is subject to the elector Palatine, and is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of wood it produces, which is much used in dyeing.

* **JULIERS**, an ancient and strong town in Germany, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the river Roer, 15 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18 W. of Cologne, and 27 E. by N. of Maestricht. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

* **JULPHA**, OLD, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. They were brought thither for the sake of trade.

* **JUMIEGE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Seine, twelve miles S. W. of Roan, 77 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

* **JUNIEN**, ST. a town of France, in the Lower Marche, on the frontiers of Limosin, seated on the river Vienne, seventeen miles N. W. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

* **JUNSAHAM**, a sea-port town of Assam, in the kingdom of Siam. It is a shelter for all the ships that are bound to the coast of Cochinandel, when they are surprized with a storm, and is seated to the N. of a pretty large island of the same name. Lon. 98. 50. E. lat. 8. 56. N.

* **JURA**, one of the western isles of Scotland, 20 miles long and 5 broad. Here are

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several good pastures, with cattle, and plenty of salmon, and the inhabitants are said to live to a great age.

* **LYREA**, the marquise of, was formerly a territory of Italy, and comprehended Canavez, which is that part of Piedmont between the Little and Great Doria, Biel, the western part of the Verceles, and part of Monterrat; however, this marquise does not subsist at present, for that which is now called Canavez is only a part of it.

* **LYREA**, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of Canavez, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, the title of a marquise, and an ancient castle. It is subject to the king of Sardinia, and seated on the river Doria, between two hills, twenty miles N. of Turin, and thirty-two E. by N. of Suza. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* **JUKGANTZ**. See UGANTZ.

* **IVRY**, a town of France, in Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey. In a plain, near this place, the battle of Ivry was fought in 1590. It is seated on the river Eure, ten miles from Dreux, and 37 from Paris. Lon. 1. 28. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

* **JUTLAND**, a large peninsula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the S. E. by the duchy of Holstein, and is surrounded on the other sides by the German Ocean and the Baltic Sea. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S. and 50 in breadth from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome, and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of holstees and beeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, and elsewhere. This was anciently called Cimbric Chersonese, and it is supposed to be the country from whence the Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter is the duchy of Sleswick, and lies between N. Jutland and the duchy of Holstein; and the duke of that name is in possession of part of it, whose capital town is Gottorp, for which reason the sovereign is called the duke of Holstein-Gottorp.

* **IWANOGOROD**, a fort of Russia, in Ingria, seated on the river Nara. Lon. 28. 20. E. lat. 59. 8. N.

* **IXER**, or **HIGAR**, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the river Martin. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

* **IZQUINTENANGO**, a rich and handsome town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Chiapa; the country about it produces cotton and a great number of ananas, or pine apples.

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[N. B. Those words that begin with K, and are not found under the letter K, should be sought for under the letter C.]

* **KACKERLACKS**, the inhabitants of the islands seated on the S. E. of Ternate, in the East Indies. Some voyagers pretend that they see better by night than by day, and that, in the day-time, they always keep their eyes half shut.

* **KACKERI**, a territory of Asia, in Georgia, between Dagellian, Shirvan, Irvan, and Carduel. It has or had its own prince, and who was tributary to the Persians, and the capital town is Zagan.

* **KAFFUNGEN**, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near the town of Cassel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **KAFREY CHIRIN**, a town of Persia, built by king Nouchirevon Aadel, whose actions and sayings are the foundations of the Persian morality. Lon. 53. 15. E. lat. 34. 40. N.

* **KAÏEN**, a town of Persia, remarkable for its good air, and for the learned men it has produced. Lon. 65. 45. E. lat. 36. 22. N.

* **KAIROVACOU**, one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, about 20 miles in circumference. It contains a large quantity of game, and there is a pond whose water is as red as blood. Lon. 61. 10. W. lat. 12. 20. N.

* **KAIROVAN**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a government of the same name; subject to the Turks. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

* **KAKENHAUSEN**. See **KOKENHAUSEN**.

* **KALAAH**, a considerable town of Persia, in Ghilan; where they make a large quantity of silk. Lon. 58. 45. E. lat. 36. 23. N.

* **KALIMBURG**, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, and the chief place of a considerable bailiwick. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 55. 47. N.

* **KALUR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with an old castle. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **KALISH**, a province of Lower Poland, with the title of a palatinate. It is bounded on the W. by the palatinate of Posenia, on the E. by that of Syrad, on the N. by Regal Prussia, and on the S. by Silesia. Kalish is the capital town.

* **KALISH**, a town of Lower Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, where the Jesuits have a magnificent col-

lege. It is seated on the river Protna, in a morass, which renders it difficult of access. 110 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **KALNICK**, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29. 18. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

* **KALO**, or **KALOO**, a town of Upper Hungary, subject to the house of Austria, and seated in a lake, 22 miles S. E. of Tokay. Lon. 21. 34. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

* **KAMAKURA**, a famous island of Japan, about 3 miles in circumference, lying on the S. coast of Niphon. It is here they confine their great men when they have committed any fault. The coast of this island is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

* **KAMINIECK**, a very strong town of Poland, and capital of Podolia, with two castles, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who gave it back in 1692, after the treaty of Carlowitz; is seated on a craggy rock, 35 miles W. of Bracklaw, and 100 S. E. of Lemburg. Lon. 26. 30. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **KAMSCHATKA**, a large peninsula, in the N. part of Asia, between the gulph of the same name, and the sea of Japan. It is the eastern extremity of the Russian empire, and of our continent, and is inhabited by different people. Those on the S. are colonies from Japan, and those on the middle pay tribute to the Russians in skins and furs, particularly very large beaver-skins. To the North there is a very savage, wild people, who kill all the Russians they can meet with. As this country has not been discovered till lately, it is not very well known.

* **KANIOU**, a strong town of Poland, in Ukraïn, and in the palatinate of Kiow. It belongs to the Cossacks, and is near the river Neip-r, 62 miles S. by E. of Kiow, and 100 N. E. of Bracklaw.

* **KANISCA**, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salavar. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1690, and is seated on the river Drave, 54 miles S. W. of Alba Regalis, and 100 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 46. 43. N.

* **KAFOSWAR**, a fort of Lower Hungary, so called from the river Kapos, that washes its walls. It is 55 miles W. of Tolna. Lon. 18. 13. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

* **KARCAPOL**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, seated near a lake, 125 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 38. 9. E. lat. 62. 30. N.

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* **KARGAPOL**, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by Carelia and Onega, on the E. by Vaga and Ustiog, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by the lake Onega. It is a country covered with forests, and full of rivers.

* **KARHAIT**, a town of France, in Bretagne, seated on the river Auler, 40 miles from Brest, 26 from Hennebon, and 30 from Kimper. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 48. 11. N.

* **KARIMENS**, a town of Besiaria, at the mouth of the river Nieper, taken by the Russians from the Oczacow Tartars, who have fortified it.

* **KASSUMBAZAR**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal. It is a large place, and much frequented by merchants. The country about it is very healthful and fruitful, and the inhabitants are a very industrious people, who have many valuable manufactures. The English and Dutch have factories here, and it is seated on the river Ganges, 100 miles above Hugley. Lon. 88. 15. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

* **KATHERINE-HILL**, a place in Surry, near Guildford, where there is one fair, on October 1, for horses, household goods, and apparel.

* **KAUFFBEUREN**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, whose inhabitants consist of Papists and Protestants. It is seated on the river Wardach, 18 miles N. E. of Kempten, and 30 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 43. E. lat. 47. 58. N. * **KAYERSBERG**, a town of France, in Alsace, and in the bailiwick of Haguenau, which has belonged to the French ever since 1548. It is seated in a pleasant country, 25 miles N. W. of Basle, and 5 N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* **KAYERSLAVERN**, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the elector Palatine; seated on the river Lauter, 22 miles S. W. of Worms, and 38 S. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **KAYSARSTHUL**, or **KEISERTOUL**, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a castle. It belongs to the bishop of Constance, and is 5 miles N. W. of Eglislaw, and 8 S. E. of Zurzuach. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

* **KAYSERWERD**, or **KEISEWERT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the diocese of Cologne, and archbishopric of Berg; subject to the elector Palatine. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N. W. of Dusseldorf, and twenty-two N. W.

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of Cologne. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* **KEFTEEN**, a large village of Asia, in Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, on the road to Tripoly. It gives its name to a large, fertile, well cultivated plain, where they feed a great number of pigeons.

* **KEGWORTH**, a village in Leicestershire, 10 miles S. E. of Derby, and 12 S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Easter Monday, and October 10, chiefly for toys. * **KEIL**, an important forreis of Germany, seated on the river Rhine, over against Straßburg, and was built to defend it, after the designs of Vauban. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **KELIA**. See **KELIANOVA**.

* **KELLINGTON**, or **KILKHAMPTON**, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disputed, but it has two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and three weeks after, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Launceston, and 223 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **KELSO**, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Roxburgh, pleasantly seated on the N. side of the river Tweed, which divides England from Scotland. It is not inferior to any place in the S. part of Scotland, and is half a mile in length. Here are the ruins of a famous abbey, which shew it was a magnificent structure. It was founded in the twelfth century, by king David. Round Kelso there are several gentlemen's seats. It is 20 miles S. W. of Berwick, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

* **KEMAC**, a celebrated fort of Asia, in the territory of Room, 17 miles from Arzengain, on the confines of Natolia. It is seated on the river Euphrates, in a most delightful country.

* **KEMPEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne; seated on the river Niers, 30 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

* **KEMPTEN**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Lower Suabia, and in Algow, and also in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire, and has a voice in the diet. The inhabitants are Protestants, and it has been several times taken, but has always recovered its liberty. It is seated on the river Iller, 25 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 45 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 21. E. lat. 47. 49. N.

* **KEMPTEN**, a territory in the circle of Suabia,

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subia, in Germany, between the bishoprick of Augsburg, and the barony of Walburg. It is about 17 miles long and broad, and has no considerable place but the towns of Kempten and Kauff beuren, which are imperial.

KENDAL, a town of Westmoreland, with a large market on Saturdays, and two fairs, one May 6, for horned cattle; and November 8, for horned cattle, horses and sheep. It is seated in a valley, among hills on the W. side of the river Can or Ken, over which there are two stone-bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the cattle, now in ruins. It is a large, handsome place, and has two long streets; which cross each other. The church is a spacious structure, supported by five rows of pillars, and 13 chapels of ease belonging to it. The free-school stands on the side of the church-yard, and is well endowed, having exhibitions to Queen's College in Oxford. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons, druggets, hats, and stockings, and is 46 miles S. of Carlisle, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

KENNEMERLAND, or **KENMERLAND**, a territory of N. Holland, of which it makes a considerable part. It lies along the German Ocean, between W. Friesland, Waterland, and S. Holland. Alcmér is the principal town.

* **KENNINGAL**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 7, for cattle and toys.

* **KENNINGTON**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

* **KENOQUE**, a fort of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, between Ypres and Furnes, 6 miles from Dixmude. It was taken by the French in 1744.

KENSINGTON, a village and royal palace, in the county of Middlesex, with handsome gardens; two miles W. of London.

KENT, an English county, encompassed on all sides by the sea and the river Thames, except on the W. side, where it borders on Sussex and Surry. It is 58 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, and it contains 39,340 houses, 235,440 inhabitants, 408 parishes, and 31 market-towns, whereof 7 send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 16 in all. The rivers besides the Thames, are, the Medway, the Rowther, the Stour, the Darent, the Ton, and the Wantenheim, besides several lesser streams. The lower part of Kent, where there are fens and marshes, is very unhealthy, and the agues that are caught continue a long

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while. It abounds in corn, fruits, and pastures, and the marshes are proper to feed cattle and sheep. It hath iron mines, and is noted for its apples, pears, plums, apricots, and cherries, which were first brought out of Italy. Maidstone is the county-town, but Canterbury and Rochester are the principal.

* **KENTSGUEN**, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, whose fortifications were demolished in 1703. It is seated on the river Elz. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* **KERMAN**, a province of Persia, in Asia, lying on the gulph of Persia. Here are sheep, which, after grazing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off their backs, and become as naked as sucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Kerman is the capital town.

KERMAN, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is 120 miles N. of Gombroon. Lon. 57. 55. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, 14 miles S. E. of Juliers. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E. by those of Limerick and Cork, on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S. by Desmond, with a part of the Ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places there are good corn-fields; contains 11,614 houses, 84 parishes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. Ardferst is the capital town.

* **KESROAN**, a chain of mountains, in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant countries in the East, as well on account of the goodness of the air, as the excellence of the corn, fruits, and all the necessaries of life. It is inhabited by Maronites, who have a patriarch, and by Greek Melchites, who are both good sort of people.

KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, with a handsome castle. It was ceded to the king of Prussia by the treaty of Utrecht, and is seated on the river Maelse, between Ruremonde, or Roermonde, and Venlow. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **KESSELDORFE**, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 3 miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained here by the king of Prussia, over the Saxons, on December 15, 1745. **KES-**

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KESTEVEN, the S. W. division of Lincolnshire.

KEWICK, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 2, for leather and woollen-yarn; seated in a valley surrounded with hills, and was well known formerly for its copper mines, which rendered it a considerable place; but it now consists only of one long street. Near this town is dug up a great plenty of black lead, the finest in the world. It is 25 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 283 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 16. W. lat. 58. 35. N.

* **KETTLEWELL**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Leeds, with two fairs, on July 6, and September 2, for sheep.

KETERING, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Fridays, and 3 fairs, on Thursday before December 21, Easter-Tuesday, and October 10, for horses and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on an ascent, and is a pretty good place, with a session-house for the justices, where they sometimes meet. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* **KEW**, a village in Surrey, opposite to Old-Brentford, 10 miles W. of London. Here is a seat, which belonged to the late prince of Wales.

KEXHOLM, that part of Finland which borders upon Russia, and there are some geographers who would have it depend on Carrelia. The lake Ladoga crosses it, and divides it into two parts; and by the peace of the North, in 1721, the Swedes were obliged to abandon the best part to the Russians, only keeping the worst, and most northern. In general it is full of lakes and marshes, thinly inhabited, and badly cultivated. The lake is 120 miles in length, and full of fish.

KEXHOLM, or **CARELOGOROD**, a town of Russia, in a territory of the same name, not very large, but well fortified, and has a strong castle. The houses are built with wood. It formerly belonged to the Russians, after which the Swedes had possession of it for a whole century, but it was retaken by the Russians in 1710. Near it is a considerable salmon fishery. It is seated on two islands, on the N. W. side of the lake Ladoga, 60 miles N. E. of Wiburg, and 67 N. of Petersburg. Lon. 30. 25. E. lat. 64. 3. N. Near it is another town called New Kexholm.

* **KEYNSHAM**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on March 24 and August 15, for

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cattle and cheese. It is commonly called Smokey Keynsham, and is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and it has been of note for malsters. It is 5 miles S. E. of Bristol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

* **KIAN-NAN**, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the W. by Hanan and Hou-Quang, on the S. by Tche-Chin and Kian-fu, on the E. by the gulph of Nankin, and on the N. by Chanton; it is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, and their filts, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In the city of Chang-hi only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muslins.

* **KIAN-SI**, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the N. by Kian-Nan, on the S. by Hou-Quang, on the W. by Quang-Tong, and on the E. by the mountains of Tokien. The mountains that lie to the S. are almost inaccessible, but there are fine valleys among them, which are well cultivated. It is watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fish; and there are mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and tin. The attack here is excellent, but it is more particularly noted for its fine porcelain, which is made at Kung-Teching.

* **KIBURG**, a town of Switzerland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. It is seated on the river Thecoff, 14 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 S. E. of Schaufhausen. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, 3 weeks after, and September 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woollen cloth. It is seated under a hill, on the river Severn, in a well inhabited, and was particularly noted for woollen manufacture, called Kidderminster-stuffs; but now carpets are made here, and woollen manufactures of various kinds, they having no less than 1000 looms. It is greatly improved of late, and has a very good free-school, and an almshouse. It is 14 miles S. E. of Bridgenorth, and 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

* **KIDG**, a town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Mecran. Lon. 62. 25. E. lat. 27. 50. N.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with 2 markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on

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May 24, July 22, and October 23, for cows, calves, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the Severn-*sea*, and was formerly of note for cloathing. It is eight miles S. of Carnarthen, and 222 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 56. 44. N.

* **KIELL**, a strong, rich, and considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a castle and an university. There is a famous fair held here every year, about Epiphany, and it is seated at the bottom of the bay called Kollerwick, at the mouth of the river Swenthin, in the Baltic Sea, 37 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 46 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 26. N.

* **KIERNOW**, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Villia, where the dukes reside. Lon. 25. 21. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

* **KIGHLEY**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, six miles S. of Skipton, with two fairs, on May 8, for horned cattle, brads, and pewter; and on November 8, for the same, and pedlars ware.

* **KILDARE**, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

* **KILDARE**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 37 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and is bounded on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; on the W. by King and Queen's county; on the N. by East-Meath; and on the S. by Catherlough. It is a rich plentiful country; and contains 8887 houses, 100 parishes, 10 baronies, and 4 boroughs. It sends 10 members to parliament.

* **KILDRUMMY**, a town of Scotland, in the Braes of Mar, and shire of Aberdeen, seated on the river Don, 25 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 57. 12. N.

* **KILLESTINOUS**, a people of N. America, at the bottom of Hudon's-bay, near Fort Bourbon. These, with the Assinipoles, are the most numerous inhabitants of this country, as well as the most considerable. They are large, robust, active, and inured to cold and hardships, and are very brave upon occasion. They live by hunting, and have no fixed abode.

* **KILCARREN**, a town of South-Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on a rock by the river Tivey, and consists of one street. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; is noted for plenty of salmon, and is 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 189 W. N. W. of

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London. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 52. 4. North.

* **KILHAM**, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for horses and horned cattle. It has a dry situation on the Woulds, 56 miles N. E. of York, and 198 N. of London. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

* **KILIANOVA**, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia; seated at the mouth of the river Danube, and in an island formed by it, where it falls into the Black Sea, 86 miles S. W. of Biagrod, and 290 N. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 46. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* **KILKENNY**, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a large place, and one of the most rich, populous, and trading towns in Ireland; consists of two parts, the Irish and English Town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop, and the cathedral church is yet-standing. It is 26 miles N. of Waterford, and 54 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 55. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **KILKENNY**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Catherlaugh and Wexford, on the W. by Tipperary, on the N. by Queen's-county, and on the S. by Waterford. It is one of the best counties in Ireland, abounds in towns and castles, and hath plenty of all things. It contains 11,379 houses, 96 parishes, 9 baronies, and 7 boroughs. It sends 16 members to parliament.

* **KILKHAMPTON**, a village in Cornwall, near Hartland-point, with two fairs, viz. on Holy-Thursdays, and three weeks after Holy-Thursdays, for horses, cattle, cloth, and a few hops.

* **KILLALA**, or **KILLALO**, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 21 miles N. of Castlebar. Lon. 9. 11. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **KILLALO**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see, and seated on the river Shannon, 10 miles N. W. of Limerick.

* **KILLEEVAN**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, 8 miles S. W. of Monaghan. Lon. 7. 26. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* **KILLMALLOCK**, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munster. It is eighteen miles S. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

KILLONY,

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KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, seated 6 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

KILLYBEGGS, a sea-port town, seated on a bay of the same name, in the county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 12 miles N. W. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 8. 6. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

KILLYNAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 14 miles N. of Clonmell. Lon. 7. 26. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

KILMAC-THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, 12 miles S. E. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

* **KILMINGTON**, a village of Devonshire, with one fair, on the first Wednesday in September, for cattle.

* **KILMINGTON**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Monday after Aug. 24, for cattle, horses, hogs, and cheese.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see, 3 miles S. W. of Cavan. Lon. 7. 11. W. lat. 54. 2. N.

KILTEARN, a town of Rosshire, in Scotland, the burial-place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the Islands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inserted in his history.

KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on December 11, for a few cattle and hogs; seated in a bottom, and is noted for the castle of Kimbolton, the seat of the duke of Manchester; 12 miles S. W. of Huntingdon, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of the same name in Lapland; seated on a river of the same name, near its mouth, where it falls into the gulph of Bothnia, 10 miles S. E. of Tornæa. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 65. 50. N.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swedish Lapland; bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland; on the E. by the Russian Lapland; on the S. by the gulph of Bothnia; and on the W. by Torrea-Lapmark.

KIMPER, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and district of Cornuaille, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Oder, 30 miles S. E. of Brest. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 47. 58. N.

* **KIMSKI**, a town of Muscovite Tartary, in Tunguska, about which there are a great number of martens and fables.

KINCARDIN, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Kincardin, seated on the river Dee,

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18 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 57. 5. N.

KINCARDIN, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament; viz. one for the shire, and one for the burgh of Inverbervie, &c.

KINHORN, a town of Scotland, on the sea-coast of Fife, 19 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

KINGS-BRIDGE, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 20, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. It is seated at the head of a small river, which soon after falls into the sea, and is but a mean place; is governed by a portreeve; and consists of about 150 houses, chiefly in one street, which is well paved; 201 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 50. 14. N.

* **KINGS-BRUMPTON**, a village in Somersetshire, 3 miles N. of Dulverton, with two fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Holy-Thursdai, and on Thursday evening for October 10, for cattle.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; viz. on the first Tuesday in April, and the first Tuesday after October 10, for sheep. It was the residence of the Saxon kings, and is seated on the wood-lands, 9 miles N. by E. of Basingstoke, and 52 W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

KINGS-CLIFF, a village in Northamptonshire, 6 miles S. of Stamford, with one fair, on October 29, for cheese, homspun linen, and turners ware.

KINGS-COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 58 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by West-Meath; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Queen's County and Tipperary; and on the W. by the river Shannon. It is not so rich as some other of the counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital town is Philipstown, or Kingstown. It contains 854 houses, 56 parishes, 11 baronies, and 2 boroughs. It sends 6 members to parliament.

KINGS, or **PEARL ISLAND**, lying in the Bay of Panama, and is subject to Spain. It is famous for a pearl fishery. Lon. 8. 45. W. lat. 7. 10. N.

* **KINGSLAND**, a village in Herefordshire, 2 miles W. of Lemster, with one fair, on October 10, for horned cattle, hops, cheese, and butter.

* **KINGS-NORTON**, a village in Worcester-shire, 10 miles N. E. of Bromelgrove, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 5, for all sorts of cattle.

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KINGSTON. See **HULL**.

KINGSTON, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week, for horses and toys; on August 2, 3, and 4, for fruit and pedlars ware; and on November 13, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is a large ancient place, seated on the banks of the river Thames, over which there is a wooden bridge; is well-built, and has several good inns and taverns for the reception of strangers. Sometimes the affizes are held here. It is 10 miles S. W. of London. Lon. o. 12. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

KINGSTON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and capital of Kings County, 15 miles N. W. of Kildare. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 53. 15. N. It is otherwise called Philips-town.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in America, seated on the N. side of the bay of Port Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large thriving place, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares, and cross streets, and has one church. The Jews have two synagogues here, and the Quakers a meeting-house. It is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and seamen, because most of the ships come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76. 52. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

* **KINGTON**, or **KYNETON**, a pretty large town in Herefordshire, with a good trade in narrow cloths. It has a large market on Wednesdays, besides 4 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, August 2, and September 4, for horses and cattle. It is 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Kinross, seated on the lake called Lough-Leven, 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

KINSALE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S. of Cork. Lon. 8. 26. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

KINTORE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 57. 38. N.

KIOF, or **KIOW**, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in the platiniate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It belongs to Russia, and carries on a considerable trade,

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and the Papists have 4 churches here. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and seated on the river Nieper, 180 miles N. E. of Kamienieck, and 335 E. by S. of Warsaw. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

KIOGE, or **KOGE**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with an harbour, which renders it a trading place, 10 miles S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 59. 31. N.

* **KIPMASH**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for sheep.

* **KIPSCHACH**, or **KAPSAC**, a large country, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, lying between the rivers Jaick and Nieper. It abounds in corn and cattle, and is under the dominion of a kiran, who governs several other provinces in Russia. The inhabitants are warlike, and it is the true country of the Cossacks. Serai is the capital town.

KIRBY-LONGSDALE. See **LONGSDALE**.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on Whit-Wednesday, for horned cattle and horses; and on September 18, for sheep, woollen and linen cloth. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. o. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, or **KIRKBY-STEPHEN**, a town in Westmoreland, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs; viz. on the first Monday in March, and October 29, for horned cattle. It is seated near the skirts of the hills, which separate this country from Yorkshire, and has a handsome church; and also a manufacture of stockings. It is 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 223 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 54. 26. N.

* **KIRCHBERG**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying near Ulm, and belongs to the house of Austria.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 9 miles S. of Ulm, and subject to the house of Austria, being in the county of the same name. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

KIRKALDY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, seated on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright. It is seated on a bay of the Irish Sea, 60 miles W. of Cardisle, and 43 S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 55. o. N.

* **KIRKCUDBRIGHT**, a shire of Scotland, S s

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land, which sends two members to parliament; one for the shire, and one for the burgh of New Galloway, &c.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on June 24, for horses and horned cattle; and on October 18, for toys and small wares; seated on an arm of the sea, called the Ribbles, and is adorned with a handsome church. It is 18 miles S. of Lancaster, and 191 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

* **KIRKHAM**, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S. of New Malton, with one fair, on Saturday before Trinity Sunday, for sheep, brags, pewter, hard ware, pots, and small ware.

KIRK-OSWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; on Thursday before Whitunday, and August 5, for horned cattle. It is seated upon a hill, near the river Eden, and had a handsome castle, now demolished. Lon. 2. 48. W. lat. 54. 48. N.

KIRKWALL, a town of Scotland, and capital of the island of Mainland, one of the Orkneys. It is 45 miles from Dungby Head, the most N. E. promontory of Scotland. It consists of one street, formerly had a castle, and has now a stately church. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 58. 58. N.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 18, and December 11, for all sorts of cattle and goods; seated on the edge of Lincoln Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

* **KISMISH**, an island of Asia, on the Gulph of Persia, which is about 50 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is fertile, and well inhabited, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl fishery.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S. W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **KLETGOW**, a territory on the confines of Swisserland, which comprehends the bailiwick of Newhafen, with several others.

* **KLETTENBERG**, a town of Swisserland, seated on the river Aare, 3 miles from Walshut. It belongs to the bishop of Constance as to jurisdiction, but the sovereignty belongs to the Cantons. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs; on Wednesday after January 24, and Wednesday after March 12, May 6, Wednesday after August 22, Monday after August 10, and Decem-

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ber 13, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, on a rugged rough rock, where there is a castle; and famous for its medicinal waters; is a corporation, and sends members to parliament. It is 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 185 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and September 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated in a valley on the river Teme, over which there is a bridge. It is a handsome place, containing about 100 houses, whose inhabitants enjoy a considerable trade, and is 12 miles W. of Hereford, and 147 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

* **KNOTSFORD**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on July 10, and November 8, for cattle and drapery goods. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. In the Higher is the parish-church, and in the Lower a chapel of ease. It is 7 miles N. E. of Northwich, and 154 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

KOEDACH. See **KUDACH**.

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of Asia, in China, and one of the smallest in that empire. It contains 10 cities of the first rank, and 38 of the 2d and 3d, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns; but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expense. This province is remarkable for its copper-mines, and between the mountains there are several fruitful vallies. They have no silk, nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of grafs, like hemp. The cows and stags are plenty, and the horses are the best in China.

* **KOKENHAUSEN**, a strong town of Livonia, in the province of Letten, seated on the river Dwina, with a castle. It belongs to Russia, and is 52 miles S. E. of Riga. Lon. 23. 3. E. lat. 56. 42. N.

KOLA, a town of Russia, and capital of Muscovite Lapland, with a good harbour, near the Frozen Sea, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 33. 13. E. lat. 68. 52. N.

* **KOLLOMENSKA**, a town of the Russian empire, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, which is pleasantly seated on an eminence. Lon. 38. 16. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

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KONGAL, or **KONGEL**, a town of Norway, in the government of Bahuys, seated on the river Goteiba, belonging to the Swedes. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

* **KONIGFLUTTER**, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* **KONIGSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Saxe-Weymar, 3 miles N. W. of Saxe-Saalfeld. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

* **KONIGSFELD**, a bailiwick of Switzerland, depending on the Canton of Bern, which is very rich.

KONIGSBERG, a town of Poland, and capital of Regal Prussia, with an university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. It contains 3800 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants, and the present king of Prussia received homage of the inhabitants in 1740.

The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral church are all very fine structures. The tower of the castle is exceeding high, and has 284 steps to go to the top, from whence there is a very distant prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calvinists, and one to the Papists. It is seated on the river Pregel, near the sea, 61 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 125 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 20. 55. E. lat. 54. 42. N.

KONIGSCRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, with a bishop's see; 35 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 115 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 8. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

KONIGSHOFEN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, with a bishop's see. It is 18 miles S. W. of Wirtzburg, and 25 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

KONIGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles S. E. of Perne, and 10 S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 45. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

* **KONITZ**, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, 10 miles N. W. of Culm, and 50 S. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

* **KOPPERBERG**, the name of a town and mountain of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, where there are rich mines of copper, which

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bring a considerable revenue to the king of Sweden. See **FAHLUN**.

KOPPING, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, seated on the Mellar lake. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

* **KOPYS**, a small fortified town of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Mscislaw, seated on the river Nieper. Lon. 29. 43. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

* **KORSÄW**, or **KOSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W. by S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 55. 29. N.

KORSUM, or **KORSON**, a town of Russia, in the Ukraïn, seated on the river Rofs. The Poles were defeated near it by the Cossacks in 1588. It belongs to Russia. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

* **KOSAL**, or **KOSSEL**, a fortified town of Silesia, and in the duchy of Oppelin, near the river Oder, between Little Glogaw and Buten. Lon. 17. 56. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

KOWNO, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, seated on the rivers Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W. of Wilna. Lon. 24. 12. E. lat. 54. 56. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 35 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, seated on the river Save, 18 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

* **KRAINOWITZ**, a town of Upper Silesia, in the province of Troppaw, between Raibor and Troppaw. Lon. 17. 49. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

KRAINSLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Russia, and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **KRAPITZ**, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Oppelin, seated on the river Oder. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

* **KREKYTHE**, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 23, July 21, and October 18, for cattle. It is seated on the Irish Sea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, or harbour, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is a small place, though a corporation, 13 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 14. W. lat. 52. 56. N.

KREMPEN, a strong town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle. It is 30 miles N. W. of Hamburgh,

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60 **W.** of Lubeck, and 5 **N.** of Gluckstadt. Lon. 9. 15. **E.** lat. 53. 58. **N.**

KREMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Danube. It is 35 miles **W.** of Vienna. Lon. 15. 40. **E.** lat. 48. 18. **N.**

* **KRIEZOW**, a strong town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Mscislaw, with a bishop's see. Lon. 33. 15. **E.** lat. 53. 50. **N.**

* **KRESWICK**, a town and castle of Poland, and in Jugavia, in the palatinate of Brescia, seated on the lake Gupso. It is the country of the famous Piasl, who, from a ploughman, was raised to a kingdom. Lon. 18. 57. **E.** lat. 52. 34. **N.**

KRUMSLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles **S.** **W.** of Olmutz. Lon. 16. 49. **E.** lat. 48. 46. **N.**

* **KUBAN-TARTARS**, a people who inhabited the borders of a river of the same name, and their manners are much the same with those of the Crim-Tartars. They have a khan of their own, and can send 40,000 men into the field.

* **KUDACH**, a strong fort of Poland, in the Ukrai, and in the palatinate of Kiowia, seated on the river Nieper, and belongs to the Cossacks. Lon. 35. 45. **E.** lat. 47. 58. **N.**

KUFSTEIN, a small, handsome, and strong town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a strong castle, built on a rock. It is seated on the river Inn, 35 miles **N. E.** of Inspruc, and 46 **S.** by **E.** of Munich. Lon. 12. 5. **E.** lat. 47. 26. **N.**

KUR, a river of Asia, in Persia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and passing by Teflis, Zagan, and Adirbetzan, falls into the Caspian Sea, after having united its streams with the river Arras.

* **KURAB**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of the province of Kelcar, 2 miles from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 50. 15. **E.** lat. 37. 36. **N.**

* **KURGAN**, a river of Asia, in Persia, which has its source in the province of Corasan, and after watering the province of Astrabad, falls into the Caspian Sea.

* **KUSMA DAMIANSKI**, a town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles **N. E.** of Vassigolorod, and 3 from the river Wolga. Lon. 51. 30. **E.** lat. 56. 2. **N.**

KOTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its silver-mines, which are in a neighbouring mountain. It is 35 miles **S. E.** of Prague. Lon. 15. 37. **E.** lat. 49. 56. **N.**

* **KYLBURG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the river Kyll, 16 miles **N. W.** of Treves. Lon. 6. 37. **E.** lat. 50. 1. **N.**

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KYNETON, or **KINETON**, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday, and one fair, on January 25, for feed-corn. It is seated on a branch of the river Avon, and is but a small place, remarkable for a battle fought at Edge-hill, between the king and parliament, in October 1642. It is 12 miles **S.** of Warwick, and 73 **N. W.** of London. Lon. 1. 30. **W.** lat. 52. 14. **N.**

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L A A, **L A A B**, or **L A H A B**, a town of Germany, in Austria, seated on the river Teya, 27 miles **N. W.** of Vienna. Lon. 16. 9. **E.** lat. 48. 48. **N.**

* **LABADIA**, a strong town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the river Adige, 15 miles **W.** of Rovigo, and 20 **N. W.** of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 54. **E.** lat. 45. 39. **N.**

* **LABIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles **S. W.** of Missa.

* **LABIAU**, a small town of Ducal Prussia, in a circle of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Deime, near Curisch-haff, with a strong castle, two sides of which are surrounded with water, and the other with a wall and ditch. It is 30 miles **N. E.** of Koningsburg. Lon. 21. 40. **E.** lat. 54. 57. **N.**

LABORI. See **LAVORI**.

* **LABOURD**, a territory of France, in Gascony, which makes part of the country of the Basques, lying on the sea-side. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. Bayonne is the capital town.

LABRADOR. See **ESKIMEAUX**.

LACEDEMON. See **MISSITRI**.

* **LACK**, or **BISCHOFFS-LACK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carniola, which is the principal in all that district. Here is not only a great deal of iron, steel, quicksilver, and corn, but a large quantity of linen is made here, and sent to Fiume and Trieste. It is 11 miles **W. N. W.** of Loubeck, and 35 **N.** of Trieste. Lon. 14. 7. **E.** lat. 46. 31. **N.**

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar, 8 miles **N. W.** of Heidelberg. It belongs to the bishoprick of Worms and the elector Palatine. Lon. 8. 42. **E.** lat. 49. 30. **N.**

LADOGA, a town of the Russian empire, seated on a great lake of the same name, which has a communication with the gulph of Finland, by the river Nieva, and it abounds

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abounds in fish, particularly salmon. Lon. 33. 29. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

LADOGNA, or **LACEDOGNA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see. It is 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 46. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, are islands of the S. Sea, about 1800 miles E. of Canton in China. They were first discovered by Magellan, a Portuguese, who found out the S. W. passage to the E. Indies in 1520. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to give these islands the name of Ladrone, or Thievish Islands. They have one fruit here which seems to be peculiar to these parts, which Dampier calls the bread-fruit; it grows on trees as high as the largest apple-trees, and in the same manner as apples. It is as large as a penny loaf, and is round, with a thick, tough rind. The natives use it instead of bread, and they gather it when it is full grown, but not ripe, and then they bake it in an oven. When the black crust is scraped off, the inside is soft, tender, and white, like the crumb of a penny loaf; for there are no seeds or stones in the inside.

* **LADRIDGE**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 2, for cattle.

* **LAGNY**, a town of the Isle of France, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Marne, 10 miles from Meaux, and 15 E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

LACOS, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a castle near the sea, where there is a good harbour, and where the English fleets bound to the Straits usually take in fresh water. It is 120 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 33. W. lat. 37. 2. N.

* **LAGUNA**, or **SAN CRISTOVAL DE LA LAGUNA**, a handsome town of the island of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. It is seated near a lake of the same name, on the declivity of a hill, and contains fine buildings and a beautiful square. Lon. 16. 13. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

* **LACUNES OF VENICE**, are marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 40 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

LAHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of

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Halland, seated near the Baltic Sea, with a castle and harbour, 10 miles S. E. of Helmsfadt, and 50 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

LAHOR, a large town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, and one of the most considerable in the Mogul's dominions. It is of a vast circumference, and contains a great number of mosques, public baths, caravansaries, and pagods. It was the residence of the Great Mogul, but since the removal of the court, the fine palace is going to decay. There is a magnificent walk of shady trees, which runs from this to Agra, that is upwards of 300 miles. Here they have manufactures of cotton-cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is 112 miles N. by W. of Delli, and 320 N. by W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 55. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

LAHOR, a province of Asia, in Indostan, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Cashmere and Bankish, on the E. by Nagraucut, Audih, and Siba, on the S. by Jengapore and Delli, and on the W. by Multan and Attok.

* **LAINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated near a river of the same name. Lon. 16. 11. E. lat. 40. 4. N.

LALAND, a small island of the kingdom of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, but especially in wheat, with which it supplies Copenhagen, and the neighbouring places. The principal towns are Naxko, the capital, Saxcoping and Nysted.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, and principal of the duchy of Penthièvre; 23 miles S. W. of St. Malo, and 37 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 48. 27. N.

* **LAMBERHURST**, a village in Kent, 8 miles S. E. of Tunbridge, with 1 fair, on April 5, for cattle.

* **LAMBERHURST**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 21, for cattle.

* **LAMBERT-CASTLE**, a village in Dorsetshire, with two fairs, on Wednesday before June 24, and on Wednesday 9 weeks afterwards, for cattle.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in Provence, where the states of the province meet. It is 9 miles N. of Aix. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **LAMBETH**, a village of the county of Surry, seated on the S. of the river Thames, opposite to Westminster. Here the archbishops of Canterbury have a palace, where they usually reside.

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LAMAGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It is seated in a bottom, 50 miles S. E. of Braganza, and 150 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

LAMERMUIR, a mountainous track in Scotland, where great flocks of sheep are kept. It begins near the Eastern Coast, and runs westward through the Melfe.

LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the Coast of Melinda, between the island of Pata, the kingdom of Am-para, and that of Melinda. It has a town of the same name, seated on a bay, 80 miles N. of Melinda. The Spaniards murdered the king in 1589.

LAMPENOSA, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 122 from Malta. It is desert, but has a pretty good harbour, where ships go to take in water. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

LAMPACO, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now but a small inconsiderable place, and is seated on the sea of Marmora, 6 miles from the Straits of the Dardanelles. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

LANCASHIRE, an English county, 70 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Yorkshire, on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by Westmoreland and Cumberland, and on the S. by Cheshire. It contains about 40,000 houses, 240,000 inhabitants, 61 parishes, and 27 market-towns, whereof 5 send members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make the whole number 12. The air is cold and sharp, but healthful. As for the soil it is not every where alike, for some parts, especially towards the E. are hilly and barren, and Pendil-hill is a very high mountain. In general it yields corn, pastures, fish, fowls, large oxen, flax, and hemp. In some places they use turfs for fuel, but they have large quantities of coal, and quarries for building. The principal rivers are, the Mersey, the Ribble, the Lun, the Chalders, the Medlock, the Urk, the Roach, the Derwent, the Douglass, the Irwell, the Hodder, the Winster, and the Waire. There are several lakes or meers, the principal of which is Wynander meer, greatly noted for an excellent fish, called the char, which is not found any where else in England, but in the Uller water in Cumberland. Lancaster is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and 3

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fairs, on May 1, for cattle, cheese, and pedlars ware; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, wool, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on the S. side of the river Lun, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, supported by five arches. It is an ancient town, and Roman coins have often been dug up in the place on which the friary stood. It contains several good streets, with well built houses, but has only one parish-church, which is large and handsome, and is seated on the side of a high hill, on the top of which stands the castle, which is now made use of for a prison. It is a place of no great trade, but is a corporation, which sends two members to parliament. The chief ornaments of the town, are, the church, cattle, bridge, and town-hall. It is 68 miles S. of Carlisle, and 233 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

LANZAROTA, one of the Canary Isles. Lon. 13. 25. W. lat. 29. 7. N.

LANCIANO, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the other Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see, famous for its fairs, which are held in July and August. It is seated on the river Feltrino, near that of Sangro, 13 miles E. of Civita-di-Chieti, and 87 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

LANDAFF, a town or village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a bishop's see, and on that account has the title of a city. It has no market, but two fairs, on February 9, and Whit-Monday, for cattle and stockings. It is seated upon an ascent, on the river Taff, or Tave, near Cardiff; but the cathedral stands on a low ground, and is a large stately building. It is 20 miles N. W. of Bristol, and 148 W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

LANDAU, an ancient, handsome, and very strong town of France, in Lower Alsace; formerly imperial, and did belong to Germany till the treaty of Munster, but is now subject to France. It is seated on the river Queich, in a pleasant fertile country, 9 miles S. of Newstadt, and 270 E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

LANDELOE, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 21, for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

LANDEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained over the French by the Allies, July 1693, wherein 20,000 men were killed. It is seated on the river Beck, 17 miles N. W. of Huy, and 18 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

LANDEBENEAU, a town of France, in

Low

Lower Bretagne, seated on the river Elbe, 16 miles N. E. of Breft. In an inn there is a well which ebbs and flows like the sea, but at contrary times. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 48. 28. N.

* LANDES, a territory of France, in Gascony. It is a sandy country, and full of fern, and Dax is the capital town.

* LANDRAKE, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 29, and August 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LANDRECY, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees, and is now very well fortified. It was besieged by prince Eugene in 1712, but to no purpose; it is seated in a plain, on the river Sambre, 18 miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

* LANDSCROON, a fort of France, in Upper Alsace, and in Suintgaw, 3 miles from Basle, seated upon an eminence. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

LANDSCROON, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of S. Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the Baltic Sea, within the Sound, 22 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 52. E. lat. 55. 52. N.

* LANDSDOWN, a place in Somersetshire, near Bath, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and cheele.

LANDSHUT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the river Iller, 35 miles S. of Ratibon, and 35 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

There is another small town of the same name in Silesia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, seated on the river Zieder, which falls into the Bauber: and there is also another in Moravia, seated on the river Morave, and the confines of Hungary and Austria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Marche of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Warta, 32 miles N. E. of Frankfurt upon the Oder. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated near the river Lech, 23 miles S. of Augsburg, and is subject to the duke of Bavaria.

LANDSTUL, or NANSTUL, a town of Germany, in the Walgow, with a strong castle, seated on a rock. It lies between Deux-Ponts and Kesser-Cautern. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

LANERK, a borough-town of Scotland,

in the county of Clydesdale, seated near the river Clyde, 9 miles S. W. of Hamilton, and 20 S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 55. 48. N.

* LANERK, a shire of Scotland, which sends two members to parliament; one for the shire, and one for the burgh of Glasgow, &c.

* LANGBORN, or LAMBORN, a town in Berkshire, which has three fairs, viz. on May 12, October 2, and December 4, for horses, young foals, cows, boots and shoes. It is pleasantly seated near the confines of Wiltshire, in an open country fit for hunting, 7 miles N. by W. of Hungerford, and 60 W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

LANGHEAC, a town of France, in Lower Anvergne, seated near the river Allier, among mountains, 17 miles E. of St. Flour, and 42 S. by E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, in the freight called the Great Belt, and between Zealand, Seland, and Fyonia. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 55. 4. N.

* LANGETZ, a town of France, in Touraine, noted for its excellent melons. It is seated on the river Loire, 12 miles from Tours. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

* LANGTONGA, a large, rich, and strong town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a large and magnificent palace, where the king resides, seated on a small river, 140 miles N. W. of Aiva. Lon. 96. 45. E. lat. 22. 38. N.

* LANGON, a town of France, in Gascony, and in Bazadois, seated on the river Garonne, with the title of a marquisate, and noted for excellent wine. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 44. 33. N.

LANGPORT, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on the second Monday in Lent, for fat cattle; on June 29, for black cattle and lambs; on September 24, for fat cattle and sucking colts; and on November 12, for fat cattle, hogs, and sheep. It is seated on the top of a hill, in a dirty moorish country, and on the large river Parr, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater, from whence it has some trade. It is ten miles S. E. of Bridgewater, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

LANGRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Champagne, with a bishop's see. The cutlery wares made here are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 35 miles N. E. of

L A O

of Dijon, and 100 S. by E. of Rheims. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

LANGUEDOC, a large maritime province of France; bounded on the N. by Quercy, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lionnois; on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W. by Gascony; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and Roussillon. It is 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is broadest. The clergy are more rich and numerous here than in other parts of France, there being three archbishops and 20 bishops. Languedoc is divided into the Upper and Lower; and, in general, it is a very pleasant country; fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. There are 180 curious medicinal plants, with iron-mines, quarries of marble, and Turkey stones. There is also a great deal of kelp; and on the heaths there is a kind of oak, which produces the insect called kermes. The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Garonne, the Aude, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Loire. There are also a great number of mineral springs, and Louloufe is the capital town.

LANNOY, a town of France, in Walloon Flanders, five miles from Lisle, and eight from Tournay. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

*** LANON**, a village of Camarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 10, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

*** LANSAWEL**, a village of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, 15 miles N. N. E. of Carmarthen, with three fairs, viz. on the first Friday after May 12, for cattle and pedlars ware; on July 26, and October 23, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

*** LANTWITT**, a village in Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 11, for lambs.

*** LANVICHANGEL**, a village in Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs; on May 12, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

*** LANWINIO**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on November 12, for sheep and pedlars ware.

LANZO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Sture, 20 miles S. E. of Suze, and 12 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

LAON, a considerable town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Lionnois, with a cattle and a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine; and it is very advantageously seated on a mountain, 20 miles N. E. of Soissons, and 77 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 43. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

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LADS, a kingdom of Asia, beyond the Ganges; bounded on the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin and Cochinchina; on the S. by the kingdom of Cambodia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Siam, and by the territories of the king of Ava. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground, and fishing. The king is absolute, and has no other law than his own will. He shows himself but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephants-teeth found in his dominion. Their religion is a kind of idolatry, and much the same as in China. Langons is the capital town.

LAPLAND, a large country in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the sea. It is divided into Danish, or N. Lapland; Swedish, or S. Lapland; and Russian, or E. Lapland. It is extremely cold; and, in some places, they never see the snow for three months in the year; and the country is all covered with snow the greater part of the year. It has, properly speaking, neither spring nor autumn, the seasons change so suddenly. The sky is generally serene, and the air healthy, it being subject almost to continual winds. They sow no corn; but have good pastures, which fatten their cattle speedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are foxes, martens, bears, elks, wolves, castors, ermins, and rein-deer. This last is the most useful animal they have; for it serves to draw the sledges on the snow with surprizing swiftness; likewise the skin serves them for cloathing, and their flesh for food. Their huts are made with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle about 10 feet broad; these poles meet at the top, and form a sort of cone; and the outides are covered with the skins of rein-deer and rap; they are open at the top, to let out the smook; and here they pass their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lie upon the snow. When they have a mind to change their habitations, they take away the skins and rags, and leave the poles standing. Their chief merchandises are dried cod and other fish, and the skins of rein-deer; they have also some fur. They are of a short stature, with a large head, broad forehead, blue eyes, short noses, and short, strait, coarse, black hair. They are a rude brutal sort of people.

though some of them have embraced Christianity, which has not mended their morals. They live a great while without the assistance of physicians, and their hair never turns grey. Instead of bread they make use of dried fish, which they reduce to powder. They are very fond of spirituous liquors, and are never sober when they can purchase them. They seldom stay long in one place, but rove about continually, leaving the poles of their huts standing, as was before observed.

* **LAR**, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars, with a castle. It carries on a great trade in silk; and its territory abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lon. 51. 45. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

* **LARACHAY** an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, with a good harbour. It was once in possession of the Spaniards; but the Moors took it from them. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 35. 40. N.

* **LAREDO**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilbao, and 71 N. by W. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

* **LARINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molise, with a bishop's see; 42 miles N. by E. of Benevento, and 60 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 41. 33. N.

* **LARISSA**, an ancient, rich, and famous town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbishop's palace, and some handsome mosques. It is said to be the birth-place of Achilles; and Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, resided here. It carries on a large trade, and is pleasantly seated on the river Tenza, 50 miles S. of Salonichi, and 120 N. by W. of Athens. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

* **LARISTAN**, a territory of Asia, in Persia, which lies round the town of Lar. It formerly belonged to the Guebres.

* **LAREBUNDAR**, a sea-port town of Asia, in Indostan; seated at the mouth of the river Sinda, or Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. It is but a small place, consisting of about 100 houses built with wood; but as a stone fort, with fine great guns, to prevent robberies; because some of the neighbouring countries are much addicted to thieving. Lon. 67. 0. E. lat. 25. 0. N. **LARTA**. See **ARTA**.

* **LATAKIA**, formerly **LAODICEA**, an ancient, large, and considerable town of

Asia, in Syria, with an harbour, or bishop's see, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the most flourishing place on the coast, and carries on a considerable trade, is seated in a level fertile country, 75 miles S. W. of Aleppo; and 245 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 30. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

* **LATRICEY**, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the marquisate of Aren Barrois, seated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, with a priory.

* **LAVAGNY**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a county. It lies on the E. side of Genoa, 8 miles from Rapallo, and is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

* **LAVAL**, a town of France, and the most populous and considerable in Lower Maine, on account of its linen manufactures. It has two castles, and is seated on the river Maine, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

* **LAVAMUND**, or **LAVANT-MÜNDE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the archbishop of Saltzburg, and is seated on the river Drave, 40 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 62 W. of Pettau. Lon. 13. 18. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

* **LAVAUER**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Agout, 20 miles S. W. of Albi, and 20 N. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 13. 51. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* **LAUBACH**, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carinthia, with a bishop's see, a castle, and very handsome houses. It is seated on a river of the same name, wherein are the largest craw-fish in Europe, 32 miles S. of Clagenfurt, and 55 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

* **LAUDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, 18 miles S. W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

* **LAUDER**, a borough-town of Scotland, in the shire of Merse, 12 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

* **LAUDERDALE** is a small district in the county of Merse, through which a river of the same name runs.

* **LAVELLO**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see, 17 miles N. W. of Cirenza, and 80 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 15. 53. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

* **LAVELT**, or **LABELT**, a village of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liège, 1. cent

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near Maestricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

LAVERHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on Shrove-Tuesday, for horses; and on October 10, for butter and cheese. It is seated on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large cloth-making town, having a pretty good trade, and a very handsome stately people standing on an eminence. Besides one large church, there is also a Presbyterian meeting, and about 300 mean houses. The streets are not very wide, but well paved; and the inhabitants consist chiefly of poor people. Here is a tolerable manufacture of laces. This town was a few years ago governed by a headborough; but now none acts in that capacity. It is 12 miles S. by E. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 60 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 51. E. lat. 52. 39. N.

LAUFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the river Neckar, 10 miles S. of Hailbron, and subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

LAUFENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and it is seated on a rock, and the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. It is 17 miles E. of Basle, and 25 S. W. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs, seated near the Downs; and, though but an indifferent town, the market is very great for corn and malt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 87 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 3. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday, July 5, November 27, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops; seated on the river Tamar, on the top of a small hill, and is a large corporation, sending two members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town stands the old priory. It is 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 209 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

LAUNU, a town of Bohemia, near Egra, on the road from Leipsick to Prague, seated in a territory abounding in fine pastures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high esteem. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

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*** LAVOREL**, **TERRA BL.**, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the W. by the Campagna of Rome, and by Farther Abruzzo; on the N. by the G. of the Adriatic; on the E. by the county of Molise; and on the S. by the Ultra Principato; about 63 miles in length, and 39 in breadth; and it is proper for tillage, from whence it took its name; for LAVORO, in Italian signifies the same thing. It is also fertile in corn, excellent vines, and other fruit. There are also several mineral springs, and mines of sulphur; and Mount Veluvius must be full of it, because it sometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital town. Besides which there are several other remarkable towns, that are taken notice of in their proper places.

*** LAURAGUAT**, a small territory of France, in Upper Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and abounds in millet-seed and wine. Calendaudari is the capital town.

*** LAURENT LES CHALONS**, a town of France in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons. It is seated partly in an island, and partly on the river Saone, 3 miles E. of Chalons, and 37 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

LAUSANNE, a large, ancient, and handsome town of Swisserland, and capital of the country of Vaud, and in the canton of Bern, with a famous college and a bishop's see. The town-house, and the other public buildings are magnificent; and it is seated between three hills, a long mile from the lake of Geneva, 30 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm; 50 miles N. E. of Torn, and 73 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 51. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Alsace, which belongs to the French. It was taken by the Austrians in 1744. Between this place and Weissemburg are the famous lines which the Germans cast up to defend their frontiers against France; but they are now of no use. It is 10 miles S. E. of Weissemburg. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

*** LAUTREC**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the Albigeois. It is seated on a mountain, with an ancient castle.

*** LAUTREC**, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, on the confines of the duchy

LEA

of Deux-Ponts. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Lauter and Glan.

LAWENBURG, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which belongs to the elector of Hanover; is seated in a valley on the river Elbe, and has a castle on an eminence. It is 13 miles N. E. of Lünenburg, and 40 S. E. of Ham-
burgh. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

LAWENBURG, the duchy of, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the E. by the duchy of Mecklenburg, and on the other sides by Holstein, except to the W. on which the duchy of Lünenburgh lies, being about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Law-
enburgh is the capital town.

* **LAWENBURG**, a town of Ducal Po-
merania, and the chief place of a territory of the same name, which belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. Lon. 17. 39.
E. lat. 54. 33. N.

LAWINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the duke of Neuburg. Here the duke of Bavaria, in 1704, fortified his camp to defend his country against the British forces and their allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough, who forced their in-
trenchments. It is seated on the Danube, 10 miles N. of Burgaw, and 32 N. W. of Augsburgh. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 38. North.

* **LAWRENCE**, ST. the largest river in N. America, proceeding from the lake On-
tario, from which it runs a course of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is naviga-
ble as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger, unless the channel be very well known.

* **LAWRENCE**, ST. a village in Corn-
wall, with two fairs; on August 10, and October 18, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with a palace or castle, where the princes of the house of Austria go for pleasure. It is seated on the river Schecha, 10 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

* **LAYCOCK**, a village in Wiltshire, 4 miles S. of Chippenham, with two fairs; on July 7, and December 21, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

LEA, a river, which rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, and running S. E. by Wheat-
hamstead in Hertfordshire, then E. thro' Bedford and Ware, and afterwards S. di-

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viding Essex from Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex; it falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall. By this river there are large quantities of corn and wheat brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

LEAGUES OF THE GRISSONS. See GRISSONS.

* **LEAWAVA**, a sea-port town of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon; which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 83. 15. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

LEBEDA, an ancient sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a pretty good harbour, and an old castle; seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 85 miles E. of Tripoli. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 32. 50. North.

* **LEBRIXA**, an ancient, strong, and pleasant town in Spain, in Andalusia; seated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and a great number of olive-trees, of whose fruit they make the best oil in Spain. It is 12 miles N. E. of St. Lucar. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 17. 8. N.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the cir-
cle of Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, sec-
ularized in favour of the house of Branden-
burg. It is seated on the river Oder, 10 miles N. of Frankfort, and 43 E. of Ber-
lin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 52. 31. N.

LECCE, a rich, populous, and most beautiful town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a bishop's see; 10 miles W. of the gulph of Venice, and 195 E. S. E. of Naples. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the eastern side of the lake Como, 26 miles N. of Milan. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, and running N. divides Suabia from Bavaria; and having passed by Land-
sprug and Augsburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, when uniting with the Maese, it falls into the German Sea near the Briel.

LECHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on August 10, for cattle and toys, and September 9, for cattle and cheese. It is seated at the confluence of the River Lech with the Thames, and is about three furlongs in length. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, and 74 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

LEE

LEBENSWICH, a town of Germany, in the electorale of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles S. W. of that town, and subject to the elector. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

LEEUWEE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 miles S. of Douay. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

LECTOUVE, an ancient and strong town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, with a castle, and a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 12 miles E. of Condom, and 20 N. of Auch. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs; viz. on Monday before Easter, and May 12, for horned cattle and cheese; on June 22, for horned cattle and wool; on October 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheese, and pigs; and on Monday before December 21, for horned cattle, cheese, and fat hogs. It is seated on a rich clay ground, and is a well-built place, inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a pretty large trade; 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

LEDESMA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Tome, 20 miles S. W. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 31. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **LEE**, a village in Yorkshire, with

two fairs, on August 24, and September

17, for horses and cheese.

LEEDS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, viz. on July 10, for horses and hard-ware, and on November 8, for horned cattle, horses, and hard-ware. It is seated on the river Aire, and is a large well-built corporation-town, whose inhabitants have a manufacture in cloth, in which they drive a considerable trade. It has the title of a duchy, and is 25 miles W. S. W. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 48. N.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 7 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter-Wednesday, May 18, Whit-Wednesday, July 3, July 28, and November 13, all for cattle and pedlars-ware. It is seated in the barren moor-lands, and the houses are but meanly built; but its market is very good. It is 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 53. 06. N.

* **LEERBERG**, a mountain in Switzer-

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land, which is part of Mount Jura, and extends itself on the confines of the cantons of Basle, Soleure, and Berne, between the towns of Aarw and Homburg.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, 17 miles N. E. of Dort. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

* **LEEROT**, a fortress of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the county of Embden. It is seated at the mouth of the river Let, where it falls into the Embs; about 10 miles from the town of Embden.

LEERWICK, a town of Scotland, in Mainland, one of the isles of Orkney. These isles belonged to the king of Denmark, till a king of Scotland married one of the daughters. Here the Dutch begin to fish for herrings every year. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 59. 0. N.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See CARIBBEES.

LEEWYE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated in a morass, on the river Geet, 12 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LEFFINGEN, a village of the Netherlands, near Oistend, which was a post of general Earl, in 1708, to keep up a communication between the besiegers of Lisle, and the grand army of the confederates. The duke of Vendosme could not drive them away without attacking them in form. **LEGHORN**, or **LIVORNO**, a strong, handsome, and very considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Pisan, with one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, which causes it to be visited by a prodigious number of strangers. It is a free port, and the merchandizes brought there are never visited, for the officers of the city take great care that trade may meet with no interruption. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and every other religion is undisturbed; the Jews have a very handsome synagogue here, as well as schools. They are very rich, and so well protected, that it is a proverb here, That a man may as well beat the Great Duke, as a Jew. The number of inhabitants are computed at 40,000, among whom there are 18,000 Jews. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height, but the N. side of the town is best built. There are for many centuries, that some have given it the title of New Venice. It is a strong place, and there is a garrison of 2500 men. Near the harbour is a large building, called Li-Bagni, in which they shut up every night the Turkish and the galley slaves. At a little distance is a light-house, on a small island, on the top of which

are lighted every night above 30 lamps. In the great square is the statue of duke Ferdinand I. it stands on a pedestal, and at the four corners there are statues of bronze, of a Colossian size, in chains, and represent many slaves. The air here was very unhealthy, till the marshes about it were drained. The commodities that we import from hence, are, silk, wine, and oil. In 1741 this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 10 miles S. of Pisa, 45 S. W. of Florence, and 143 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

* **LEGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, fortified and seated on the river Adige, in the Veronese, 25 miles below Verona.

LEICESTER, a capital town of Leicestershire, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 4 fairs on May 11 and July 5, for horses, cows, and sheep; on October 10, for horses, cows, sheep, and a great deal of cheese; and on December 8, for horses and cows, but it is inconsiderable. It is pleasantly seated on the river Soar, over which there are two bridges. It is a corporation, containing three-parish-churches, sends two members to parliament, and enjoys the title of an earldom. It has a very spacious market-place, the streets are paved, and great quantities of stockings are wove in this town. It is 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 99 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 52. 38. N.

* **LEICESTERSHIRE**, an English county, 33 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the S. by Northamptonshire, on the W. by Warwickshire and Derbyshire, on the N. by Nottinghamshire, and on the E. by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire. It contains about 18,700 houses, 112,200 inhabitants, 92 parishes, and 11 market-towns, of which none but Leicester sends members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make only 4. The principal rivers are, the Soar, the Ey, the Wreake, the Senes, the Swift, and the Welland. The air is very good, and the soil in the southern parts very fruitful; and in the rich meadows they feed great numbers of cattle and sheep. The northern part is more barren and stoney, and has many rocks of limestone, with which the natives improve the ground, as well as coal-pits. It yields the same commodities as the other counties, but is noted for plenty of beans, whence the inhabitants have got the name of Beanbellies. It is separated from Warwickshire by an old Roman way, called Watling-street, which runs cross the kingdom. Leicester is the principal town.

LETON, a town of Lancashire, of little or no account, for the market is almost come to nothing, and there are no fairs. It is 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 181 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

* **LEIGHTON**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles E. of Sheffield, with one fair, for pedlars wares, on June 24.

* **LEIGHTON**, a village in Huntingdonshire, 4 miles N. of Kimbolton, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 5, for all sorts of cattle.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 4 fairs, on January 25, Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 24, for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, over which is a bridge, leading into Buckinghamshire. It is a very large town, and its market is considerable for fat cattle. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 39 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 miles S. W. of Worms. Lon. 8. 22. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea; on the W. by Connaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; on the N. by Ulster; and on the S. by the Ocean. It is about 12 miles in length, and 70 in breadth.

The chief rivers are, the Barrow; the Boyne, the Liffey, the Neury, the Urrin, or Slane, and the Inn. The air of this province is temperate, and the soil is fruitful in corn, and pastures, which feed cattle that yield milk, of which they make plenty of butter and cheese. The chief commodities are cattle, horses, sea-fowl, and fish. It contains 11 counties, one archbishoprick, 3 bishopricks, 22,901 houses, 858 parishes, 99 baronies, and 52 boroughs. The chief place is Dublin, which is the capital of the kingdom. The inhabitants are more civilized than in other parts, being chiefly descended from the English.

LEIPZIG, a rich, large, strong, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, or Meissen, with a castle and a famous university. It is a handsome place, neat, and regularly built, and the streets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has right to stop and sell the merchandizes designed to pass through it; and the country, 75 miles round, has the same privilege. There are 3 great fairs every year, at the beginning of the year; Easter; and Michaelmas, which last 15 days each. There are 6 handsome colleges belonging to the university, besides the

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the private colleges. The town-house makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine structure. It was taken by the king of Prussia in the late war, but given up by the peace of 1763. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Spale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Elbe, the Elster, and the Bards, 37 miles S. of Wirtzburg, 40 N. W. of Dresden, and 65 S. by E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

LEMBIA. See LEMBA.

LEITH, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian; seated on the Forth, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the port of that city. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

*LELANT, a village in Cornwall, five miles N. of Penzance, with one fair, on August 15, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hogs.

LEMAN, a lake of Switzerland, sometimes called the lake of Geneva, being 60 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and, as some say, 400 fathoms deep in particular places. It has the appearance of a sea, and contains a great variety of excellent fish, particularly trouts and perches. In summer it has something like a tide, occasioned by the melting of the snow, from whence streams run down from the Alps, in the heat of the day. The river Rhone runs through it, and is much higher in the summer for the reason just-mentioned, as are all the lakes and rivers in Switzerland.

LEMBERG, a town of Poland, capital of Red Russia, seated in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the river Peltu, between Caminiec and Cracow, 90 miles N. from the former, and 150 E. from the latter; it is also 212 S. of Warsaw. It is pretty well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is seated on an eminence, without the town. The square, the churches, and the public buildings are magnificent, and it is a large, rich, and trading place. It has a Roman-Catholic archbishop, and an Armenian, as well as a Russian bishop; but the Protestants are not tolerated. The city was reduced to the last extremity by the rebel Cossacks, and Tartars, and was forced to redeem itself with a large sum of money. In 1672 it was besieged in vain by the Turks, but in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII. king of Sweden. Lon. 24. 26. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

*LEMBRO, an island of the Archipelago, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Romania, about 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. Lon. 26. 0. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

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*LEMBURG, a palatinate of Red Russia, in Poland; bounded on the W. by Upper Poland; on the N. by the palatinate of Silesia; on the E. by Podolia and Moldavia; and on the S. by Moldavia and Upper Hungary. It is divided into four territories, which take their names from the capital towns.

LEMOUW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe, 17 miles N. of Paderborn, and as many S. of Minden. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

LEMNOS, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stallimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in corn and wine, and is famous for an earth called Terra Sigillata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stallimene is but a small town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a castle near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 miles S. E. of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sun-set, and 55 N. W. of Metelin. Lon. 25. 28. E. lat. 40. 3. N.

*LEMO, a small river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, where it washes Gavi, and passes on to join the Orba in the Alexandrino.

LEMPYA, a large country of Africa, in the Zazara or Defert, lying on the N. of Negroland. The inhabitants are of a savage brutal disposition.

LEMPSTER, or LEMONISTER, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Fridays, and 6 fairs, on February 13, Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horses; on July 10, for horned cattle, horses, wool, and Welch butter; on September 4, for horned cattle, horses, and butter; and in November for horned cattle, hops, and butter. It is seated on the river Lug, which waters the N. and E. sides of the town. It contains one parish-church, 400 houses, 6 wards, and the principal officer is a bailiff. It is of great note for its fine wool, has several good inns, and sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 136 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

LENA, a large river of the Russian empire, in Tartary, which takes its course N. from

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from the latitude 0.55 , and falls into the Frozen Ocean, running almost parallel to the Jenuy.

LENCIA, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, seated on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the banks of the river Bura, 37 miles S. E. of Gnesna, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 18.20 . E. lat. 51.10 . N.

* **LENNAM**, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for cattle and horses, and on October 25, for horses and some other things. It is seated on an eminence, 10 miles E. of Maidstone, 16 W. by S. of Canterbury, and 47 E. S. E. of London. Lon. 0.45 . E. lat. 51.18 . N.

* **LENOX**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the river Clyde; on the N. by W. by Argyleshire; and on the E. by Menick and Sterlingshire. Near the rivers it is fertile in corn, but the other part is mountainous, which however feeds a great number of sheep. It is remarkable for the lake called Lough Lomund, which is 24 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It contains 30 small islands, 3 of which have churches, and many of the rest are inhabited. The famous Grampian mountains begin at this lake, and run northward towards Aberdeen. Dumbarton is the county town. This shire sends one member to parliament.

LENS, a town of France, in Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is 8 miles N. E. of Arras, 6 N. W. of Douay, and 95 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3.5 . E. lat. 50.26 . N.

LENTINI, or **LEONTINI**, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. W. of Catania, and 20 N. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 15.14 . E. lat. 37.18 . N.

* **LENTON**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 3 miles S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Whitfun-week, and on November 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

* **LENYHER**, a village in Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

* **LENZBURG**, a town in Swisserland, with the title of a county; seated on a small river, in the canton of Bern, 8 miles W. of Baden, and 5 E. of Araw. Lon. 8.3 . E. lat. 47.24 . N.

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* **LENO**, a river of Italy, which rises in mount Apennine, runs along the confines of Parmesan, and of the Modense, falling into the Po at Besenilo.

LEO, St. a small but strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchina, 8 miles S. W. of San Marino, and 15 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12.25 . E. lat. 43.35 . N.

* **LEOGANE**, a beautiful plain in America, in the island of St. Domingo, which abounds with chocolate, indigo, sugar-canes, cocou, tobacco, and all the necessities of life. The air is not very good, and the luxury of the inhabitants, who are French, causes many diseases.

* **LEON**, an ancient town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and capital of the Leonnois, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 30 miles N. E. of Brest, and 280 W. of Paris. Lon. 3.38 . W. lat. 48.40 . N.

* **LEON**, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. by Asturias; on the W. by Galicia and Portugal; and on the S. by Estremadura and Castile, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 135 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. It produces all the necessaries of life, and Leon is the capital town.

LEON, an ancient and large town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba, with a bishop's see. It has the finest cathedral church in all Spain. It was formerly more rich and populous than at present, and had the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Esra, 50 miles S. E. of Oviedo, and 165 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 3.13 . W. lat. 42.45 . N.

* **LEON**, NEW, a kingdom of N. America, in New Spain, which is very populous, and there are mines of silver in the mountains.

* **LEON DE NICARAGUA**, a town of N. America, in N. Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; the residence of the governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the buccaners in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army who were six to one; is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions earthquakes. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has several monasteries and nunneries belonging to it. At one end of this town is a lake which ebbs and flows

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flows like the sea. It is 30 miles from the S. Sea. Lon. 88. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

* **LEONARD DE NOYLET**, ST. an ancient town of France, in the province of Guichney, and in the territory of Limosin, with a considerable manufactory of cloth and paper. It is seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris. Lon. 11. 32. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

* **LEONARD'S**, ST. a village near Bedford, with one fair, on November 17, for all sorts of cattle.

* **LEONARD'S**, ST. a village in Suffex, with one fair, on November 17, for cattle and pedlars ware.

LEONHART, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia; 42 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

LEONTIN. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLSTADT, a small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665; seated on the Waag, 36 miles N. W. of Newhausel, and 60 E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 6. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

LEOTONG, a large country of Asia, bounded by part of China; and a gulph of the same name on the S. by Chinese-Tartary on the N. by Korea on the E. and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themselves masters of it. The inhabitants are more warlike, less polite, and not so industrious as the Chinese; they neither like trade nor husbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Leotong is the principal town, which is pretty large, and very well peopled.

LERANTO, a strong and very considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and in Livadia, with an archbishop's see, and a strong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a sugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle, on the top of the mountain. The harbour is very small, and may be shut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but was afterwards evacuated, and the castle of Bomeli demolished by the Venetians in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. It was near this town that Gen John of Austria obtained the famous victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Tarky-leather, and tobacco. The wine would be exceeding good if they did not pitch their vessels on the inside, which renders the taste very

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disagreeable to the Turks, who are not used to it. The Turks have six or seven mosques here, and the Greeks 2 churches. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, 100 miles W. N. W. of Athens, and 30 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 22. 01. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

* **LEPERS**, ISLE OF, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, lying in 15. 23. S. and 168. 0. E. but a little bigger than Aurora.

LERIA, or **LEIRIA**, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal; is 30 miles S. of Coimbra, and 66 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 39. 37. N.

* **LERICI**, a town of Italy, with a harbour, on the eastern coast of the gulph of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

LERIPA, an ancient, large, and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, an university, and a strong castle. This place declared for king Charles after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, and has a fertile soil, 16 miles S. W. of Balaguer, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean Sea, lying on the coast of Provence, in France, 5 miles from Antibes; that near the coast, called St. Margart, is guarded by invalids, state-prisoners being sent there. It was taken by the English in 1746, but marshal Belleisle retook it in 1747. The other is called St. Honoré, and is less than the former, but has a Benedictine abbey.

LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. It has a palace or castle, and a park. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

* **LERNICA**, was formerly a large city, in the island of Cyprus, as appears from its ruins; but it is now no more than a large village, seated on the southern coast of that island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

* **LERO**, or **LEROS**, an island of Asia in the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, remarkable for the birth of Paterculus, according to some authors. Lon. 27. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

See METEIAN.

LESBOS, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Bearn, with a bishop's

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shop's fee; seated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Pau, and 42 S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. o. 7. W. lat. 43. 17. N.

LESKARD, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and 6 fairs, viz. on Shrove-Monday, Monday sevennight before Easter, Holy Thursday, August 15, September 21, and December 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated in a level, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and has a good free school, and a considerable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly sold at Exeter. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

LESSINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, and famous for its linen-manufacture. It is 6 miles N. E. of Ath, and 22 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* LESTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May-day, and Michaelmas-day, for petty chapmen. It is seated on the sea-shore, is concerned in the fisheries of the N. Sea, cod, herrings, mackarels, and sprats; has a church, and a dissenting meeting-house; and for its security, six 18 pounders, which they can move as occasion requires; but it has no battery. The town consists of 500 houses; but the streets, though tolerably paved, are narrow. The coast is there very dangerous for strangers. It is 10 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 115 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

LESTWITHEL, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on June 29, August 24, and November 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Foy, not far from its fall into Foy-haven. Formerly ships came as far up as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. However, it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. They also keep courts here belonging to the stannery; and the gaol is likewise here. It is governed by a mayor, 6 capital burghesses, and 17 common council men. The town consists of about 100 houses; but the streets, though paved, are bad. It is 19 miles W. N. W. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

LETRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 44 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E.

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and N. E. by Cavan and Fermanagh, by Sligo and Roscommon on the W. and S. W. and by Longford on the E. and S. E. It is a hilly country, with rank grass, which feeds a great number of cattle. The chief town is Letrim, seated not far from the river Shannon. It contains 4000 houses, 21 parishes, 5 baronies, 2 boroughs, and sends 6 members to parliament.

LETTEN-LAND, or LETTONIA, is the S. part of Livonia; bounded on the N. by Estonia, on the S. by Courland, on the E. by Muscovy, and on the W. by the gulph of Riga. It is subject to Russia.

LETTERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hirther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 40. 42. N.

LEVANT. This word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for TURKEY IN ASIA; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barks, the Island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means, The eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEUCATE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, whose fortifications have been demolished; seated near a lake of the same name, 20 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 43. 9. N.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria; seated on a mountain, near the river Esreimpt, 50 miles N. W. of Ratibon, and 55 N. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

LEUE. See LEEWE.

LEVERPOOL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on July 25, and November 11, for horses and horned cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Mersey, where there is an excellent safe harbour for ships. It is much increased and beautified of late, being, next to London and Bristol, the most trading town in England. Here is a handsome town-house, supported by stone pillars and arches, and underneath it is the Exchange for merchants. The houses are generally new, and built with brick, after the manner of London. It contains three churches, besides several meeting-houses for dissenters; and the New Church is said to be one of the finest in England. At the east end of the town is a wet dock, with iron flood-gates, which

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will hold a great number of ships. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; and is fifteen miles W. of Warrington, and 185 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

* **LEVEN**, a lake in the county of Fife, in Scotland, in which there is an island, wherein Mary Queen of Scots was kept prisoner.

* **LEUK**, a town of Switzerland, almost in the middle of the Valais, remarkable for its natural strength; for the assembly of the states that often meet there; and for its baths, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

* **LEVONTINA**, or **LEVINERTHAL**, a valley of Switzerland, whose inhabitants depend on Milan for spirituals, and on the canton of Uri for temporals.

LEVROUX, an ancient town of France, in Berry, with a castle, 35 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

LEUSE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, 14 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

LEUTKIRK, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 22 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 20 S. W. of Memmingen. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 47. 53. N.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Elbe, 30 miles N. W. of Prague, and 40 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

LEWARDEN, a handsome, rich, populous, large, and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Ostergow, Westergow, Sevenwolden, and West Friesland. It was the usual place of residence of the stadtholder; and in buildings, as well as public as private, is very magnificent. It has several canals, running through the streets, and are a great assistance to their trade, which is very considerable; especially as these canals are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is twenty-seven miles W. of Groningen, and sixty-five N. by E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 53. 11. N.

* **LEWENTZ**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on the river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 25 miles N. E. of Gran, and 20 N. E. of Newhausel.

LEY

Lon. 18. 31. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

LEWES, a town of Sussex, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses; and on October 2, for sheep. It is seated on an eminence on the banks of the river Ouse, and sends two members to parliament. It is a large place, with handsome houses, two streets paved, and six parish-churches built with flint-stone; is governed by a headborough and constable, and contains about 1500 houses, built with brick and flint-stone, and about 6200 inhabitants. It is 30 miles E. of Chichester, and 50 S. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

LEWIS, an island of Scotland, and one of the most considerable of the Western Islands, lying 70 miles W. of the mainland of Scotland, and 20 N. W. of the Isle of Sky. It is 80 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, and very well situated both for the herring and cod-fishery.

LEWIS, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant. It was taken by the French in 1678, and rendered back by the treaty of Nimuegen. It is seated on a morass, 14 miles from Louvain, and 3 from St. Tron. Its sluices render it very strong. Lon. 7. E. lat. 50. 53. N. See **LEWEE**.

LEWISBURG, a town of N. America, and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1745, but rendered back to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was taken again by the English, on July 26, 1758, when the garrison were made prisoners of war, consisting of upwards of 5600 men. There were likewise 11 men of war in the harbour, which were either taken, sunk, destroyed; and was ceded to the conquerors by the peace of 1763. Lon. 59. W. lat. 45. 54. N. The fortifications are now demolished.

* **LEYBORN**, a considerable village the N. Riding of Yorkshire, a mile and half N. of Middleham, with 4 fairs, on the second Friday of February, 10 October, and December, for horned cattle and sheep. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 54. 19. N.

LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces in Holland, and capital of Rheinland, next to Amsterdam, is the largest place of the province. It is seated in a country of gardens and meadows, surrounded by a great number of ditches and canals, the ancient bed of the Rhine, which looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and is bordered with rows of trees.

ight gates, and contains fifty islands, and one hundred and forty-five bridges, the greatest part of which are made with reed-stone. The principal church is a parish structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and an university, which has generally about two hundred students, though there are but a colleges; for these scholars board the town, and have no habits to distinguish them from other people. The school consists of a large pile of brick-building, three stories high; in the upper part of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-office. Adjoining to the school is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the care for anatomy is the finest in Europe. There are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland, there being no less than 1600 workmen who are employed in them. This city is famous for being the birth-place of John of Leyden, a taylor by profession, who, in 1534, set up to be a king; his followers were a kind of Anabaptists, who committed many outrages; the year after, they were punished for their rashness and rebellion, and John himself was tortured till he died. It is 4 miles of the sea, and 15 S. S. W. of Harlem, and 20 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 53. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rises in the confines of Hesse, and running through the duchy of Brunswick, passes Göttingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, falls into the Aller at Batmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Islands, in a, separated from Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. Lon. 125. 0. E. 11. 0. N.

LEZINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata; situated on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 75 S. N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 14. E. 41. 44. N.

LEON, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and running S. W. passes Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falling into the Rhine a little above Coblenz.

LEBANUS, the name of mountains of Syria in Asia, which lie between Properia and Palestine, extending from W. to the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains so high, that they are always covered with snow; but below are very pleasant and fruitful valleys. They were formerly fa-

mous for the great number of cedar trees growing thereon; but now there are scarce any remaining. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus; the latter of which lies on the S. side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a balcony, or country, called by the ancients Coelo Syria.

LIBAU, a sea-port town of Courland, lying on the Baltic Sea, where it has a harbour. It consists of wooden houses, belongs to the duke of Courland, and is 45 miles N. of Memel, and 40 S. W. of Coldengen. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

LIBOURNE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois. It is a populous trading town, and is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 44. 58. N.

LIBYA, was the ancient name of all Africa, but afterwards given only to that part of it which lies to the W. of Egypt.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 21 miles N. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in Lower Alsace, and the chief place of a county of the same name; seated on a rock near the mountains Vosges, and is looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles from Haguenau. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margrave of Cullembach, 20 miles N. E. of Cullembach. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Bamberg, seated on the river Mayne, 15 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

* LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Switzerland, in Tockerberg, seated on the river Thour. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

* LICHTSTALL, an handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of Basle; seated on the river Regetz, 5 miles from Basle. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

LICOLA, or LAGO-DI-LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in the year 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine-lake.

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LIDA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Troki, with a castle, 45 miles S. E. of Troki. Lon. 25. 34. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 24, for pedlars ware. It is seated in Rumney-Marsh, and is a member of the Cinque-ports. On the east side of it is a heap of stones, which they pretend was the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. It is 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 74 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

LIDDESDALE, a valley or district of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Tiviotdale, on the S. E. by Cumberland, and on the S. W. by Annandale.

* **LIDFORD-GREEN**, a place in Somersetshire, where a fair is kept on August 1, for all sorts of cattle.

LIDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, seated on lake Wenar, 12 miles N. W. of Skara, 27 N. W. of Falkoping, and 25 S. W. of Mariestadt. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

* **LIDNEY**, a village in Gloucestershire, seated on the W. bank of the river Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean, with two fairs, on May 4, and November 8, for horned cattle.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margrave of Anspach, 17 miles S. of Nuremberg, and subject to that city. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* **LIECHTENAU**, a town of Germany, with a castle. It belongs to the county of Hanau. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, seated on the W. side of the river Scheld, over against Fort Lillo. Opposite to this fort the Dutch forced the French lines in 1703. It is 7 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

LIEGE, an ancient, populous, large town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. Here the river Maese or Meuse is divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. Formerly the inhabitants would not submit to the bishop; but, after he had built two fortified castles, they were forced to submit. The old castle is in the town, and still subsists; and though the new, which is on the other side, was demolished since 1714, yet the fortifications on the side of the city are still standing. This town has 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last,

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with those in the city, make 100 in all. The cathedral contains many reliques, and has a chapter, whose canons must be all gentlemen or doctors, or, as some say, princes and cardinals, or otherwise of great note. The public structures are, the bishop's palace, the town-house, the seminary of the Jesuits, and the arsenal. On the sides of the river there are fine walks, where the ladies often divert themselves. It is commonly said of this city, that it is the Hell of Women, because they are obliged to live a laborious life; the Purgatory of Men, because they are almost all governed by their wives; and the Paradise of Monks, on account of their rich benefices. Here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. This place is about four miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates. They make a great many fire-arms here, which are transported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French besieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege at the approach of the D. of Marlborough. In March 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. The bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats. It is seated in a very pleasant valley on the river Maese, 15 miles S. W. of Maestricht, 62 S. W. of Cologne, and 65 N. of Luxembourg. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

LIEGE, the bishoprick of, is bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland, on the E. by the duchies of Limburgh and Juliers; on the S. by Luxembourg and Ardenne; and on the W. by Brabant, and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal, besides quarries of marble; the bishop is elected by the chapter, composed of 60 canons; and the capital is of the same name.

LIERS, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege. A battle was fought here in 1746, between the Allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French commanded by Count Saxe. It is 8 miles N. of Liege, and 7 S. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **LIESINA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, saffron, and wine, in which they carry on a great trade. It belongs to the Venetians.

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Manster. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 51. 49. N.
LIQUE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the Province of Artois, 12 miles W. of St. Omer's. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **LIRGE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; seated at the confluence of the river Nethe, 9 miles N. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 12 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 16. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

LIS, a river of the French Netherlands, which has its source at Lisburg, in Artois; and running N. E. into Flanders, passes by Aire, St. Wenant, Armentiers, Menin, Courtray, and Dians, and then falls into the river Scheld, at Ghent.

LISON, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, lately a large, rich, strong, celebrated city, and one of the principal of Europe, with an archbishop's see, an university, a tribunal of the inquisition, a strong castle, and a harbour 12 miles in length. The squares, the publick buildings, the palaces, and every other part, were very magnificent; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake on November 1, 1755, and is not yet entirely rebuilt. The harbour will contain several thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, afforded a beautiful prospect, as the buildings rose gradually one above another. There were 30,000 houses, 200,000 inhabitants, 40 parish churches, besides the cathedral, and 40 convents for both sexes. It is seated on the river Tagus, ten miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

LISBURN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster. It was burnt down about 35 years ago; but is now rebuilt in a neat, handsome manner, and has a large manufactory for linen-cloth. It is seated on the river Lagan, 7 miles S. W. of Belfast. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 54. 41. N.

* **LISCA-BIANCA**, is a small desert island in the sea of Tuscany, and one of the Lipari, five miles from that which is properly so called.

LISEUX, a considerable town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a bishop's see. The churches and religious houses, and the bishop's palace, are all very handsome structures. It is a trading-place, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Arbeck and Gassin, 12 miles from the sea, and 49 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

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LITSE, a large, rich, handsome, and strong town of French Flanders, of which it is the capital, with a strong castle, and a citadel built by Vauban, and said to be the finest in Europe, as well as the best fortified. The large square, and the publick buildings are very handsome; and they have manufactures of silks, cambricks, and camblets, as well as other stuffs, which have been brought to great perfection. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, after three months siege, and the loss of many thousands of men, in 1708; but restored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in consideration of their demolishing the fortifications of Dunkirk. It is seated on the river Ducle, 14 miles W. of Tournay, 32 S. W. of Ghent, 37 N. W. of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, seated at the mouth of the bay of Locboyl, in Argyleshire. It is 8 miles long, and 2 broad, and the soil is pretty fertile. It was formerly the residence of the bishops of Argyle.

* **LISONZO**, a river in Italy, which has its source in Upper Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the Gulph of Venice, at the harbour of the same name.

* **LISS**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on May 6, for horned cattle and horses.

LISSA, an island in the Gulph of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, where they have a fishery of sardines and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Pofna, of which it is the capital; 50 miles W. of Kalish. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, 16 miles from Breslau, remarkable for a battle fought between the Prussians and the Austrians, on the 15th of December 1757, when the latter were entirely defeated.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordshire, with two markets on Tuesdays and Fridays, and three fairs, viz. on Shrove-Monday, for cattle, sheep, bacon, cheese, and iron; on May 12, for sheep and cattle; and on Friday before November 8, for geese and cheese. It is a city and county of itself, and is seated in a pleasant champaign country; is divided from the clove and cathedral, which are joined together by 2 bridges and causeways; is well-built, indifferently large, and contains 3 parish-churches, besides

hides the cathedral, which is a handsome structure. Here is a free grammar-school and two hospitals, and it is much frequented by the better sort of people. It is 12 miles S. E. of Stafford, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 54. N. This, together with Coventry, is the see of a bishop.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S. by Volhynia, and part of Red Russia; on the W. by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia; on the N. by Livonia and Moldavia, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by several large rivers, the principal of which are, the Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is divided into 8 palatinates; namely, Troki, Minski, Novogrodec, Brestia, Wilsnia, Mscislau, Vniepisk and Polocksk. It is a flat country, like Poland; and the lands are very proper for tillage. The soil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool. They have also excellent little horses, which they never shoe, because their hoofs are very hard. Their rivers likewise yield great plenty of fish. The inhabitants resemble the Poles in many respects; but they speak a different language, have particular customs, and other privileges. The peasants are more miserable than those of Poland; and they observe neither holidays nor Sundays. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; however, there are a great number of Lutherians, Calvinists, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Jews, and Turks, who are all tolerated.

LINADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by Thessaly; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morta; and on the W. by Janna. The capital town is Athens, now called Setines.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of a province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn, and rice, wherewith it furnishes all Greece; is 58 miles N. W. of Setines, and 62 S. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 26. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

* **LIVADOSTA**, a town of Livadia. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, in the isthmus of Corinth, to the N. of a city of that name, with a bishop's see.

* **LIVENZA**, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of the Marche of Trevisano, and of

Friuli. After it has received the Cellina it falls into the Gulph of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorli.

* **LIVERDUN**, a town of Lorrain, seated on a mountain near the river Moselle, 8 miles N. E. of Toul. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

LIVONIA, a large province of the Russian empire, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Finland; on the W. by that of Riga; on the S. by Courland; and on the E. partly by Plefcow, and partly by Novogorod. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 120 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the N. and would produce a great deal more, if it was not so full of lakes. The fish that abound here are salmon, carps, pikes, flat fish, and many others. In the forests there are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deers, flags, and hares. The domestic animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch-trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. The merchandizes which they send abroad are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and pot-ashes. The Swedes were formerly possessed of this province, but they were obliged to abandon it to the Russians after the battle of Pultowa; and it was ceded to them by the peace of the North, concluded in 1722, which was confirmed by another treaty in 1742. It is divided into two provinces, viz. Letonia and Estonia, and two islands called Oesel and Dagho, which are again subdivided into several districts. The Car Peter perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but being persuaded to recall them, most of them perished before the edict was published; so that he was obliged to re-people it with other nations.

* **LIVRADE**, a town of France, in Guienne, and the Agenois, seated in a plain on the Lot, and has a priory of the Benedictine order. Lon. 0. 37. 44. 24. N.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, which is not above 96 miles from the Land's End in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Heston. From hence the ships usually take the departure, when they are bound to the westward. Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 49. 57. N.

* **LIZIER**, an ancient town of France in Guienne, and capital of Cousens with a bishop's see. Here are two cathedrals.

dale, and a chapel resorted to by a great number of pilgrims. It is seated on the river Salt, 50 miles S. E. of Auch, and 390 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 42. 56. N.

* LIAMAMON IN YALE, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on October 19, and November 30, for cattle.

LLANARTH, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on September 22, for cattle and horses.

LLANBEDER, a town of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, viz. on Whit-Wednesday, July 10, first Monday in August, first Monday in September, October 19, and the first Monday in November, for cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Tivy, over which there is a bridge into Carmarthenshire; 24 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, and 175 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

* LLANDEGLA, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 7 miles W. of Wrexham, with five fairs, on March 11, April 25, June 23, August 4, and October 26, all for cattle.

* LLANDERFEL, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on August 17, for sheep, horned cattle and horses.

* LLANDEWY, a village of Pembrokehire in N. Wales, 14 miles N. E. of Pembroke, with one fair, on March 14, for sheep, horned cattle and horses.

* LLANDIBEA, a village of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with one fair, on Whit-Wednesday, for cattle, horses and pedlars ware.

LLANDILOVAWR, a town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for cattle, horses and pedlars ware. It is seated on an ascent on the river Towey, over which there is a handsome bridge, 13 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 172 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 3. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* LLANDWNOG, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair on Monday before Whitunday, for cattle, horses and pedlars ware.

* LLANDYSELL, a village in Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on February 11, and Palm-Thurday, for small horses, sheep, and pedlars ware, and on September 19, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

* LLANEDY, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on No-

vember 8, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* LLANELLIOM, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with four fairs, on Monday after Easter-week, July 26, October 3, and December 8, for cattle.

* LLANFLEECHYD, a village of Carmarvonshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 30, for cattle.

* LLANELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, viz. on Holy Thursday, and September 30, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on a river or creek of the sea, and trades much in pit-coal. It is 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and 204 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

* LLANNERILLO, a village in N. Wales, 5 miles E. of Bala, with four fairs, on February 25, July 5, August 28, and November 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* LLANFAIVER, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on August 25, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* LLANGADOCK, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and 5 fairs; on March 12, for horses and pedlars ware; on Holy Thursday, July 9, and first Thursday in September, for cattle, horses, and sheep; and on December 11, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which soon empty themselves into the Towey, and is but an indifferent place. It is 18 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 168 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* LLANGERNIEW, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with 5 fairs, viz. on March 29, May 16, June 29, September 29, and November 29, all for cattle.

* LLANGINDAIRN, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Aug. 5, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* LLANGOLLEN, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, seven miles S. W. of Wrexham, with five fairs, viz. on the last Friday in January, March 17, May 31, August 21, and November 22, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* LLANHARN, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on December 10, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated at the mouth of the river Towey, near the ruins of two old castles. It is pretty well built, has some trade, and is 7 miles S. W. of Carmarthen, and 193 W. N. W.

LLA

N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 33. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 6 fairs; viz. on July 31, Wednesday after October 10, November 26, Wednesday after Epiphany, Wednesday after Lent-Sunday, and on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle, hogs, and stockings. It is seated near the river Towey, and had once a castle, now in ruins. The houses are but meanly built, and are about 100 in all. It is 26 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 182 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

LLANNERCHYMEAD, a village of the Isle of Anglesea, in N. Wales, with four fairs, viz. on February 5, April 25, May 6, and Thursday after Trinity, for cattle.

LLANRHETTER, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with four fairs, viz. on May 5, July 24, September 28, and November 8, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

LLANRWST, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, viz. on April 25, June 21, August 9, Sept. 17, and December 11, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Conway; and though it is but a small place, it has a good market-house, and a free-school. It is 15 miles S. W. of Denbigh, and 198 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 58. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

LLANSADWIN, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 5, for cattle and pedlars ware.

LLANSANNAN, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with five fairs, viz. on April 25, June 21, August 9, September 17, and December 11, for cattle and small pedlars ware.

LLANTHRAID-DYFFIN-ALWYD, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 17, for cattle.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, viz. on May 1, August 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is seated in a hilly part of the country, and is an ancient place, governed by a port-reeve, who is sworn by the deputy constable of the castle that stands near it. It is 10 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 149 W. of London. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

LLANUFIDD, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Denbigh, with four fairs, viz. on March 18, May 12, August 14, and November 20, all for cattle.

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LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, viz. on Wednesday before Easter, May 24, June 28, and October 5, for sheep, horses, and horned cattle. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, and is a pretty good place. It is 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 158 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

LLANWINOG, a village in Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before WhitSunday, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

LLANWNEN, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 24, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

LLANWYNECK, a village in Shropshire, six miles from Oswestry, with two fairs, viz. on May 29, and September 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, viz. on the first Saturday in April, May 11, July 17, first Saturday in September, and October 28, for sheep, horses, and horned cattle. It is 18 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 157 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

LLAUGHARN. See **LLANHARN**.

LEMNWCHLLYN, a village in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on September 22, and October 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

Lo, a considerable town of France, in Lower Normandy, with manufactures of cloths, stuffs, and iron. It is seated on the river Vire, in a fertile country, 12 miles from Coutances, and 185. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 53. W. lat. 49. 6. N.

LOANDO, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 19 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in S. Guiney, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see. It is large and handsome, considering the country, and may contain about 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Besides these, there are a vast number of negroes made of straw and earth. The Jesuits have a college here, and there are several other religious houses; but they have no fresh water. They have a prodigious number of slaves, inasmuch that the Jesuits alone have at least 2000. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 8. 15. S.

LOANGO, a considerable kingdom of Africa.

LOC

Africa, in S. Guinea, lying on the sea-side, being about 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth. The king and his court reside in a town of the same name; and it is pretended, that the natives are converted to Christianity, at least the greatest part of them. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade consists in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. Before they were converted, they circumcised their children, without knowing why. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well made, mild, and tractable. This country produces several kinds of fruits; and it is said, is subject to the Portuguese.

* **LOBAW**, a town of Polish Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 25 miles from Culm. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 53. 08. N.

* **LOBOA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura. It is seated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 22. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

* **LOCARNO**, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated at the N. end of the lake Maggiore, near the river Magie. It carries on a great trade; and the country abounds in pastures, wine, and fruits. It is 46 miles N. of Novara, and 55 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

* **LOCHABER**. See **LOQUABAYR**.

* **LOCHEM**, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Guelderland, and in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1674, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Borel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

* **LOCHES**, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle. In the choir of the collegiate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorel. It is seated on the river Inder, near a forest, 15 miles S. of Amboise, and 20 S. E. of Tours. Lon. 0. 54. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* **LOCHMABEN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, 10 miles N. E. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 55. 19. N.

* **LOCHTA**, a sea-port town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, seated on the gulph of Bothnia, 90 miles S. of Tornæa. Lon. 24. 16. E. lat. 64. 20. N.

* **LOCHRIDA**, or **OCRIDA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, seated on a hill, near a lake of the same name, in the province of Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified,

LOI

being 62 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

* **LODDON**, a town in Norfolk, with a small market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, for petty-chapmen, and on November 11, for horses and hogs. It is 8 miles S. E. of Norwich, and 105 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **LODESAN**, a small district of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Its cheefes are in very high esteem. Lodi is the capital town.

* **LODEVE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see. Its manufactures in cloth render it very rich, but it is seated in a dry barren country, on the river Lergue, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles N. W. of Montpellier, and 40 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 42. 47. N.

* **LODI**, a large and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodetan. It is seated in a pleasant country, that produces plenty of all things, 20 miles S. E. of Milan, and 15 N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

* **LODRONE**, a town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent, seated on the small lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chiese; 31 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 10. 46. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **LOEMEL**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 30 miles S. of Bois-le-duc, and 35 E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

* **LOEWENSTEIN**, a fortress of Germany, in Franconia, and chief place of a district of the same name.

* **LOEWENSTEIN**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included in that of Suabia, except a small place which joins towards the N. with the county of Hollarach. It is about 10 miles long, and a broad.

* **LOGA**. See **LOXA**.

* **LOGOWOGROD**, a town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, famous for a battle fought there in 1749. It is seated on the W. bank of the river Nieper, 25 miles N. W. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 7. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* **LOGRONNO**, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Castile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits, good wines, and all the necessaries of life. It is seated on the river Ebro, 52 miles E. of Burgos, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 29. N.

* **LOIR**, a river of France, which has its

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its source in *Peches*, and loses itself in the *Sart* at *Briole*.

LOIRE, a large river of France, which has its source in the *Viverrais*, at mount *Gerbeir-le-Joux*, and passes through *Forez*, *Bourbonnois*, *Nivernois*, *Berri*, *Anjou*, and *Bretagne*, falling into the ocean between *Oxise* and *Bourgneuf*. It begins to be navigable at *Roanne*.

* **LOMAGNE**, a small district of France, in *Gascony*, which makes part of *Lower Armagnac*.

* **LOMBARDS**, a people which some say took their name from their long beards, or, as others, from the long haberts, which they call *Barden*. They dwelt at first in the country now called the *Middle Marche* of *Brandenburg*, but were invited into Italy by the emperor *Justinian*, to serve against the *Goths*; and to reward their services he gave them *Norica*, and part of *Upper Pannonia* in 548. From hence in 578 they passed into Italy, and their chief was declared king by the army at *Milan*, in 570. This kingdom subsisted by the name of *Lombardy* till 772, when *Charlemain* took *Desiderius* king of the *Lombards*, and became master of its territories, which, besides the countries just mentioned, included all the territories of *Venice*, the *bishoprick* of *Trent*, part of *Tirol*, the country of the *Grisons*, the republic of *Genoa*, and *Tuscany*.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of Italy, and which comprehends almost all the ancient *Cisalpine Gaul*. It lies towards the N. and is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower*; *Upper Lombardy* is the western part, and comprehends *Piedmont*, with its dependencies, and the *duchies* of *Montferrat* and *Milan*. *Lower Lombardy*, which is the eastern part, comprehends *Parma*, *Modena*, *Mantua*, *Ferrara*, the *Bolognese*, the territories of the *Church*, the *Paduan*, *Vicentin*, the *Venetian*, the *Brescian*, the *Cremase*, and the *Bergamese*.

LOMBEZ, a small but pleasant town of France, in *Gascony*, in the *Cominges*, with a bishop's see; seated on the river *Seve*, 27 miles S. W. of *Toulouse*, and 20 N. W. of *Rioux*. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

LOWOND, a large lake of Scotland, in the county of *Lenox*, which is 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and which comprehends go isles, many of which are inhabited. It abounds in fish, and in particular a fine kind of eels, called *pollac*.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, is very ancient, but was neither built by *Brute* nor king *Lud*, as some dreaming authors pretend; nor yet was it in being in

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the time of *Julius Cæsar*, though it is mentioned by *Tacitus* as a place of considerable trade in the reign of *Nero*, and hence we may conclude it was founded about the time of *Claudius*, and the year of Christ 43. It is said, but with no great certainty, that it was surrounded with a wall by *Constance*. It had 7 gates by land, namely, *London-gate*, *Aldgate*, *Cripplegate*, *Newgate*, *Aldersgate*, *Moorgate*, and *Bishopsgate*; which are now all taken down. On the side of the water there were *Dowgate* and *Billingsgate*, long since demolished, as well as the postern gate near the *Tower*, and the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called *Temple-Bar*, which determines the bounds of the city westward. This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds; but the two last were most remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which swept away 68,596 persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses, in memory of this last there is an obelisk erected, called the *Monument*, near the place where it began, which is one of the most remarkable structures in the city. The *Tower* of *London* is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is said *William the Conqueror* built the part of it called the *White-Tower*; it is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which inclose several streets, besides the tower, properly so called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horse-armoury, among which are figures of kings on horseback. Here are the jewels, and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for fowling birds and beasts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one parish church, and it is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. *Thames-street*, near the *Tower*, is the Custom-house, which is a large, stately structure, where the king's customs are received for all goods imported and exported: a opposite thereto, as well as a great warehouse down the river, there is a delightful prospect of a grove of ships, laden with commodities of various kinds. *London-bridge* is a little farther to the west, which is greatly admired for having fine houses each side; but they are now taken down, render the passage more commodious, lately the middle arch was widened, the whole bridge beautified. The palace-house, which commanded the passage into *London* from *Surry* and *Kent*,

near the entrance of the bridge, is also taken down. The Excise-office, in Bishopsgateward, is erected on the spot where Gresham college formerly stood; the latter of which was provided with professors, appointed to read lectures there, in the different faculties, but of late they seldom or never have any auditors. It formerly had a fine library, and was the museum of the Royal Society. The Bank of England began to be erected in 1733, and in 1735, about a year after it was finished, a marble statue of William III. was set up in the hall. The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure of this kind in the world. It was first built by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the years 1566 and 1567, but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland stone; it was finished in 1669, and cost 66,000 l. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, and there are piazzas on the outside of the walls, and over them are 24 niches, 18 of which are filled with the statues of the kings and queens of England. In the middle of the area is the statue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lantern is 178 feet high. In the place where Stocks-market was held is the Mansion-house, for the lord-mayor to reside in; the first stone of which was laid in October 1739: it is a noble and magnificent structure, but too heavy, and too large for the use for which it was designed. Bow-church is admired for the beauty of its steeple, and that of Walbrooke, behind the Manicom-houle, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheapside, is the town-house of the city, and the great hall is 163 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people. Besides the two giants, it is embellished with the pictures of Edward the confessor, king William, queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. queen Caroline, George II. his present majesty, and queen Charlotte. Blackwell-hall in Bassishaw-ward is famous for being the greatest market for woollen cloth in the world. Stion college stands by London-wall, and has a library appropriated to the use of the London clergy; and under it is an almshouse, containing 10 poor men, and as many women, each of whom are allowed six pounds a year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the finest Protestant church in the world, and was built after a model done by Sir Christopher Wren; its length from E. to W. is 463 feet, and including the portico, 500; and the height, from the ground

to the top of the cross, 344 feet. In Warwick-lane is the Physicians' college, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor, gratis; the structure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeons-hall is in the Old-Bailey, and is built in the modern taste, since the surgeons company separated from that of the barbers. Christ's-Hospital was formerly a house of the Grey-friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens, of both sexes: a mathematical school was founded here in 1673, and a writing school in 1694, and the charity has been otherwise increased, by a great many noble benefactions. Doctors-Commons is not far from St. Paul's, and is a spacious, commodious structure, with several handsome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the Herald's college, to which belong three kings' at arms, namely, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, with six heralds, four pursuivants, and eight proctors. It is a spacious building, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry, and the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple-Bar are the Inner and Middle Temple, which are both inns of court, for the study of the law. The Temple-church was founded at first by the knights templars, in 1183, and it is now one of the most beautiful Gothic structures in England. There are twelve other inns of court, which it would be too long to dwell upon. There is also a magnificent stone-bridge over the river Thames, at Black-Friars. The sessions-house is in the Old-Bailey, where they hear and determine criminal causes eight times a-year. Fleet-prison is by Fleet-market, and Bridewell by Fleet-ditch, which is an hospital, and a house of correction. St. Bartholomew's hospital is near W. Smithfield, and contiguous to Christ's hospital, and it is designed for the relief of the sick and lame: the buildings have been greatly enlarged of late. The Lock-hospital is in Kent-street, Southwark; the Small-pox-hospital in Cold-bath-fields; the Lying-in-hospital, in Brownlow-street, and another in the City-road. Besides these, there are St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, in Southwark, St. George's hospital at Hyde-park-corner, Middlesex-hospital in Tottenham-court-road, and the London-hospital at Mile-End. Add to these Bedlam, or Bethlem-hospital, for mad-people, in Lower Moorfields, and St. Luke's, for the same purpose, in Upper Moorfields. To which add the magnificent structure in Lamb's

Lamb's Conduit-fields, called the Foundling-hospital. Westminster is generally reckoned part of London, though under a distinct government, and has long been famous for the palaces of our kings, the seat of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament. It is named from its abbey, formerly called a Minster, and from its W. situation in regard to St. Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabric was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the W. end, but the cross isle is 189 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 98 feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is entirely brass, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of solid brass, gilt with gold; but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. Westminster-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largest rooms in Europe, whose roof is not supported by pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and adjoining are the houses of the lords and commons. Westminster bridge, over the Thames, is universally acknowledged to be a master-piece of art, and superior to any thing of this kind hitherto erected. The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster are increased to a prodigious degree, inasmuch that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde-park-wall to the W. Among them are several magnificent squares, as those of Hanover, Grosvenor, Berkeley, and Cavendish. St. James's, Soho, Leicester, Golden, and Bloomsbury, are old squares. To these may be added the magnificent square called Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and several others of less note, both in the city and suburbs. As there are several spots of ground within the city very proper to build squares on, it is hoped the magistrates will take this affair into consideration, to prevent the rich citizens from removing to the court end of the tow. There were two exchanges in the liberties of Westminster, of which one, called the New-Exchange, is pulled down, and the other is not worth notice. Lately the number of houses in the cities of London and Westminster, and their liberties, were computed at 122,930, which, multiplied by 10, the number of people in each house, the inhabitants will amount to 1,229,300. But if there is no more than 8 persons in a house,

the total will be 989,440, that is 16,600 less than a million. As to the number of parishes, there are 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out-parishes of Middlesex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Westminster, which, added together, make 143. The number of meeting-houses, for Protestant-dissenters of all denominations, is upwards of 100, besides which there are 3 Jewish synagogues. The public schools are, that of St. Paul, merchant-tailors school near Cannon-street, mercers-chapel school in Cheap-side, the charter-house, the royal school in Westminster, and St. Martin's school near the King's Mews. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies, but some can hardly be called so, because they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of these there are 1 principal, of one of which the lord-mayor is usually free, and they are, the mercers, goldsmiths, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, haberdashers, fallers, merchant-tailors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and clothworkers. The city magistrates are, the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 208 common-councilmen, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common serjeant, and a town-clerk. The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high-steward, and under-steward, a head-bailiff, a high-constable, and 14 burgesses. Places for diversion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh-gardens, Mary-bone-gardens, the two play-houses, the opera-house, and occasionally the theatre-royal in the Hay-market. Learned bodies of men, besides the clergy, are the royal society, the college of Physicians, and the society of antiquarians. The finest repository of rarities is Sir Hans Sloane's museum, now kept in Great Russell-street. In general, London, Westminster, and Southwark, are seated on the banks of the Thames, and from Radcliff cross in the E. to Northumberland house in the W. there is a gradual ascent to the principal streets. The hackney-coaches are about 1000, and the sedan-chairs very numerous. There are 4 prisons, 42 markets, 27 squares, of all sorts, and the common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there is consumed upwards of 600,000 chaldrons every year. This renders the air gross, but it has a salutary effect, in preserving the city from pestilential distempers, and the same has been observed of some cities in Germany; whereas, when wood was the chief fuel, the plague returned every 10 years. It is 400 measured miles S. by E. of Edinburgh, 165 N. W. of Paris, 590 N. by W. of Madrid, 700 N. W. of Rome, 600 N. W. of Vienna, 264 S. E. of Dublin, 1

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• **LIESNA**, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fortress on the top of an inaccessible mountain. The harbour is good, and capable of containing vessels of all sorts. It was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were entirely defeated. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

• **LIESE**, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims resort. It is 6 miles E. of Laon. Lon. 3. 51. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

• **LIEUVIN**, a territory of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux, which contains iron-mines, forges, and several sorts of woollen manufactures.

LIFEY, a river of Ireland, which rising in the county of Wicklow, runs W. from thence into Kildare, and then turning N. E. passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, falls into the Irish channel, a little below it.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, and province of Ulster, 24 miles N. E. of Donnegal. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

• **LIFTON**, a village in Devonshire, 4 miles E. of Launceston, in Cornwall, with 3 fairs, on February 2, Holy-Thursday, and October 28, for cattle.

LIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

• **LIGNIERES**, a town of France, in Berry, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches. It has a collegiate church and a castle, and is 22 miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with a castle, and capital of a principality of the same name; seated on the rivulet Cet, 12 miles N. of Jaur, and 30. S. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

LIGNY, a handsome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, of which it is the principal, next to Bar-le-duc, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a handsome park; seated on the river Ornèy, 8 miles S. E. of Bar-le-duc, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 26. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

• **LIGOR**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with a harbour, and a magazine belonging to the Dutch E. India Company. It is seated on the eastern coast, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lon. 100. 5. E. lat. 7. 40. N.

• **LIGUEIL**, a town of France, in Toul-

L I M

raine, with the title of a barony; seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. It is 23 miles S. S. E. of Tours. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

LILLE, a town of France, in Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Navez, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

LILLO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the E. side of the river Scheld, 8 miles N. of Antwerp; built in the year 1584, and the Spaniards were obliged to raise the siege in 1688. It commands the navigation on the river Scheld. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LIMA, a city of S. America, in Peru, of which it is the capital, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is surrounded with brick walls, fortified with several ramparts and bastions, eight yards high. The streets are handsome, and as strait as a line, but the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes. However, they are pretty enough, and well adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs are covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because it never rains here; however, the richest inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height they have in length and depth, for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground-floor. The royal square is very handsome, and in the middle there is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which spouts out water. On the E. and W. sides are the public structures, which are well built. The river which crosses Lima forms canals or streams which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, as well as for other uses.

All the churches and convents are extremely rich, and many images of the saints are of massy gold, adorned with jewels. The city is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is divided into 8 parishes, and yet it contains but 28,000 inhabitants, whereof 9000 are Spaniards. They make use of mules to draw their coaches with, and of these there are about 5000. It is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado,

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crusado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are here very frequent, and some have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed; and, if it was not for this, it would be a perfect paradise, there being plenty of corn, wine, oil, sugar, fruits, and flax. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, who was duke of Palata, and sent from Spain to Peru in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, the inhabitants paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. The inhabitants of Lima are very debauched, but at the same time extremely superstitious, and they have a strong belief in the power of charms. About a fourth part of the city are monks and nuns, who are not a jot more chaste than the rest; and if any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks. The nuns are such libertines, that it is hard to find any free from the French disease, of which they sometimes die for want of good physicians. The greatest sinners think they atone for all their faults by hearing a mass, and kissing the robe of St. Francis or St. Dominic, and then they return to their former practices. It is seated on a large, pleasant, fertile plain, on a small river, near the sea. Lon. 76. 44. W. lat. 12. 1. S.

LIMA, the audience of, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with a large valley, and a river of the same name. It is bounded on the N. by the audience of Quito, on the E. by the mountains called the Andes, on the S. by the audience de los Charcos, and on the W. by the S. Sea. There are several animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, especially near the mountains; but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawney tigers, which are as wild and fierce as those of Africa.

* **LIMAGNE**, a territory of France, in Lower Auvergne, lying along the river Allier, being about 37 miles in length from N. to S. It is one of the most fertile and fine plains in France, and is very populous.

LIMALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 42. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

LIMBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1675, by the Imperialists in 1702, but afterwards ceded to the Austrians, the forti-

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fications having been first demolished. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Velle, 17 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 15 S. E. of Liege. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

LIMBURG, the duchy of, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Juliers, on part of the E. by the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege, from which it is separated by the river Maese. It is about 30 miles in length, and 23 in breadth. It contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn and pastures.

LIMERICK, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Munster, with a bishop's see. It is an elegant, rich, and populous place, of great strength, partly seated on an island of the river Shannon, and may be reckoned two towns, which are joined together by a handsome stone bridge. It is strong both by nature and art, and strengthened by a wall and a castle, and the river serves instead of ditches. The castle and the cathedral stand in the upper town, and both have little draw-bridges. It stands 50 miles from the sea, but as the river has neither bar, rock, nor sand-bank, ships may come up as far as the walls, which renders it a trading place. It underwent two sharp sieges, in 1690 and 1691, and at last was obliged to surrender to king William III. but the garrison were at liberty to retire where they pleased. It is 40 miles S. of Galway, and 90 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

* **LIMERICK**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, on the W. by the ocean, on the S. by the counties of Kerry and Cork, and on the E. by that of Tipperary. It contains 17,019 houses, 130 parishes, 19 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous. Limerick is the capital town.

LIMMINGTON, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 12 and October 13, for horses, cheese, and bacon; seated on a hill, near the sea, and sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. W. of Southampton, and 85 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

LIMNEVADY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster.

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Ulster, 14 miles N. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

LIMOGES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and capital of Limosin, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and its hories are in great esteem. It is seated on the river Vienne, 50 miles N. E. of Périgueux, and 110 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **LIMOSIN**, a province of France, bounded on the N. by La Marche, on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Quercy, and on the W. by Perigord and Angoumois. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chestnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses.

* **LIMOURS**, a town of France, in Hurepois, with a royal castle out of repair. It is in the diocese of Paris, and is 20 miles S. W. of that city.

LIMOUX, a strong, populous town, in Lower-Languedoc, and capital of the county of Razet. It is a trading place, and is seated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne, and 50 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

* **LIMPURG**, a barony of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included almost entirely within Suabia, and seated to the S. of Hall in Suabia. It is about 15 miles long, and 8 broad. Gaildorf and Shonburg, near which is the castle of Limpurg, are the principal places.

LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, and in Wetteravia, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the electorate of Treves. It is seated on the river Rhon, 10 miles N. E. of Nassau, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

* **LINCHANCHI**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the territory of Jucatan, 10 miles from Selem. Lon. 87. 50. W. lat. 20. 40. N.

LINGHE, a strong town of French Flanders, seated on the river Colne, 10 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

LINCOLN, the capital town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs; on the second Tuesday after April 12, July 5, first Wednesday after September 12, and November 12, for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the river Witham, which divides into several streams, and waters the lower part of the city, over which

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there are divers bridges. It had formerly 50 churches, which are now reduced to 14, besides the cathedral or minster. It is well built, and well inhabited, and the shops are well furnished with commodities. It is a bishop's see, whose diocese is the largest in England. The cathedral is one of the most superb structures of this kind in England, and the country to the N. may be seen for 50 miles distance. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is a county of itself; whose liberties extend 20 miles in circumference. It is 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 128 N. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by Nottinghamshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, and on the S. by Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It contains 4,590 houses, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 parishes, and 31 market-towns, of which 5 send members to parliament; these, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are the Humber, the Trent, the Witham, the Nire, the Welland, the Ankam, and the Dun. It is divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; the air of this last is unwholesome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marshes. The soil of the N. and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and pastures. The E. and S. parts are not so proper for corn, but then they supply the others with fish and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geese. Lincoln is the principal town.

LINDENFELLS, or **LINDENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 47. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

LINDKÖPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of W. Gothland, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see; 83 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

LINDOW, a very strong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and territory of Algow. Here is a celebrated abbey of cannonesses, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and a Roman Catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are Protestants. It is a trading place, and is seated on an island of the lake Constance, 12 miles S. E. of Buckhorn, and 75 S. by W. of Augsburg. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

LINDSAY,

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LINDSAY, the N. division of the county of Lincoln, which gives title to a marquiss.

* **LINDSEW**, a village in Suffolk, 12 miles E. of Ipswich, with one fair, on July 25, for toys.

* **LINFIELD**, a village in Suffex, 8 miles E. of S. Grinstead, with 3 fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horses, and on October 28, for pedlars ware.

LINGEN, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Embs, 30 miles W. of Osnabrug, and 37 N. of Munster. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

* **LINGFIELD**, a village in Surry, with two fairs, on May 12, and June 29, for pedlars ware.

LINLITHGOW, a town of Scotland, in the county of West Lothian, capital of a territory of the same name, with the title of an earldom; remarkable for its antiquity, lake, park, and royal palace, finished by king James I. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

* **LINLITHGOW**, a shire of Scotland, which sends 3 members to parliament, one for the burghs of Linlithgow, &c. one for the burghs of Queensferry, &c. and one for the county.

* **LINOSA**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles from Lampedusa, almost over-against Mahometta, in Barbary, and is about 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 36. 50. North.

LINTZ, a very handsome town of Germany, capital of Upper Austria, with two fortified castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, a fine Jesuits college, and several manufactures, besides which they make a great deal of gunpowder. The French became masters of it in 1741, but the Austrians retook it in 1742. It is seated on the Danube, where the Traen falls into it, 42 miles E. of Passaw, and 100 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, subject to that elector. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Coblenitz, and 18 S. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Holy-Thurday, and August 30, for horses; seated on the confines of this coun-

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ty, towards Essex, and is 12 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

LIONS, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, five miles from Ecouis, ten from Gournai, and 17 from Rouen. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

LIPARI, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, to the N. of Sicily, to which it is, as it were, annexed. It is the largest of the seven islands of the same name, and is about 15 miles in circumference; abounds in corn, bitumen, sulphur, allum, and mineral waters, and more especially in figs and grapes. The names of the others are Stromboli, Pare, Rotto, Panaria, Saline, Volcano, Fenicula, Alicor, and Ustica, of which two or three vomit flames of fire, which may be seen a great way at sea.

* **LIPARI**, a very ancient and strong town, and capital of an island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, with a bishop's see. It was ruined by Barbarossa in 1544, who carried away all the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

* **LIPHOOK**, a village in Hampshire, in the road from London to Portsmouth, 8 miles N. E. of Petersfield, with two fairs, on the first Wednesday in March, and on June 11, for horned cattle and horses.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the banat of Temesware, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, and was retaken by the Imperialists in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1691, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles N. E. of Temesware, and 75 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 28. 45. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

* **LIPPE**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which has its source the village of Lippsprink, in the bishopric of Paderborn, washes the town of the same name, besides Ham and Dorsten; and which it falls into the Rhine a little above Wesel.

* **LIPPE**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, lying on a river of the same name between the bishopricks of Paderborn and Munster, the duchy of Westphalia, and the counties of Ravensburg and Pirmont.

LIPSTADT, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Lippe. It was formerly free and imperial; but is now partly subject to its own counts, and partly to the elector of Brandenburg. It is seated in unhealthy morass, on the river Lippe, 10 miles W. S. W. of Paderborn, and 10 S. E. of

Munster.

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18. W. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 31. N.

LONDONDERRY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and province of Ulster. It is not very large, nor its fortifications very strong, and yet it is remarkable for a long siege it sustained against the forces of king James II. in 1689, when he was in possession of almost all the rest of the kingdom. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. and is become the capital of the county. It consists of only two streets, which cross one another in the middle, but they are neat and well paved, and the houses are several stories high, being mostly built of freestone. It has a handsome church, a fine market-place, and its harbour is bordered with a quay. At the siege above-mentioned, when all the commanding officers were dead, they chose Mr. Walker, a clergyman, for their head, who performed wonders by his bravery and conduct, insomuch that the enemy were obliged to raise the siege, on July 31, after having lain 6 weeks before it, and thrown near 600 bombs into the town. It is seated on the river Moura, near its mouth, 5 miles S. of the lake of Loughfoyle, and 104 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

*LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, 31 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donnegal, on the N. by the Ocean, on the S. and S. W. by Tyrone, and by Antrim on the E. It contains 13,489 houses, 38 parishes, 4 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. It is a fruitful champion country, and has a capital town of the same name.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, bounded on the E. and S. by West Meath, on the N. and N. W. by Letrim and Cavan, and on the W. by the river Shannon. It contains 3038 houses, 24 parishes, 6 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is a small, but rich and pleasant country, and the principal town is of the same name.

LONG-ISLAND, is an island of N. America, in the colony of New-York, which is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, and is about 100 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing Queen's county, Suffolk-county, and Richmond-county. There is a fine plain in the middle of the island, called Salisbury-plain, on which they have horse-races, and gentlemen come to it from the neighbouring parts, as

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those in England do to New-Market. The produce of this island is chiefly provisions for the mouth, such as wheat, Indian-corn, salt-beef, pork, fish, and strong beef, which they send to the Caribbee-Islands, and in lieu of them, receive sugar, rum, cotton, and indigo.

LONGINICO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympus, about a mile distant. It is now but a small place, seated on the river Alphæus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S. of Lepanto. Lon. 28. 0. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

*LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Thursdays, for horses and linen-yarn, and on Thursday after November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and linen-cloth. It is seated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Carlisle, and 316 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, seated on the small river Lee, 23 miles N. of Rouen. It has the title of a duchy. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

LONGWY, a town of France, on the frontiers of the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, and is divided into the old and new towns. This last was built and fortified by Lewis XIV. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, and 167 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 58. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LONSDALE, or KIRBY LONSDALE, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, for horned cattle, and on December 21, for woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Lon, in a pleasant and rich valley of the same name. It is a large well-built town, has a handsome church, and a fine stone bridge over the river. It is well inhabited, and is the best town in the county, except Kendal. It is 10 miles S. E. of Kendal, and 221 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 54. 3. N.

*LONS-LE-SAUNIER, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, seated on the river Solvan, 30 miles from Dole, and 22 from Chalons. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 46. 37. N.

LOO, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, 8 miles W. of Deventer, where the prince of Orange has a fine palace. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

LOOTS, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 16 miles W. of Maastricht.

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LORICH. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 59. 59. N.

* **LOOTS**, a county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, bounded on the S. by Hasleay, on the N. by Campagne, on the W. by the duchy of Brabant, and on the E. by Limburg. It had formerly its own counts, but the family is now extinct. Loots is the capital town.

LOQUABAR, or **LOCHABER** a district of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Badenoch and Athol, on the S. by Lorn, and on the W. by the Western Ocean. It is a mountainous country, and so barren, that it does not produce corn enough for the inhabitants; but there are large forests, a few mines of iron, and good pastures. The sea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of fish. In the eastern part are two large lakes, one of which has the same name as the district, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Irish Sea by a long channel. The other is about ten miles long, and communicates with it by a channel three or four miles in length.

LORA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, on the confines of Andalusia, fifteen miles N. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

LORA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalquivir, twenty-eight miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 37. 46. N.

LORA a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohenstein, in Thuringia, thirty miles N. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **LORBUS**, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated on a pleasant plain, fertile in corn, 159 miles S. W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia. It is a poor place though seated in a fertile country, upon an eminence, near the river Guadalquivir, 30 miles W. of Carthage, and 35 S. W. of Murcia. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 37. 44. N.

* **LORCH**, a town of Germany, in Suebia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Remms, 90 miles N. W. of Esslingen. It had formerly a very rich abbey, but its revenues are now employed in maintaining the university of Tubingen.

LOREDO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Polesino, seated on the river Adige, 20 miles E. of Rovigo. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

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LORETTO, a town of Italy in the Marche, or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is small, but fortified, and contains the Casa Santa, or the house of Nazareth, in which they pretend Jesus Christ was brought up; they tell us that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house or chapel is very old, but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within church built of free stone. The famous lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar; this statue is of cedar-wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps round about her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt, and holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto, particularly at Easter and Whitsuntide, among whom there are many of the first distinction. Every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present proportionable to his ability, whence it may readily be concluded, that this chapel must be full of immense riches.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin a present of a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns; and Isabella, infanta of Spain, sent her a garment which cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France and his queen, sent her two crowns of gold enriched with diamonds. Besides the crowns, they sent an angel of massy silver holding in his hand the figure of the dominion, of solid gold. The place where the governor resides stand near the church, and the ecclesiastics who are employed in the lodge in the same palace, where they receive the pilgrims of high distinction. for the town itself, exclusive of the chapel, it is neither very considerable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 3 inhabitants, who are almost all shoemakers, taylor, or sellers of chaplets. The environs of this town are very agreeable, in fine weather the high mountains Croazia may be seen from hence, seated on a mountain, three miles from the gulph of Venice, twelve S. E. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 38. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

* **LORGUES**, a very populous town in France, in Provence, seated on the Argens, five miles from Draguignan, 360 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. lat. 43. 30. N.

* **LORN**, the N. part of Argyleshire

LOT

Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lochaber on the E. by Breadalbane, on the S. by the E. of Argyshire, and on the W. by the E. of Argyshire.

LOTTAIN, a sovereign state of Europe; bounded on the N. by Luxembourg and the archbishoprick of Treves, on the E. by Alsace and the duchy of Deux-Ponts, on the S. by Franche Comté, and on the W. by Champagne and the duchy of Bar. It is about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-seed, game, and fish, with which it carries on some trade, and in general all the necessaries of life. There are fine meadows and large forests, with mines of iron, silver, and copper, as also salt-pits. There are a great number of rivers, of which the principal are the Maese or Meuse, the Moselle, the Seille, the Meure, and the Sare. It is divided into three parts, the duchy of Lorrain, properly so called, which was heretofore a sovereign state, the duchy of Barr, which formerly belonged to the dukes of Lorrain, but afterwards came under the government of France, and the third comprehends the three bishopricks of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which have belonged to France ever since the year 1552. In 1733 the emperor of Germany being at war with France, this king got possession of the duchy of Lorrain; and when there was a peace made, in 1735, it was agreed, that Stanislaus, king of Poland, father-in-law to the king of France, should possess these duchies, and that after his death they should be united for ever to the crown of France. It was also then agreed, that Francis Stephen, duke of Lorrain, and the emperor's son-in-law, should have the grand duchy of Tuscany as an equivalent for Lorrain. After the death of the great duke of Tuscany, in 1737, king Stanislaus and the duke of Lorrain took possession of their respective dominions, and the cession was confirmed and guaranteed by a treaty in 1738. The inhabitants are laborious and valiant, and their religion is the Roman Catholic. They have but little trade with strangers, because they have no navigable rivers, and because they have all necessaries within themselves; but what little trade they have consists of corn and linen-cloth. Nancy is the capital town.

***LOT**, a river of France, which has its rise in Gervaudan, and falls into the Garonne at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, divided into E. W. and Mid Lothain, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the

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E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Merse, and on the W. by Stirling. It is the best part of Scotland upon all accounts, the air being more mild, the land more fertile, and the country more populous than in other parts. To the S. there is a long chain of mountains, which are dry and barren, and have several names in different places. The most remarkable of these mountains is Pentland, which is very high; and the most considerable rivers are the Avon, the Amond, the Lyth, the two Esk, and the Tyne. The principal city is Edinburgh, which is the capital of the kingdom.

LOUBUX, a town of France, in Poitou, seated on a mountain, 30 miles N. W. of Poitiers, and 153 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

LOVENDEGEN, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 5 miles W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs; on May 28, for horses and cows; April 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; August 1, for horses and cows; and November 2, for a few foals; pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, near the forest of Charwood, and on the river Stout, over which it has a bridge. It is an handsome town 18 miles N. of Leicester, and 107 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

LOUISA, or **DEGERBY**, a town of Sweden, pleasantly seated on a commodious harbour, on the gulph of Finland. In 1745 it was made a frontier-town against the Russians.

LOUISIANA, a large country of North America, divided almost in the middle by the river Mississippi, which runs N. and S. It is a very fruitful country, and was claimed by the French; but the part on the E. side of the Mississippi was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763.

LOUTZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E. of Gnesna. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

LOURD, a town of France in Gascony, and capital of Lavedan, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, 10 miles from Bag-niers. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 43. 8. N.

LOUKEBRANDER. See **LARREBUNDAR**.

LOUTH, county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford-bay; on the E. by St. George's

LOW

George's channel; on the W. by Monaghan and East Meath; and on the S. E. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fruitful county, but small, and proper to feed cattle. The chief town is Drogheda. There is another town of the same name as the county, but small, and not worth particular notice. It contains 8668 houses, 50 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 24, and August 16, for sheep; and on December 3, for horses. It is large, well built, and the market well frequented. It is twenty-eight miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 135 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10 E. lat. 53. 25. N.

LOUVAIN, a very large and pleasant town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. The walls of this place are near 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges. They formerly made large quantities of cloth, inasmuch that there were 15,000 weavers; but at present their trade is greatly decayed, and the place chiefly remarkable for its good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. The fortifications are not very strong, and yet it boasts of never having being taken, except by the French in 1746. It is seated on the river Dyle, 12 miles N. W. of Brussels, and 40 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Macfe, 16 miles E. of Dort. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* **LOUVIERS**, a handsome town of France, in Upper Normandy, which has a manufacture in cloth, and is seated in a fertile plain, ten miles N. of Evreux, and fifty-five N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

LOUVO, a considerable town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the King passes one part of the year. It is very populous, and is seated in a pleasant plain, 50 miles N. of the city of Siam, or Judia. Lon. 100. 50. E. lat. 15. 8. N.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the French king, in Paris, which is now neglected, the court having forsaken it.

* **LOWICZ**, a handsome, populous, and strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of

LUB

Rava, with a strong fortress; seated on the river Bzura, 21 miles S. of Plozko, and 20 N. of Rava. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

* **LOW ISLANDS**, a number of isles, such as their name imports, situated in different parts of the Pacific Ocean. Their foundation appears to be a bed of coral rising almost perpendicularly from an unfathomable depth to the surface of the sea; and on which there is a thin soil, formed from the wreck of the sea which is thrown on them.

LOXA, or **LOYA**, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada; seated in a pleasant fertile country on the river Xepil, 18 miles W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

LOXA, a town of S. America, in Peru, 200 miles E. of Payta. Lon. 77. 10. W. lat. 4. 50. S.

LOYTZ, a town of Ducal Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, seated on the river Pene, ten miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia, 70 miles E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 26. 36. E. lat. 56. 55. N.

LUBANSKEN-SEA, or, the Lake of Luban, a collection of water in Livonia, towards the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rostita falls into this lake.

LUBBEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Lower Lusatia, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Spree, and belongs to the duke of Merseburg. Lon. 13. 59. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

LUBEC, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of Wagria, with a bishop's see. It is a free, imperial, hanseatic town, and neat. The houses are all built with free-stone, and have large apartments with spacious cellars. The doors of the houses are so high and so wide, that a cart loaded with hay may pass through them. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. On the ground-floor is the hall of audience, which is well furnished, and where the senate assembles regularly three times a-week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanseatic League formerly held their assemblies. Here is also a fine exchange which was built in 1683. The senate is composed of twenty persons, four of which are burgo-masters, the other consist of nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to these a syndic, a proboscary, and four secretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans; and there are preachers, whose chief has the title of perintendent. There are 5 large churches

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and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whole body is of an extraordinary length, containing several curiosities; such as, an handsome statue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly 4 convents; and, in that of St. John, there are still 22 protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital; that of St. Anne is made a house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Catherine they have made an handsome college. In the great hospital there is always a considerable number of poor men and women. Besides these, there are 14 other hospitals, one for lunatics, a pest-house, and four others for sick persons. It is seated on the river Trave, 10 miles S. W. of the Baltic Sea, and 30 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

* **LUREC, THE BISHOPRIC OF**, a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It belongs to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, or rather to a younger son of that house, who has the title of Holstein-Eutin, from the place where he usually resides.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, 22 miles N. W. of Breslau, now subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

LUBLIN, an handsome and considerable town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and an handsome Jewish synagogue. Here the great courts of justice are held for the whole kingdom; and there are three fairs, resorted to by merchants of all nations. It is seated on the river Bystrza, 110 miles N. E. of Cracow, and 75 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S. E. of that city. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

LUC, a town of France, in Provence, 25 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

LUC, a town of France, in Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome, 32 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

LUCAR-DE-BAREMEDA, St. a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It has a very fine large harbour, well defended; and is seated at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 44 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 54. W. lat. 36. 58. N.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of

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Algarve, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana 39 miles N. E. of Faro. Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

LUCAR-LA-MAYOR, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Guadiana, 10 miles N. W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 33. W. lat. 37. 36. N.

LUCARNO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the lake Maggiore, 14 miles W. of Lugano; it belongs to Switzerland. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of silk, and gold and silver stuffs, in which they drive a great trade; for this reason it is called Lucca the Industrious. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city-gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword within it. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two bridges. It is ten miles N. E. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

* **LUCCA, THE REPUBLIC OF**, a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan Sea; about 10 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chefnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chefnuts instead of bread. It is a sovereign state, under the protection of the emperor, and the government aristocratic. The head of this republic has the name of gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of nine members, who are changed every two months; but the legislative authority is lodged in a senate of 200 of the principal persons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The usual revenues amount to about 30,000*l.* per annum, and they can raise and pay 10,000 men upon occasion.

LUCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see; 30 miles S. W. of Manfredonia, and 65 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

LUCERN, the name of one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Unterwald, Switz, and Zug; and on all other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants

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habitants are all Roman Catholics; and they can send 16,000 men into the field. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and has its great and little council, its avoyers, and two courts of justice, the one criminal, and the other civil. They have plenty of fish, on account of the lake of the same name, on which it stands. Lucern is the capital town.

LUCERN, the capital town of the canton of Lucern in Switzerland. It is divided into two by one of the branches of the river Rur, which falls into the lake, and encompassed with a single wall; it is rich and populous, and drives a great trade with the merchants of Germany and Italy. The most remarkable things are, the organ of the great church, which is very fine, and of an extraordinary size; and the skeleton of a giant, in the town-house. It is seated on the lake Lucern, 30 miles S. W. of Zurich, and 35 E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 1½ miles S. W. of Turin; subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

LUGHEN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles S. of that city. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 38. 53. N.

* LUCIA, St. one of the Caribbee islands, in America. It is 22 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly consists of plain; well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, having several good bays, and commodious harbours. The English claimed this island, and it was given to the duke of Montagu in 1722, who planted it; but the French drove the planters away; and it was ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1763. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is about 70 miles N. W. of Barbadoes, and 21 S. of Martinico. Lon. 60. 45. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

LUCIA, St. one of the Cape de Verd islands, about 400 miles W. of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24. 32. W. lat. 16. 45. N.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

* LUCKO, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of Volhinia, with a citadel and a bishop's see; seated on the river Ster, 75 miles N. E. of Limburg, and 175 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

* LUCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated on the western bank of the lake Celano, in Farther Abruzzo.

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LUÇON, or LUZON, an episcopal town of France, Poitou; seated in an unwalled some morafs, 17 miles N. of Rochelle, and 50 S. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 27. N.

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying in the S. Sea; 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains which lay all the plains under water. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, coconuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, differing from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair and good features; and there is one tribe who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities, such as silver, from New Spain, Mexico and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; silk tea, Japan and China-ware, and gold-dust from China and Japan. The Spaniards send 2 large ships every year from hence to Acapulco in Mexico with merchandise and return back with silver. The Spaniards have an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. In 1743, near this island, admiral Anson took the large Aquapulco ship, which was loaded with a vast deal of treasure, which he brought to England in 1744.

LUCRINE, LAKE. See LICOLA.
* LUDERSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg; seated on the river Elbe, 5 miles above the town of Lawenburg.

LUDLOW, a town of Shropshire, with market on Mondays, and 5 fairs, viz. Tuesday before Easter, and Wednesday Whitfun-week, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and linen and woollen cloths on August 21, September 28, and December 8, for the same, besides hops and hogs. It is seated on the river Tame, and is a large well built corporate town, consisting of four wards, and sends 2 members to parliament. Here a court is held for marches of Wales, and it is encompassed with a wall, having 7 gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales, and a very stately church, formerly a leger.

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legate, besides an alms-house for 30 poor people. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 masters. The houses amount to about 300, and the streets are broad and paved. It is 29 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

LUG, a river of S. Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, and running S. through Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

LUGANO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a considerable bailiwick of the same name, conquered from the duke of Milan by the Swiss. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Como, and 27 S. W. of Chiavenna. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

* **LUGANO**, a bailiwick of Italy, and the first in order of the government of Switzerland. The bailiff has the title of captain-general of all these governments; and he has a right to command the other bailiffs, when any unexpected war breaks out. The most considerable place is the town of the same name.

LUGGERSHAL, a town in Wiltshire, whose market is disused; but it has one fair, on July 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; and it sends two members to parliament. It is fifteen miles N. of Salisbury, and seventy-three N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

LUGO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city boiling hot. It is seated on the river Minho, 32 miles S. E. of Mondonedo, and 60 S. W. of Ouredo. Lon. 8. 52. W. lat. 42. 46. N.

* **LUGO**, a town of Italy in the state of the Church, and in the Ferrarese, between Ravenna and Bologna. It gives its name to the Selva, that is, the forests of Lugo, anciently called Litania Sylva, famous for the defeat of the Romans, under Lucius Posthumus, at which time they had 2500 men killed by the Gauls.

* **LUTIS**, a town of France, in Tourain, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland; seated at the mouth of the river Lupa, on the W. side of the Gulph of Bothnia, 48 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 65. 29. N.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Sweden; bounded by that of Tornea on the N. by the Bothnic Gulph on the E. by Ethia Lapmark on the S. and Norway on the W.

LUNELLO, a village in Italy, which

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gives name to the Lanmellin, a small district in the duchy of Milan, lying along the river Po, and of which Mortaria and Valencia are the principal places. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LUNDEN, a considerable town of Sweden, in Gothland, and capital of the territory of Schonien, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It was ceded to the Swedes by the Danes in 1658; is 17 miles E. of Copenhagen, and 25 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 55. 33. N.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and in Ditmarke; seated near the river Eyder, 8 miles S. E. of Tonningen, and 36 N. N. W. of Gluckstadt; subject to the duke of Holstein. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 54. 26. N.

LUNDY, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokeshire. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* **LUNEGIANA**, a small territory of Italy, that took its name from the town of Lyna, now in ruins. It lies to the E. of the river Magra, along its banks, and is divided into two parts; the western of which has Sarzana, and is the capital, and belongs to the Genoese; but the eastern makes part of the duchy of Massa.

* **LUNEL**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier, near the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent mulcadine wine. It is sixteen miles E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lauenburg on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg on the E. by the duchy of Brunswick on the S. and by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. being about 100 miles in length, and seventy in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenow; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars; for which reason the German nobility come to hunt here in the proper season. It belongs to his majesty king GEORGE, as elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital town.

LUNENBURG, a town of Germany, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a large place and well fortified, and within it is a palace lately built, wherein the duchess-dowager resided. Here is also a famous

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famous Benedictine convent, which hath a good school for the disciples of that order; as also a college, with proper professors, who are protestants. In the middle of the monastery is a church, famous for the golden table contained therein. It had a picture of massy gold, with figures in relief, and adorned with all sorts of precious stones; but it was carried off by a band of robbers in 1698, who, however, left the table in its place. They were in number twelve, and were afterwards all taken, and broke upon the wheel. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is seated on the river Ilmenow, 31 miles S. E. of Hamburg, and 60 N. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

* LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of sulphur and allum; and the springs that rise from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, an handsome town of Lorraine, with a magnificent castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court. Here is an abbey of regular canons, whose church is exceeding handsome; a school for bringing up gentlemen in the military sciences, and a fine hospital. It is seated in an agreeable plain, on the rivers Vezoul and Meurt, 12 miles S. E. of Nancy, and 69 W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* LUPOGLAVO, a town of Istria, seated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W. of St. Veri. It belongs to the house of Austria.

LURE, a town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river l'Ongnon, 30 miles N. E. of Bezancon. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

* LURI, an ancient town of the island of Corsica, between the point of Cape Corsica, and the towns of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a province of Germany, in Saxony, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Misnia and the duchy of Lower Saxony. It is divided into the Higher and Lower; and the former belongs to the elector of Saxony; but the latter is divided between the duke of Mecklenburg, the king of Prussia, the counts of Promnitz, Solms, and the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in Poitou; seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 200 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. o. lat. 46. 30. N.

* LUSO, a river of Italy, in the state of

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the Church, which rises in the confines of the duchy of Urbino, and after having crossed part of Romagna, falls into the gulph of Venice, 10 miles to the W. of Rimini. LUSUC. See LUCKO.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria; seated on the river Meurt, 34 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

* LUTKENBURG, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and the chief place in the great circle of Wagria; seated near the Baltic Sea, 10 miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 25, and October 18, for all kinds of cattle. It is pleasantly seated among some hills, 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 29 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 25. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialists, by the Danes in 1626. It is 8 miles N. W. of Gollar, and 13 S. E. of Hildesheim. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* LUTTERBURG, a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick. It lies on the confines of the county of Hohenstein, and is now incorporated with the duchy of Gothenhagen. The principal places are Lutterburg and Osterod.

LUTTERWORTH, a town of Leicester-shire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on April 2, for horses, cows, and sheep; and September 16, for the same and cheese. It is seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, and is a pretty good place, adorned with a large handsome church, which has a fine lofty steeple. Here the famous Wickliff, the first reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for an heretic 43 years afterwards. It is 14 miles S. of Leicester, and 84 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought here in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed. It is seated on the river Elster, 12 miles N. W. of Leipzig, and 9 S. E. of Merseburg. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, capital of a district of the same name, for which the elector palatine does homage to the French. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a mountain, 30 miles N. W. of Stralsburg. Lon. 7. 17. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

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LUXEMBURG, a considerable and very strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1684, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe, and was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is divided by the river Elbe into the upper and lower towns; the former is almost quite surrounded with rocks, but the lower is seated on a plain. It is 25 miles S. W. of Treves, and 100 W. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

LUXEMBURG, the duchy of, is one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; bounded on the E. by the archbishoprick of Treves; on the S. by Lorrain; on the W. partly by Champagne, and partly by the bishoprick of Liege, which likewise, with part of Limburg, bound on it the N. It lies in the forest of Ardenne, which is one of the most famous in Europe. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods, but it is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are, the Moselle, the Saur, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

* **LUXEUIL**, a town of France, in the Franche-Comté, near a famous Benedictine abbey of the same name, and remarkable for its mineral waters. It is seated at the foot of mount Volgue, 15 miles W. of Vesoul, and 7 from the abbey of Lour. Lon. 6. 24. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

LIZZARA, a town of Italy, seated on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Gualfara, near the place where the river Coscoto falls into the Po. It is pretty strong, and remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Spaniards in 1722, when each side claimed the victory. It is 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **LIZZU**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, near the river Craté, 3 miles S. of Befigagno.

LYCAONIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, whose capital was Iconium, now called Cogni.

LYTCHAM, or **LYTCHAM**, a town of Norfolk, whose market is now disused; but it has one fair, on November 1, for toys. It is seated on a common, and is a straggling place, 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50 E. lat. 52. 45. N.

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LYCIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, between Caria and Pamphylia.

LYDIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYESSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles E. of Landrecy, and 22 S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

LYME, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 2, and September 21, for cattle; seated on the sea-shore, and has a good harbour. It is so called from a little river which runs through the middle of the town, and falls into the sea. It is a large well-built corporation-town, is a place of good trade, and sends two members to parliament. The duke of Monmouth landed here with a handful of men in 1685, which were soon increased to 6000, and was then proclaimed king; but he was defeated by King James's army, taken prisoner, and beheaded. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 144 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

LYNN REGIS, a town of Norfolk, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a fair of six days, proclaimed February 14. It is a handsome, large, well-built corporation-town, and sends 2 members to parliament; is encompassed with a wall and a deep trench; and there are two small rivers that run through its streets, over which there are about 15 bridges. It is a trading place, on account of its commodious harbour; is governed by a mayor, recorder, high-steward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-council men. Formerly it was well fortified; but has now only a battery of 10 guns. It has two churches, a very large chapel, and two dissenting meeting houses. Here are about 9000 houses, mostly pretty good ones, built with brick; the streets are narrow but well paved; and it has a very good market-place, with an elegant cross; and there are here some remains of monasteries. It is 46 miles N. by E. of Cambridge, and 98 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

LYONNOIS, a large province of France; bounded on the N. by Burgundy; on the E. by Dauphiny, Bresse, and the principality of Doms; on the S. by Vivarais and Velay; and on the W. by Auvergne, and a small part of Bourbonnois. It comprehends Lower Lyonnois, Beaujolois, and Forez; and it produces corn, wine, fruits, and more especially excellent chefnuts.

The principal rivers are the Soane, the Rhone,

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Rhone, and the Loire. Lyons is the capital town.

LYONS, a large, rich, handsome, ancient, and famous town of France, being the most considerable in the kingdom next to Paris, with an archbishop's see, an academy of sciences and belles lettres, and an academy of arts and sciences, settled here in 1736. It is seated in the centre of Europe, on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soan, and on the side of it are two high mountains; and the mountain of St. Sebastian serves as a bulwark against the N. winds, which often blow here with great violence. It contains about 150,000 inhabitants, and above 5000 houses, which, in general, are high and well built; and it has six gates, and as many suburbs. The town-house, the arsenal, the amphitheatre, built by the ancient Romans, the hospital, and the numerous palaces, are worthy of a traveller's attention. The cathedral is a superb structure, and the canons that compose the chapter are all persons of distinction. It is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Switzerland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year, which are frequented by great numbers of people. It derives vast advantages from the rivers it stand upon; and is 15 miles N. of Vienne, 70 S. by W. of Geneva, 150 N. W. of Turin, and 220 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

* **LYPEZE**, or **LIPCH**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Lypeze, It is seated on the river Gran, 5 miles above Bistricz.

* **LYPEZE**, the county of, in Upper Hungary; lying between the counties of Arva, Turose, Bistricz, Gornar, Lepus, and mount Crapach, which separates it from Poland. Lypeze and Salfat are the principal towns.

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M A A T E A, one of the Society Isles in the S. Sea. See **SOCIETY ISLES**. Lon. 148. 1. W. lat. 17. 52. S.

* **M A B R A**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine; seated on the gulph of Bona, to the W. of the town of that name.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, seated in an island at the mouth at the river Tae. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour 150 years: formerly they had a great trade here, but now they have only a fort, with

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a small garrison, The houses are built after the same manner as in Europe. The Chinese are more numerous than the Portuguese, which last are a mixed breed, for they take any women to their wives. Here is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113. 51. E. lat. 22. 13. N.

* **MACASSER**, a considerable kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Celebes, under the Torrid Zone. The heat would be insupportable, if they had not breezes from the N. and if the rains did not fall some days before and after the full moons, and during the two months that the sun passes over their heads. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine stone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The soil is extremely fertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. There is a great number of monks, whose natural enemies are the serpents; and it is pretended, that some of them are so large, that they will swallow a monkey whole. The Macassians are large, robust, courageous, and greatly addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profession, and the flattest noised women are the greatest beauties. They never swaddle their children, but put them quite naked into baskets as soon as they are born. They have neither lawyers nor attorneys, but every one pleads his own cause; and the Lex Talionis is rigidly observed amongst them.

* **MACASSER**, a large, strong, and handsome town of the island of Celebes, and capital of the kingdom of the same name, where the king resides. The houses are all wood, and supported by thick posts; and they have ladders to go up into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, that the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. 119. 54. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

* **MACARSKA**, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Primogria, with a pretty good harbour, and a bishop's see; seated on the Gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro, and 27 N. W. of Narenta. Lon. 18. 7. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

MACLESFIELD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs viz. May 6, June 22, July 11, October 4, and November 11, for cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated at the edge of a forest of the same name, upon a high bank, near the river Bollin; is a large handsome town, with

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with a fine church, which has a very high steeple. It has manufactures of mohair, silk, habands, buttons, and thread. Of late there have been several small silk mills erected here. It is 36 miles E. of Chester, and 131 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe; bounded on the N. by Servia and Bulgaria; on the E. by Rumania, and the Archipelago; on the S. by Livadia, and part of Albania; and on the W. by Albania. Salonichi is the capital town.

MACERATA, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is near the mountain Chiento, 12 miles S. W. of Loreto, and 20 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

*** MACHECHOU**, a town of France, in Bretagne, and chief place in the duchy of Retz, seated on the river Tenu, 20 miles from Nantz. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 47. 2. N.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands in the E. Indian ocean, about 20 miles in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It likewise produces the best cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch, who have three inaccessible forts built on it. Lon. 126. 55. E. lat. 0. 0.

MACHIAN, a promontory of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and 5 fairs, on May 16, June 26, July 9, September 18, and November 5, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Douay, over which there is a large stone-bridge which leads into Merionethshire, 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

MACKERAN, or **MACKRAN**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Sighan, on the E. by Tatta in Indostan, on the S. by the Ocean, and on the W. by the province of Kerman. The capital town is of the same name, and is 100 miles N. W. of Tatta. Lon. 66. 0. E. lat. 26. 0. N.

*** MACOCO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia, lying to the E. of Congo, and S. of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephants teeth, and copper. It is but little known.

*** MACON**, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Maconnois,

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with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its good wine, and for the councils that have been held here; is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Saone, 35 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 20.

*** MACONNOIS**, a territory of France, in Burgundy, between Beaujolois, Calonnais, and Bresse. It is fertile in good wine, and was united to the crown of France in 1476.

*** MACRES**, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea, a little to the E. of Lebeda.

*** MACRI**, an ancient town of the island of Samo, in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Achaia, 20 miles E. of Seines.

*** MACZUA**, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex, and city of Ercoto, or Arkiko.

MADAGASCAR, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 800 miles in length, 300 in breadth, and 2000 in circumference. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1492. The inhabitants are generally black, treacherous, savage, and cruel. Their hair is long and curled, at least on the coasts, for they seem to have had a great many Arabs among them, with whom they are mixed; and there are some likewise of a yellowish complexion, who have better features than the rest. It is a populous country, but they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are painful huts, with doors so low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimnies, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessities in, and they can change their habitations when they please. Those that are dressed in the best manner have a piece of cotton-cloth, or silk, wrapt round their middle, but the common sort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with stinking grease or oil. Their beds are only mats spread upon boards, and a piece of wood or stone serves them for a bolster. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with one another. The first horse that was ever seen in this island was brought over from the E. Indies by a Frenchman. It is hard to say what their religion is, for they have

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neither churches nor priests. They have no rules relating to marriage, for the men and women cohabit together for some time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, camellions, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and several sorts of excellent honey; as also minerals and precious stones. The inhabitants are generally circumcised, but for what reason is hard to say. The French have attempted to settle here, but have always been driven from hence. There is no doubt to be made but that there must be different sorts of soil and productions in different parts of so large an island, but there are only some parts on the coasts yet known. The famous Avery, a pirate, formerly had his station in a harbour of this island, as well as others, and there were five English men of war sent to suppress them. They were so powerful once as not to be afraid of any enemies, either by sea or land. Lat. from 12. o. to 26. o. S.

MADEIRA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, in the form of a triangle, 240 miles N. by E. of Teneriff, 360 from Cape Can- tin, on the coast of Africa, and 300 N. of the island of Ferro. It was discovered, according to Mr. Ovington, by an English gentleman, in 1344, and conquered by the Portuguese in 1431. They set fire to a forest with a design to warm themselves, which continued burning for several years; and the ashes rendered the soil extremely fertile, especially in wine, which it now produces in great quantities, and keeps best in the hottest climate under the torrid zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands that can afford it drink little else, and the Madeira-wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the West Indies. The air is temperate, pure, and serene, and they have oranges, bananoes, and other southern fruits. They have also plenty of cattle and game, but they have no venomous creatures. This island is well watered and peopled, and the inhabitants are good-natured, but greatly addicted to pleasure. Funchal, or Funchal, is the capital town. Lat. from 32. o. to 33. o. N.

* MADIA, or MAGIA, a valley of Switzerland, on the confines of the Milanese, and the Upper Vallais. It is long and narrow, being between high mountains and it is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the same name. It is the fourth bailiwick of the Swis in Italy, and has a town of the same name, seated on the river.

MADRASS. See GEORGE, St. MADRE-DE-POPA, a town and convent of S. America, and Terra Firma, seated on the river Grande, 20 miles E. of Cartagena. It is almost as much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe, and the image of the Virgin Mary is said to have done a great many miracles in favour of the seafaring people. Lon. 76. o. W. lat. 10. 40. N.

MADRID, the capital town of Spain, in New-Castile, and the place where the king usually reside. It was formerly an considerable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove thither. The streets indeed are very dirty, especially in the mornings, for they empty all their nallees into them; however, the hot rays of the sun soon render them dry. It is very populous, and some pretend that the number of inhabitants amount to 300,000. The houses are all built with bricks, and the streets are long, broad, and straight; being adorned with proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the city. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded with high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city, as it is but two stories high it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes, and it was a long time in rebuilding. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, which is surrounded with good houses five stories high, and of an equal height. Every stage is adorned with handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, which form very fine arches. Here the market is held, and they have their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very fine houses have no glass-windows, they have only lattices. Most travellers observe that the streets are generally nasty, and have very bad smell. Casa-del-Campo is a house of pleasure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasured walks, and a great many uncommon animals. It is seated beyond the river Manzanares. Buen Retiro is on this side the river, next the town, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, groves, tents, groves, and hermitages, which present a very pleasant sight; as for the building is more like a monastery than a house of pleasure. When the inhabitants had

cause, the first stage belongs to the king, who may either sell or let it, as he pleases. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceeding small, has occasioned a great many jokes. It is 265 miles N. E. of Lisbon, 590 S. by W. of London, 625 S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome.

on. 3. 20. W. lat. 40. 25. N.
MADRICAL, a town of Spain, in Old-
castle, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent
wine, 10 miles from Medina-del-Campo.

on. 4. 19. W. lat. 41. 25. N.
MADRICAL, a town of S. America, in
a province of Popayan, subject to Spain.

on. 75. 45. W. lat. 0. 50. N.
*MADROGAM, a large town of Africa,
and capital of Monomotapa, with a spa-
cious palace, where the king lodges. The
upper part of the houses are in shape of
hills. Lon. 31. 40. E. lat. 18. 0. S.

MADURA, a province of Asia, in the
islands on this side the Ganges; bounded
to the E. by Tanjour and Marava; on the
W. by the sea; on the W. by the Balagate
mountains, which separate it from Mala-
bar; and on the N. by Visapour and Car-
rora. The places of most note on the sea-
coast are Manapar, where the Dutch have
a factory, and Tutucori, which has a good
harbour. The inhabitants are Gen-
tles, and of a thievish disposition, treating
women as slaves. It produces a great
deal of rice, elephants teeth, and the ani-
mals are different from those in Europe.
With regard to manufactures, it produces
great deal of cotton cloth, but none fine.
The Dutch have a pearl fishery, which
begins them in a large sum every year.
The natives are blacks, with long hair.

MADURA, a town of Asia, and capi-
tal of a province of the same name, in the
Indies; 130 miles N. of Cape Comorin,
300 S. W. of Fort St. George. Lon.

23. E. lat. 10. 25. N.
MAELSTRAND, a strong place in Nor-
way, in the government of Bahus; seated
on a rock, at the mouth of the river Wener,
belongs to Sweden. Lon. 11. 21.
lat. 57. 58. N.

MAENCLOCHOG, a village of Pem-
brokeshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on
the 29. for sheep, and a few cattle.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a large river which
rises in France, and in Bassigni, near a vil-
lage called Meuse, from whence it passes
through Toul and Verdun, Champain,
Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the bi-
shoprick of Liege, and the United Provin-
ces, falling into the sea between Brille and
Flushing.

MAESELAND-SLUYS, a town of the
United Provinces in Holland, and in Delft-
land, 5 miles S. W. of Delft. Lon. 4. 18.
E. lat. 51. 57. N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient, large, and
strong town of the Netherlands, ceded to
the Dutch by the treaty of Munster. The
town-house and the other public buildings
are handsome, and the place is about four
miles in circumference, and strongly forti-
fied. It is governed jointly by the Dutch
and the bishop of Liege; however it has a
Dutch garrison. The inhabitants are
noted for making excellent fire-arms, and
some say that in the arsenal there are arms
sufficient for a whole army. Both Papists
and Protestants are allowed the free exercise
of their religion, and the magistrates are
composed of both. It is seated on the river
Maese, which separates it from Wyck, and
with which it communicates by a handsome
bridge. It is 15 miles N. of Liege, and
55 E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat.
50. 52. N.

MAESYCK, a considerable town in
the bishoprick of Liege, on the river
Maese, 8 miles, S. W. of Ruremond, and
30 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat.
51. 5. N.

MAGADOXO, the capital town of a king-
dom of the same name, in Africa, and on
the coast of Ajan; seated near the mouth
of a river of the same name, defended by a
citadel, and has a good harbour. The inha-
bitants are Mahometans. Lon. 44. 0.
E. lat. 2. 30. N.

*MAGDALENE-HILL, a place in
Hampshire, near Winton, where there is
one fair, on August 2, for cheese, leather,
and horfes.

*MAGDALENE'S CAVE, a cave of Ger-
many, and in Carinthia, 10 miles E. of
Gortz. It appears like a chafin in a rock,
and at the entrance torches are lighted to
conduct travellers. It is divided into seve-
ral apartments, or halls, with a vast num-
ber of pillars formed by nature, which give
it a beautiful appearance, they being as
white as snow, and almost transparent. The
bottom is of the same substance, inasmuch
that a person may fancy himself to be walk-
ing among the ruins of an enchanted castle,
surrounded with magnificent pillars, some
entire and others broken.

MAGDEBURG, a large, ancient, strong,
handsome, and trading town of Germany,
in Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy
of the same name. The fortifications are by
some thought to surpass those of most towns
in the empire. There were several hundred
houses burnt to the ground, which have

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been rebuilt by French refugees. There is a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otho the Great. Among many other pretended reliques, they shew the ladder on which the cock was perched when Peter denied his Master, the lantern of Judas when he betrayed Jesus Christ, a rib of the whale which swallowed up Jonas, and four palm-tree branches which were used when Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. It is seated on the river Elbe, 40 miles W. of Brandenburg, and 125 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

MAGDEBURG, the duchy of a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Old Marche of Brandenburg, on the E. by the Middle Marche, on the S. by the provinces of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on the W. by the duchy of Brunswick. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia. The capital town is of the same name.

MAGDELANA, a large river of S. America, which rises under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, unites with the Cance, and then is called Rio Grande, and falls into the N. Sea below Madre-de-Popa.

* MAGDALENA, a river of N. America, in Louisiana. It had its source in the mountains which separates Louisiana from New-Mexico, and falls into the S. Sea to the S. W. of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S. America, discovered in 1520 by one Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage being dangerous and trouble-some, they have now found out another to the S. Sea, round Cape Horn. The inhabitants on each side are of a copper colour, with long black hair like the rest of the native Americans: and both men and women go stark naked in the coldest weather, though they have a sort of a garment, in the form of a carpet, which they sometimes wrap about their bodies; on their heads they have caps of the skins of fowls, with the feathers on, and on their feet they tie pieces of skins: They never wear their garments but when they are sitting down, even in the most excessive cold weather. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the strait Terra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and garrison upon this strait, but the men were all starved to death for want of provisions.

MAGGIORE, a lake in Italy, lying

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partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 miles in length, and 6 in breadth.

* MACHIAN, a large town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 16. 3. N.

* MAGLIANO, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope and district of Sabina; seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

MAGNAVACCA, a small town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the lake of Comacchio, in the gulph of Venice, 18 miles N. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

* MAGNESIA, a town of Asia, in Pro-per Natoli, with a bishop's see; seated on the Sarabat, 22 miles above the city of Smyrna, and was formerly the seat of the Otoman empire. It is still large, populous, and rich, and stands on an eminence, which is commanded by another whereon a citadel is built. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the French Vexin, on the road from Paris to Rouen; seated in a fertile plain, 32 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* MAGOR, a village of Monmouth-shire, with two fairs, on the two last Mondays in Lent, for horned cattle.

* MAGRA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennine mountains, in the valley of Magra, where it washes Pontremoli, passes on to Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa, and falls a little after into the Mediterranean Sea.

* MAGRA, the valley of, lying in Italy, and in the grand duchy of Tuscany, being about 27 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, into which it discharges itself by a canal that is the beginning of the famous canal at Languedoc.

* MAHARU, a handsome and considerable town of Egypt, and capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal armoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. Lon. 30. 31. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

* MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a village in Wiltshire, 7 miles S. W. of Warminster, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 21, for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheefe. MAIDENHEAD, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs,

fair, on Whit-Wednesday, and November 30, for horses and cattle; and on September 29, for horses, cattle, and hiring servants. It is seated on the river Thames, on the great western road, and is full of inns and places of entertainment. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 28 W. by N. of London. Lon. o. 40. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

MAIDSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It is seated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs thro' the town, and is a large, populous, and agreeable place, where the assizes are held for the county. It is a corporation, has a free school, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 20 miles W. of Canterbury, and 36 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. o. 38. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

* **MAIENNE**, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of France, in Maine, with the title of a duchy; seated on a river of the same name, 37 miles N. W. of Mans, and 55 N. of Angers. Lon. o. 35. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in Poitou, seated in a morals, and in an island formed by the rivers Seure and Authize, 22 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 210 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 40. W. lat. 46. 27. N.

* **MAINA**, a country of Turkey in Asia, in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never yet be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffick consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of France, in the county of Maine, which rises at Linieres, on the borders of Normandy, soon after which it receives the Sarthe, and at length falls into the Loire.

MAINE, a province of France, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Normandy; on the E. by Perche, Dunois, and Vendomois; on the S. by Anjou and part of Touraine; and on the W. by Anjou and Bretagne. It is 88 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Maienne, the Huilne, and Sarthe, and the Loire. It abounds in corn, wine, flax, and cattle; and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, and mineral water. Their pullets are excellent, and well known.

at Paris. Mans is the capital town.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which rises in the E. side of the circle of Franconia, and running westward, passes through the bishoprick of Bamberg into the electorate of Mentz, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Wirtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort.

MAINE, a province of N. America, in New-England, bounded by Nova Scotia on the N. E. by Massachusetts-bay on the S. and the province of New Hampshire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, an island of Scotland, and one of the Orkney isles, being the principal of them. It is pretty fertile and populous, considering where it lies.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in Beauce, seated in a valley between two mountains, and on the river Eure, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a priory. It gave a title to the famous Madame de Maintenon. It is five miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

* **MAINUNGEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia and capital of a small district belonging to the house of Saxe-Gotha; 8 miles N. of Henneberg. Lon. 10. 39. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

MAJORCA, an island belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 80 miles S. of the Spanish coast. It is about 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust, lively, and very good sailors. The capital town is of the name.

MAJORCA, a large, rich, and strong town, capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, and the royal palace are very magnificent. There are about 6000 houses, which are built after the antique manner; and there is an university, more ancient than celebrated. It has 23 churches besides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. A captain-general resides here, who commands the whole island, and there is a garrison kept to defend it against the incursions of the Moors. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is seated on the S. W. side of the island. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

MAJES STRAIT, a strait between Staten Island, and Terra del Fuego.

* **MAIXANT**, St. an ancient town of France, in Poitou, with a Benedictine abbey.

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bey. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated on the river Sevre, 26 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 215 S. W. of Paris. Lon. o. 7. W. Lat. 46. 24. N.

MALABAR, the name of the western part of the peninsula on this side the Ganges in Asia, divided among several petty princes and states, generally tributary to the Great Mogul; but as these will all be mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here, and especially as the customs and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However, we may observe in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or, at least, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employments as their parents. The vilest and most contemptible of these are the poullyats, who are despised by all the rest, inasmuch that it is looked upon as scandalous to have any conversation with them, or even to approach them. They live in the fields where the rice grows, and often move from one place to another, their houses being nothing but cabins made with palm-leaves.

MALACCA, a large peninsula in the E. Indies, beyond the Ganges, about 675 miles in length, and has a kingdom of the same name. It is bounded by Siam on the N. by the ocean on the E. and by the straits of Malacca, which separate it from Sumatra, on the S. W. being about 600 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreshments for strangers that call here. The pine-apple is the best in the world, and the manjossian is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose skin is thick and red. The rambossian is of the size of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, tho' it has not a pleasant smell, yet has a very delightful taste. They have plenty of cocoa-nuts, and their shells will hold an English quart; besides lemons, oranges, limes, sugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce; but pork, poultry, and fish, are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism, and they are mightily addicted to juggling, which some mistake for conjuration. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take great delight in doing mischief to their neighbours. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640.

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MALAGA, an ancient, rich, and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is frequented by the English and Dutch, who bring their vessels here to load them with fruits and wine. It is seated in the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 85 miles S. of Cordova, and 235 S. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 36. 35. N.

* **MALACVETA**, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, so called on account of the spice sold there, which is not unlike pepper. It is divided into several territories.

MALAMOCCO, a small island and seaport town in the Lagunes of Venice, and Italy, 5 miles S. of that city.

* **MALATHIAH**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Aladulia, capital of the Lesser Armenia, seated on the river Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 45. 25. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

* **MALCHIN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony; seated on the river Pene, in Vandalia, where it falls into the lake Camrow, 10 miles from Warren and 10 from Demmin. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 53. o. N.

MALDA, a town of Asia, in Indolien, and in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the river Ganges, 120 miles N. of Hugley. Lon. 88. 30. E. lat. 24. 30. N. Some of the European factories have their agents here.

MALDEGHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, to which baron Sparre retired with his little army, after he had forced the French lines in 1705. It is 9 miles E. from Bruges.

MALDEN, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Lady-day and September 8, eight days each, for toys. It is seated at the mouth of the river Chelmer, and is a very ancient place. Here are still to be seen intrenchments thrown up by the Danes, with the ruins of an old abbey and monastery; and several curiosities have been dug up here, ancient coins, Saxon armour, iron-cups, &c. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, and was formerly a castle, belonging to the king. Here was Cromwell's head-quarters, and several battles have been fought near this place. The town is governed by 2 bailiffs, 8 aldermen, and 18 common-council. It has two very old churches, 3 meeting-houses, and about 1000 houses, which are but indifferently built, and the streets are narrow, and not paved. The town has two bridges, the

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the rivers Chalmers and Black-water, and, having a commodious harbour, carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, and rum, of which the people import great quantities. It is 9 miles E. of Chelmsford, and 38 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

MALDIVES. See **MOLDIVES**.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Vannes; seated on the river Oust, 37 miles E. of Port-Louis. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 47. 45. N.

* **MALHAM**, a village in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on June 25, and October 4, for sheep.

* **MALICOLLO**, one of the largest of the Hebrides, in the South-Sea, lying in 16. 45. S. lat. and 167. 45. E. lon. It is about twenty leagues long from N. to S. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The soil is a rich and fertile mould. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; coconuts, bread, fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society Islands. Their form, language, and manners are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papua, particularly in their black colour, and woolly hair. They are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope so fast round their belly, as would be fatal to a person unaccustomed from his infancy to such a ligature. They use bows and arrows as their principal armour, and their bows are said to be sometimes poisoned. The climate of Malicollo is very warm, but not at all extraordinary for the torrid zone. Hence the inhabitants feel little inconvenience in going almost quite naked, either from heat or cold. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures, is one particular, that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the South-Sea.

MALINES. See **MECHLIN**.

* **MALIO**, or **CAPO MALIO**, or **ST. ANGELO**, a cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the gulph of Napoli, fifteen miles E. of Malvasia.

MALLING, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on August 12, October 12, and November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated

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near Comphert Wood, and had formerly a nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is six miles W. of Maidstone, and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

MALLO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the river Blackwater, 17 miles N. of Cork. Lon. 8. 32. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

MALMEDY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege, with an abbey; seated on the river Recht, nine miles S. of Limburg, and 40 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

* **MALMISTRA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, and in Aliduli, with an archbishop's see; seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles S. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 36. 15. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MALMOE, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Shonen, seated on the freight called the Sound, with a large harbour, and a strong citadel; 10 miles S. E. of Lundin, and 15 S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 7. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

MALMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on March 17, April 7, and May 26, for cattle and horses. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, and on the river Avon, which almost surrounds it, and over which it has six bridges; is a very ancient place, and has an alms-house for 4 men and 4 women. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Bristol, and ninety W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 34. N.

MALO, Sr. a sea-port town of France, in Bretagne, with a bishop's see. It has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; is a rich, trading place, of great importance, and defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. However, in June 1758, they landed men in Cancell Bay, who went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships, great and small, and then retired to the ships, without loss. It is seated on an island united to the main land by a causeway; is chiefly inhabited by seafaring men, who in time of war put a great many privateers to cruise upon the English. It is 17 miles N. W. of Dol, and 205 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

MALORIA, a small island of Italy, on the coast

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coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura. The duke of Berwick retired to this place in 1706, after the allies had taken Alcantara. It is 14 miles S. of Placentia. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

MALPAS, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on March 25, July 25, and December 8, for cattle, linen, woollen-cloth, hard-ware, and pedlars-ware; seated on a high eminence not far from the river Dee, on the edge of the county, is an handsome place, containing three streets, an hospital, and a grammar-school. It is 15 miles S. E. of Chester, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

MALPLAQUET, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French. See **BLAREGNIES**.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between Africa and Sicily, 50 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little else than a barren rock; but there has been brought from Africa such quantities of soil, that it is now become a fertile island. However, they sow but little corn, because they can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon, cotton-trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is so excessive, both day and night, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants are said to be about 90,000; and they are much such sort of people as those of Sicily. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this island to the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it is extremely well fortified. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566, who were obliged to abandon the enterprise with the loss of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly consisted of eight nations; but now they are but seven, because the English have forsaken them. They are obliged to suppress all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. It is about 60 miles S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis in Africa.

MALTA, or rather **VALETTA**, an exceeding strong and very considerable town of the island of Malta, of which it is the capi-

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tal, and well fortified. It is a bishop's see, is the residence of the grand master and knights of the order, and has a magnificent hospital. It is divided into three parishes, which are so many peninsulas, consisting of solid rock, and separated from each other by channels, capable of receiving large fleets. The streets are spacious, and the houses built with white stone. The whole island contains twenty-six parishes, and between thirty and forty villages. It is seated on the sea-side, facing Sicily. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

MALTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; on Saturday before Whitsunday, for sheep, brass, and pewter; and on October 10, for pole and small ware. It is seated on the river Don, over which there is a stone-bridge, and composed of two towns, the New and the Old, each containing three churches. It is well inhabited, accommodated with good inns, and sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. E. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 54. 9. N.

MALVA, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is very fertile; and Ratipour is the capital town.

MALVASIA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, lying on the eastern coast of the Morea, and remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is seated on the sea-side, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which there is a strong fort. The island wine, called Malmsey, is brought from hence. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 50 miles S. E. of Misira, and 73 of Sejres, or Athens. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 57. N. See **NAPOLI DI MALVASIA**.

MALVERN-HILLS, are mountains in Worcester-shire, and may be seen at a great distance.

MAMERS, an ancient town of France in Main, seated on the river Dive. Lon. 26. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea, about 30 miles in length, and eighteen breadth, contains 17 parishes, and the chief town are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The soil is good, and produces more corn than sufficient to maintain the natives. The island is healthy, and the inhabitants live to an old age, and are a mixture of English, Scotch, and Irish. The Duke of Athol is their viceroy, and is styled **KING IN MAN**. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he is not a lord, nor is

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a *sex* or voice in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow; but it is most noted for raising of goods, which they dispose of either in England, Scotland, or Ireland; for it is only 12 miles S. of Scotland, 30 N. of Anglesea, in Wales, 35 W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 40 E. of the coast of Ireland.

* **MANACHIA**, an ancient and considerable town of Turkey in Asia, and in Napolis, with a castle, handsome bazars, mosques, and hospitals, and was known to the ancients by the name of Magnesia. It is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 38. 45. N.

* **MANAR**, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon. The Portuguese got possession of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lon. 80. 45. E. lat. 9. 0. N.

* **MANAR**, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It is the capital of a small kingdom, and is seated on the river Menan, on the confines of Siam.

* **MANCHA**, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Castile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here the famous Don Quixote was supposed to perform his chief exploits.

* **MANCHESTER**, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on Whit-Monday, September 21, and November 6, for horses, horned cattle, bedding, cloth, and toys. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell upon a stony hill, is a place of great antiquity, and now a large flourishing town, very populous, and has several curious manufactures, known in London by the name of Manchester goods. Their velvets of late are come into great repute, and are much made use of for breeches. Its chief ornaments are the college, the market-place, and the collegiate church; which last has a small choir, of excellent workmanship. It has an additional church, which was begun in Q. Anne's reign, and finished in 1793. It sends 20 members to parliament; but it is the title of a duchy; is 67 miles W. W. of York, and 166 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

* **MANCHUP**, a town of Crim Tartary, it is seated on a mountain near the river Sabara, 20 miles W. of Bagisfary.

* **MANDERSCHUIT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Triers, capital of a

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country of the same name, between the diocese of Triers and the duchy of Juliers. It is 24 miles N. of Triers or Treves. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **MANDRIA**, a small desert island, in the Archipelago, surrounded with rocks, between Samor and Lango, and gives name to the sea near it.

* **MANFREDONIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a castle, a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; is seated on a gulph of the same name, 50 miles N. of Cirenza, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

* **MANGALOR**, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom of Canary, and has a most excellent road for the ships to anchor in, while the rainy season lasts; is seated on a rising ground, and inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. They are of a tawney complexion, with long black hair, and go half naked. On their festival days, they carry their idols in triumph, being placed in a waggon, adorned on all sides with flowers. There are several sharp crooked iron-hoops fastened to the wheels, upon which the mad devotees throw themselves, and are crushed to pieces. They expose their criminals quite naked on the sands, where they die a most miserable and lingering death. It is the greatest place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portuguese have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church frequented by black converts; but the priests are a shameless set of men, who will not scruple to pimp for any stranger. The fields near this place bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, beetles, nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. The houses are meanly built along the sides of the rivers; and it has scarce any defence against an enemy. Lon. 75. 10. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

* **MANHARTZBERG**, the northern part of Lower Austria, in Germany, separated from the southern by the river Danube, and bounded on the E. by Upper Austria, on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E. by Hungary.

* **MANHEIM**, a strong town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, with a strong citadel, and a palace where the elector Palatine often resides. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine, 6 miles N. E. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

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* **MANUEL**, a mountain of North America, in the island of Hispaniola, 20 miles in circumference, and so high and craggy, that it is almost inaccessible.

* **MANINGAPATAN**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges; seated near the sea-shore, 25 miles N. E. of Brampore, in the kingdom of Golconda.

MANILLA. See **LUCONIA**.

MANINGTREE, a town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on June 15, for toys; seated on the river Stour, nine miles E. N. E. of Colchester, and fifty-nine E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, in Provence, with a castle, and a commandery of the order of Malta; seated on the river Durance, ten miles S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the confluence of the rivers Cardener and Llobregat, 20 miles N. W. of Barcelona, and 15 S. E. of Cardonna. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MANS, a rich, populous, large, and ancient town of France, and the capital of Maine, with a bishop's see. Its wax and stuffs are very famous. It is seated on a high hill near the river Sarre, 20 miles S. of Alençon, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, 35 miles S. W. of Magdeburg, and 48 W. of Wirtemberg. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, viz. on June 29, for horned cattle and hogs; and on the second Thursday in October, for horses and cheese. It is seated in the forest of Sherwood, and is a pretty large town, with good houses; drives a great trade, and is famous for malt. It is 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

* **MANSILLA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 15 miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

MANTE, a considerable town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Mantons; seated on the river Seine, 27 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

MANTOVA, the duchy of, a country of Italy, lying along the river Po, which di-

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vides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N. by the Veronese; on the S. by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E. by the Ferrarese; and on the W. by the Cremonese. It is about 80 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; is fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV. the late duke of Mantua, being a vassal of the empire, took part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain; for which reason he was put under the ban of the empire, and died at Venice, in 1708. He having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan in his own hands, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldest daughter, now empress-queen, kept possession of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milanese has the administration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua, Guastalla, and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione, Solferino, and Bologno; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio; and the principal town is of the same name.

MANTUA, the capital city of the duchy of the same name, in Italy, seated on an island in the middle of a lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses well built. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways, which cross the lake; for which reason, it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe and the allies, in 1735, though their army was in the duchy, durst not undertake the siege. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer-time is very unwholesome. The famous poet, **VIRGIL**, was born at a village near this city. It is seated on the river Minchio, and is an archbishop's see, and an university; 35 miles N. E. of Parma, 22 S. W. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

MARACAYBO, a rich and considerable town of S. America, and capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is best in America; and they have likewise very fine tobacco. It was taken by French buccaneers in 1666 and 1678. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 70. 45. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

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MARACAYBO, a lake of S. America, is 100 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, and runs into the N. sea. It is well defended by strong forts, which, however, did not hinder Sir Henry Morgan, a buccanier, from entering it, and plundering several Spanish towns seated on the coast. He also defeated a squadron sent out to take him.

* **MARACNAN**, a province of S. America, in Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous island of 112 miles in circumference. The French settled here in 1619, and built a town; but they were soon driven from thence by the Portuguese, who have possessed it ever since. It is little, but strong, and has a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. The climate is very agreeable and wholesome, and there is plenty of most things. Lon. 54. 55. W. lat. 1. 30. S.

* **MARANA**, a river of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, which passes by the town of Grotta-Ferrara, and then separates into two branches; one of which falls into the Teverone, and the other into the Tiber near Rome.

MARANA. See **MAROGNA**

MARANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, with a strong citadel; seated in a marsh, which renders it difficult of access, and at the bottom of the gulph of Venice. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

MARANS, a rich town of France, in the territory of Aunis, and diocese of Rochelle; seated among salt-marshes, near the river Sevre; three miles from the sea. It carries on a very great trade in corn; and it is 12 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

MARANT, a town Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Adinbasin; seated in a fertile and pleasant country. The inhabitants affirm, that Noah and his wife were buried here.

* **MARASCH**, a town of Asia, in Asia, seated near the river Euphrates, 12 miles below Malahyah. It is a populous place, and capital of a beglerbeglic, encompassed by the mountains of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and the Euphrates. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

* **MARATHONA**, a village of Greece in Livadia, formerly a city. It is famous for a victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000 men.

* **MARPACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the river Neckar, over

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which it has a bridge. It was taken and burnt by the French in 1693; is 19 miles S. of Hailbron, and 13 N. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

* **MARBELLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the mouth of the river Rio Verde; 30 miles N. E. of Gibraltar, and 28 S. W. of Malaga. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 36. 29. N.

* **MARCA**, a small island in the gulph of Venice, about 5 miles from Raguli, on which it depends. It had formerly a bishop's see; but the town is now in ruins.

* **MARCA TREVISANA**, a province of Italy in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the gulph of Venice; on the S. by the sea, the Dogate, and Paduano; on the N. by the Feltrino, and the Betunese; and on the W. by the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they gain large sums by their cattle, silk, and woollen-cloth. The principal town is Treviso.

* **MARCELLIN**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the diocese of Vienne. It is an handsome place, agreeably seated, and produces excellent wine. It is 5 miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

* **MARCELLINO**, a small river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the sea, two miles from Augusta.

MARCHE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Berri; on the E. by Auvergne; on the W. by Angoumois; and on the S. by Limosin. It is about 55-miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and pretty fertile in corn and wine. Gueret is the capital town.

MARCHE, a town of France in Batrois, which has given its name to a college in Paris. It is 20 miles S. of Neuf-Chatteau, and 40 S. by W. of Toul. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* **MARCHENA**, an handsome, ancient, and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy, and a suburb as large as the town; seated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water. It is 18 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 37. 34. N.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on both sides the river Sambre, 4 miles W. of Charleroy, and 22 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of French Flanders, with an abbey, seated in a morass, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

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MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria, with a strong castle, seated on the river Drave, 18 miles W. of Pettau, and 25 S. W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

* **MARCIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, 7 miles E. of the city of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia; bounded on the N. by the bishoprick of Munster, on the E. by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the W. by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the king of Prussia. Ham is the principal town.

* **MARCO**, St. a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Senito, 22 miles N. of the Cozenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 41. N.

* **MARDOEN**, a village in Kent, with a fair on October 10 for pedlars ware.

MARDIKE, a sea-port town of French Flanders, four miles W. of Dunkirk. The French intended to fortify this place after Dunkirk was demolished; but the remonstrances of the British court made them desist. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **MERESFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with a fair on September 4 for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **MARENNES**, a town of France, in Saintonge, remarkable for the green-finned oysters found near the coast, and the salt it sends to other places. It is seated near the sea, 32 miles N. W. of Saintes, and 270 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

* **MARTIMO**, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sicily. It is about 10 miles in circumference, has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces a great deal of honey. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

* **MARGARETTA**, an island of S. America, near Terra-Firma, and in New Andalusia, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. It is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleasant; but is not considerable since the Spaniards retired from thence to Terra-Firma. The inhabitants now are Mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken by the Dutch in 1626, who pillaged and demolished it. Lon. 68. 12. E. lat. 10. 46. N.

MARGATE, a sea-port town of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. It has neither markets nor fairs; but is of late much frequented in the summer-time for bathing in the salt-

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water. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, and 68 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 28. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order; seated on the river Tauber, 16 miles S. W. of Wurtzberg. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

MARIANNES. See LADRONES.

* **MARIA, or SANTAMARIA**, an island of the ocean, to the E. of Africa, 5 miles from Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; well watered within, and surrounded by rocks without. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by 5 or 600 negroes, but seldom visited by ships passing that way.

* **MARIA, St.** a considerable town of S. America, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated at the bottom of the gulph of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which is navigable, and the largest that falls into the gulph. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry season, which continues three months, to gather the gold-dust out of the sands of the neighbouring streams; and carry away great quantities. Lon. 78. 12. W. lat. 7. 43. N.

* **MARIA SANTA**, one of the Azores, or western islands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. See AZORES.

* **MARIA, St.** a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702, for the archduke of Austria; is seated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a close battery, 18 miles N. of Cadiz, and 10 S. W. of Xeres-de-la-Frontera. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 36. 39. N.

* **MARIE-AUX MINES**, a town of France, in Lorraine, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles N. W. of New Brisac. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

MARIENBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and was pillaged by the Swedes in 1539. It is seated among the mountains on the confines of Bohemia, 28 miles from Dresden. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and strong town of Poland, and in Regal Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle.

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a castle; seated on the river Nogot, 30 miles S. W. of Elbing, and 30 S. E. of Danzig. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 54. 9. N. The palatinate of Marienburg is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, Frischhoff, and Nanning; on the E. by Bertonia and Glandia; on the S. by Flockerland; and on the W. by Pomerallia.

MARIENBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hamalt, formerly a strong place, but dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles S. W. of Charlemont, and 7 S. E. of Philipville. Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

*MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Western Lake, 35 miles S. E. of Carlstadt, and 163 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

*MARIENTHAL. See MARGENTHEIM.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, with a castle, and a magnificent church; seated on the river Negot. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 53. 42. N.

MARIGALLANT, an island of N. America, and the least of the Caribbees. The French have had a colony here ever since the year 1648. It was taken by the English in 1692, but the French soon settled there again. It produces sugar-canes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, but is in want of water. Lon. 61. 6. W. lat. 15. 55. N. MARIIGNAN. See MARAGAN.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss near this place by the French in 1515. It is seated on the river Lambro, 10 miles S. E. of Milan, 12 N. E. of Pavia, and 12 N. E. of Lodi.

MARINO, ST. a strong town of Italy, and capital of a small republic, surrounded by the duchy of Urbino, on the confines of Romania, under the protection of the Pope, with three castles. It has been governed as a republic a great number of years, and chooses its own officers and magistrates; is seated on a mountain, ten miles S. W. of Rimini, and 14 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a handsome castle, ten miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 46. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

*MARK, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on Sept. 15, and Tuesday before Whit Sunday, for horses and pedlars ware.

MARKET JEW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, three weeks before Easter-eve, and Sep-

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tember 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on an arm of the sea, called Moon's-bay, 3 miles E. of Penzance, and 287 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 12. N.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on July 10, and November 22, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Kennet, in a chalky soil, and is an handsome corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It had a castle, and once a parliament was held here; has often suffered by fire, and been handsomely rebuilt. It contains two parishes, and about 500 houses, with streets broad and paved, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It is 43 miles E. of Bristol, and 75 W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, an English factory in Asia, on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 3 miles E. of Bencoolen, and 300 N. W. of Batavia. Lon. 102. 9. E. lat. 3. 49. S.

MARLOW, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair; on October 29, for cattle, cheese, and hops; seated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Berkshire, and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

MARLY, a palace belonging to the king of France, between Versailles and St. Germain; seated in a valley, near a village and forest of the same name. It is noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a curious machine on the river Seine, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in Guine, and in Agennois. It carries on a great trade in corn and wine, and is seated on the river Garonne, 40 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 320 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

MARMORA, the name of four islands in Asia, in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and the soil of them all produces corn, wine, and fruits. The sea of Marmora is a large gulph, which communicates both with the Archipelago and the Black Sea by that of Constantinople, being 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and all ships must pass through it that sail to Constantinople from the Mediterranean. It was anciently called the Propontis.

MARNE, a river of France, which has

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its source in Bassigny, and runs N. W. through Champagne to Chalons, and from thence passes to Meaux, Lagny, and Charenton, and falls into the Seine a little below it.

* **MARNHAM**, a village in Nottinghamshire, with one fair, on September 1, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and merchandise.

MARO, a small town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, and in a valley of the same name, with the title of a marquise; 8 miles N. W. of Oneglia, and 48 W. S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* **MAROGNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, with a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the sea, 70 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 150 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 25. 41. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

MAROSCH, or **MERISH**, a river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, runs S. through Transylvania, and afterwards turning W. passes into Hungary, and falls into the river Teyse at Segedin.

* **MAROUTIER**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, with a Benedictine abbey; 3 miles S. of Saverne, and 18 N. W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

MARPURG, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and in the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, with an university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lohn, in a pleasant country, 15 miles S. of Waldeck, and 47 S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* **MARPURG**, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Styria, seated on the river Drave, 25 miles S. W. of Gratz, and 60 N. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 46. 44. N. See **MARCHBURG**.

* **MARQUESAS**, a group of islands, in the South Sea, of which the most considerable are, St. Christina-la-Dominica, and St. Pedro. Captain Cook lay some time at the first of these, in his second voyage to the South Sea. It is situated in 9. 55. S. lat. and 139. 9. W. lon. The natives are a well-made, handsome people, of a yellowish, or tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being punctured over the whole body. They go almost naked, having only a small piece of cloth, perfectly resembling that made by the people of Otaheite, round their waist and loins. Their beards and hair are of a fine jetty black, like those of the other natives of the torrid zone. The island, though high and steep, yet has many vallies, which widen towards the sea,

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and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. On the S. side of the bay where Capt. Cook anchored rises a peak, which is very craggy and inaccessible. All the N. side is a black burnt hill, of which the rock is vaulted along the sea shore, and the top clad to the summit with a shrubbery of casuarina. The products of these and the other islands, are bread fruit, bananas, plantains, coconuts, castlet beans, paper-mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, casuarina, with other tropical plants and trees, and with hogs and fowls. They have also plenty of fish. Mr. Forster says, he never saw a single deformed, or even ill-proportioned man among the natives: all were strong, well-limb'd, and active in the highest degree. Their arms are clubs and spears, and their government, like that of the Society Islands, monarchical. But they are not quite so cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Isles, who, in that respect, surpass, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marquesan is purely water, coconuts being rather scarce. They are much given to pilfering like the lower sort among the Otaheiteans. Their music, musical instruments, dances, and canoes, very much resemble those of Otaheite. In short, the inhabitants of the Marquesas, Society, and Friendly Islands, Easter Island, and New Zealand, seem to have all the same origin, their language, manners, customs, &c. bearing a great affinity in many respects.

MARR, a district of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Buchan and Bamsi, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the Merns, and on the W. by Badenoch, and Athol. The chief town is Aberdeen.

MARSAL, a town of France, in Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-works; seated in marsh on the river Selle, of difficult access, which, together with the fortifications, render it an important place. It is 17 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 49. N.

MARSALA, an ancient and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara. It is well peopled, and built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, 53 miles S. W. of Palermo, and 12 N. of Mazzara. Lon. 29. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

* **MARSAN**, or **MOUNT-MARSAN**, town of France, in Gascony, and capital of a small territory of the same name, fertile wine; seated on the river Miduse, 25 miles from Dax. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 43. 54. N.

MARSAQUIVER, or **MARSALQUIVER**, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on

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coast of Barbary, and in the province of Beni-Arax, in the kingdom of Tremelen, with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; is seated on a rock near a bay of the sea, 13 miles from Ojan. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 34. 1. N.

MARSEILLES, a strong sea-port town and the most rich and trading place of Provence. Here is a good harbour, where the French galleys are stationed, for it will not admit large men-of-war. It is divided into the Old Town and the New: In the Old the houses are not so well built as in the other. They are separated by a street bordered by trees on each side, and is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most trading towns in France, to which is harbour contributes, which has a chain across its mouth. Without the walls is the castle of Notre Dame, which is very well fortified. It is a bishop's see, and there is a French academy, it having been noted at all times for men of learning. In 1660 Lewis XIV. built the citadel and fort St. John to keep the inhabitants in awe, because they pretended to be free. The Jesuits had a very fine observatory here; and in the arsenal, built not long ago, there are arms for 40,000 men. In the house of discipline they weave gold, silver, and silk broades. They reckon 2000 country-boules round Marseilles, where the inhabitants go in the summer-time to take the air. The public buildings are very handsome, and the finest drugs are brought hither from all parts of the world. A ship from Sayde in 1720 brought the plague to this place, of which a vast number of the inhabitants died. It is seated on the shore of the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Aix, 13 N. W. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

MARSANDERAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the N. by the Caspian Sea; on the W. by Khilan; on the S. by Irac Agemi; and on the E. by Astrabad. Farabad is the capital town.

* **MARSH**, a village of Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday for household goods, and on October 17 for cheese.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on May 24, and October 24, for horned cattle, sheep, horses and cheese. It is seated on the Cotswold hills, on the road from London to Bristol, from which it is distant 21 miles E. and 103 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **MARSI**, the duchy of, a small territory

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of Italy, and in the Farther Abruzzo, which lies about the lake Celano.

MARSCO NUOVO, a small, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appenines, near the river Agri, 6 miles from Marisco Vecchio, and 73 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 49. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

MARSTRAND, an ancient staple town of Sweden, in Gothland, now gone to decay, it having but 20 burghers.

MARTÀ, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and in the duchy of Castro; seated on a lake of the same name, otherwise called Bollenna, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, lying on the gulph of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. The capital town is of the same name, and was a rich trading place before they sunk ships at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, which it has done effectually; besides which, the whole country is ruined by the terrible wars between the kings of Pegu and Siam; and the former was taken and killed by a people called Barmais, who conquered the whole kingdom, and brought it under subjection. It is 80 miles S. of Pegu. Lon. 96. 56. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Querci; seated on the river Dordogne, 18 miles E. of Sarlat. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S. America, on the coast of Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, on the E. by Rio-de-la-Hache, on the S. by New-Granada, and on the W. by Carthagena. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-Andes, which run the whole length of S. America, from N. to S. It is extremely hot on the sea-coast, but within cold, on account of the mountains. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, as also salt-works. The Spaniards possess but one part of this province, in which they have built Martha, the capital. The air about the town is wholesome, and it is seated near the sea, having an harbour surrounded with high mountains. It was formerly very considerable, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but is now come almost to nothing. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 11. 37. N.

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* **MARTHA, ST. OF SIERRA NEVADA**, a very high mountain, in New Spain. Some say it is 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and 5 high. However, the top is always covered with snow in the hottest weather; and the French affirm they can perceive it from the island of St. Domingo, which is 370 miles distant. Lon. 73. 55. W. lat. 3. 0. N.

* **MARTHA'S VINEYARD**, an island of N. America, near the coast of New-England, 80 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 70. 22. W. lat. 41. 16. N.

* **MARTIGUES**, a sea-port town of France, in Provence, with the title of a principality; seated near a lake 12 miles long, and 5 broad, which is navigable throughout, and from whence they get excellent salt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Maricilles. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

* **MARTIN, ST.** a small but strong town of France, in the isle of Rhée, with a harbour and a strong citadel, fortified after the manner of Vauban. The island lies near the coast of Poitou, 15 miles W. of Aunis. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 46. 10. N.

* **MARTIN, CAPE**, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near a town called Denia, and separates the gulph of Valencia from that of Alicant.

* **MARTIN, ST.** an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, lying on the gulph of Mexico, to the N. W. of St. Bartholomew, and to the S. W. of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits. After various revolutions, it is at length in possession of the French and Dutch, who possess it conjointly. Lon. 63. 0. W. lat. 18. 4. N.

* **MARTINICO**, a considerable island of N. America, and one of the Caribbees, about 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. The French possessed it from 1635, till the 13th of February, 1762, when it was taken by the English; but was again restored to the French by the peace of 1763. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for those that are born here prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloe, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; is extremely populous, and the governor-general of the French Caribbee Islands resides here. It has several safe and

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commodious harbours, well fortified. The principal places are, Fort-Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort-Trinity, and Fort-du-Mouillage. There are still some of the ancient inhabitants remaining. Fort-Royal is in Lon. 61. 16. W. and lat. 14. 44. N.

* **MARTINSBERG**, a Benedictine abbey, and the most considerable in all Hungary. It stands upon a very high hill, and is built like a castle, surrounded with a large heath, on which there were formerly villages and churches. It was taken by the Turks in 1594, who could not keep it above two years. It is in the palatinate of Raab, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Danube.

* **MARTIN'S TOWN**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on November 21, for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

* **MARTOCK**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 21, for hogs and pedlars ware.

* **MARTORANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see; 8 miles from the sea, and 15 S. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

* **MARTORET**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Noya and Lobragat, over which there are two bridges; 18 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

* **MARTOS**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in Cordova, with a fortress seated on a rock, 8 miles S. of Anduxar.

* **MARVESJOLO**, a handsome trading town of France, in Languedoc; seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Colagne, 10 miles N. W. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

* **MARVILLE**, a town of Lorraine, in the duchy of Bar; seated on the river Othein, on the confines of Luxembourg, three miles E. of Jametz.

* **MARY-HILL, ST.** a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a fair on August 15 for cattle.

* **MARYLAND**, an English settlement in N. America, lying at the N. end of Chesapeake-bay, which divides it into two parts called the eastern and western shores. It is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania; on the E. by another part of Pennsylvania and the sea; on the S. by Virginia; and on the W. by the Allegany mountains. It is 140 miles in length, and as much in breadth. At first when it was settled it was almost all covered with trees, except in some few spots, which were old plantations of the original inhabitants. It resembles Virginia in all things and the planters live in houses dispersed about

about the country, and generally near the rivers, for the convenience of putting their hogheads of tobacco readily on board the ships. The governor and proprietor of this country was the late lord Baltimore, and the council was appointed by him, but the house of representatives is chosen by the freeholders. There are more capitals here than in any of the other settlements, because the first proprietors were of that religion.

MARZA, a place in Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, having near it a pit full of salt-water, which being dried up in summer, leaves a great deal of salt, of which the inhabitants make considerable profit.

* **MARZA SIROCCO**, a small gulph on the S. side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta, for which reason the grand master ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulph, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of the gulph.

* **MARZILLA**, an handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the road from Madrid to Pampeluna, seated near the river Arragon.

MASBATE, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, almost in the center of the rest. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1569, and is 75 miles in circumference. The natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122. 25. E. lat. 11. 36. N.

* **MASCALATE**, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of a province, 50 miles from the gulph of Balfora, and 125 E. of Lahfa.

MASCAREIGNE, or the **ISLE OF BOURBON**, an island of Africa, to the E. of Madagascar, 250 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is about 37 miles long, and 25 broad. The French settled here in 1672, and it is now the place where the ships of the East-India company stop to take in fresh water and provisions. The air is wholesome, the mountains full of game, and the rivers abound with fish. It has no noxious animals, but hurricanes are frequent and violent. There is no sign of any inhabitants having been here before the French. Lon. 55. 35. E. lat. 20. 51. S.

* **MASCATE**, a town of Asia, on the coast of Arabia Felix, with a castle seated on a rock. It is built at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified by the Portuguese about the year 1650, but the Arabs took it from them, and put all the garrison

to the sword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. It is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. The cathedral built by the Portuguese is now the king's palace. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the sea-coast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house-tops on one side to those on the other. The horses, cattle, and sheep are used to eat roasted fish; notwithstanding which, the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometanism, and yet they suffer any one to go into their mosques, contrary to the custom of the Turks. The men's garments are a pair of breeches which reach to the ancles, and a loose vest on their backs, with very large sleeves, which is fastened to their bodies by a sash, and they have a large turban, carelessly wreathed about their heads, with a dagger stuck in their girdles. In cold weather they use a sort of a loose coat, made of camel's-wool without sleeves. The women's dress is much the same, only the vests fit their bodies better. The product of the country is horses, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruins, a root that dyes red. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 24. 0. North.

MASCON. See **MACON**.

* **MAS-D'ASIL**, a town of France, in the county of Foix, seated on the rivulet Rife, 8 miles from Pamiers, and 10 from St. Lizier, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MAS-DU-SOULIER**, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the diocese of Vabres, and election of Milhaud.

* **MAS-GARNIER**, a town of France in Gascony, and in Armagnac, near the river Garonné, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MASHAM**, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair on September 17 and 18, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

* **MASKELYNE'S ISLES**, a group of small but beautiful islands, lying off the S. E. point of Mallicola, one of the new Hebrides. Lon. 167. 55. E. lat. 16. 32. South.

* **MASOX**, a valley in the country of the Grisons, which gives name to the eighth community of the Grison league.

MASSA, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of

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a principality, and a strong castle. It is famous for its quarries of fine marble, and is seated on a plain 3 miles from the sea, and 55 W. by N. of Florence. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

* **MASSEA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see; seated near the sea in a place difficult of access, 5 miles S. W. of Sorrento, and 20 S. of Naples. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

* **MASSEA**, a town of Italy, in the Siennese, and in Tuscan, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 10. 48. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

* **MASSACHUSET COLONY**, a subdivision of New-England, in N. America, bounded on the N. by New-Hampshire, on the E. and S. by the sea, and on the W. by Connecticut and New-York, being about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp; they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fish. They have mines of copper and iron, and the chief trade is with the Caribbee Islands, to which they send provisions, and have sugar and molasses in return. The king appoints a governor, and the representatives for the people the council of the upper house. This is the most powerful colony in N. America, and is well provided with sailors and soldiers, which they can raise in case of necessity. With regard to religion they are Independents, but of late there are many of the church of England.

* **MASSAFRA**, a strong town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Apennines. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

* **MASSERANO**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality. The prince of this district holds it as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain 20 miles N. W. of Vercell, and 40 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

* **MASSINGHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on the Thursday before Easter, and November 8, for horses.

* **MASTICO**, or **CAPO MASTICO**, a cape on the S. side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

MASRICHT. See **MAESTRICHT**.

* **MASULAPATAN**, a populous town of Asia in the East Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It carried on a great trade, and most nations in Europe had factories here, but the English have now left it, and even the Dutch themselves have not above a do-

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zen people there to carry on the china trade. The inhabitants are Gentiles, who will not feed on anything that has life; and they had a famous manufacture of china, which is greatly decayed since the English left off buying. The Great Mogul has about 1000 horse here; and the adjacent countries abound in corn, tobacco, and timber for building. It is seated on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, 200 miles N. of Port St. George. Lon. 81. 40. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

* **MATACA**, or **MANTACA**, a commodious bay in America, on the N. coast of the island of Cuba. Here the galleons usually come to take in fresh water in their return to Spain. It is 35 miles from the Havana. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23. 11. N.

* **MATAGORDA**, a fortress of Spain, seated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz. * **MATALONA**, a town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a principality; 8 miles N. W. of Capua, and 19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 14. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

* **MATAMAN**, a country of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the N. by Monomotapa on the E. by Caffaria on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, and but little visited by the Europeans.

* **MATAN**, or **MACTAN**, an island of Asia in the East-Indian sea, and one of the Philippines. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain; and it was here that Magellan was killed in April 1521.

* **MATAPAN**, **CAPE**, the most southern promontory of the Morea, between the gulph of Corin and that of Colo-China. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

* **MATARAM**, a large town of Asia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the island of Java. It is strong by situation, and is seated in a very fertile, pleasant, and populous country, surrounded with mountains. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat. 7. 15. S.

* **MATARO**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glass-works; seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 15 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 35 S. W. of Girona. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

* **MATCOWITZ**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1684.

* **MATELICA**, an ancient town of Italy in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, 15 miles S. of Ancona.

* **MATELLES**, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier.

MATESA

* **MAT**, in the Terra d'Barb, 16. 32. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

* **MAT**, in the kingdom of Naples, 16. 30. N.

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MARSA, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Canapro, 27 miles S. W. of Bari, and 35 N. W. of Tarento. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

* **MATHRY**, a village of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* **MATTHEO**, ST. a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated in a pleasant plain, and in a very fertile country, watered with many springs; 10 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, and 55 N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 40. 12. N.

* **MATTHEO**, ST. an island of Africa, a great distance from any land, the nearest being Cape Palmas on the coast of Guinea, which is 420 miles distant. It was formerly planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 1. 24. S.

* **MATUMAY**, a sea-port town of Asia in Yesso, and capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. The Jesuits made many converts here in 1620. Lon. 138. 55. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

MAUBEUGE, a town of the Netherlands in Hainault, with an abbey of canonesses, who must be noble both by father and mother's side. This place was ceded to France in 1678, and fortified after the manner of Vauban. It is seated on the river Sambre, 12 miles S. of Mons, and 40 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* **MAUBILLE**, a large river of N. America in Louisiana, which has its source in the mountains about it, which border on the country of Illinois, and runs through a tract of land 500 miles in length.

MAULON, a town of France in Gascony, and capital of the territory of Soule; 20 miles S. W. of Pau, and 40 S. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

* **MAULEON**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Rochelle, with a famous Augustine abbey; seated near the rivulet Oint, 52 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 32 N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 46. 54. N.

MAURA, ST. an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, 15 miles N. E. of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20. 46. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

* **MAURE**, ST. an ancient town of France in Tourain, and in the diocese of Tours, 17 miles from Tours, and 148 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 47. 9. North.

* **MAURAC**, a town of France in Upper Auvergne, a place of some trade, and

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the horses are the best in France. It is seated near the river Dordogne, 27 miles S. E. of Tulle. Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 45. 15. North.

MAURICE, an island of Africa, 500 miles E. of the island of Madagascar, about 37 miles in circumference, and has an excellent harbour. There are very high mountains, covered with green trees all the year. The sea near the shore abounds with fish, and there are both sea and land tortoises, extremely large. There are also cows, sea-calves, and one sort of fish so large, that, as they say, it is sufficient for a ship's company. There are birds of divers kinds, very singular, and so tame they may be taken by the hand. The bats are as large as young fowls, and have heads like monkeys. This island is now inhabited, though it was formerly in possession of the Dutch, who called there in their way to the E. Indies.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, about 50 miles in length, and reaches as far as Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coast of Barbary in Africa.

* **MAWARALNAHAR**, a name given to the country of the Ubec Tartars. It is very populous, and contains a great number of towns. Sarmacand is the capital.

MAWES, ST. a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused; nor has it any fairs. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the E. side of Falmouth-haven, over against Falmouth, from which it is distant 3 miles, and 265 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 8. North.

MEXICO, a pretty good town in the island of Madeira. See **MADEIRA**.

MAXIMIN, a town of France in Provence, and in the diocese of Aix. There is a Dominican convent here, in which they pretend is the body of St. Mary Magdalene, which brings them in great riches. It is seated on the river Argens, 20 miles S. E. of Aix, and 20 N. of Toulon. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife. The rocks about it render it almost inaccessible.

MAYENCE. See **MENTZ**.

* **MAYFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, viz. on May 30, and Nov. 13, for cattle and pedlars ware.

MAYO, or the **ISLE OF MAY**, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, lying in the Atlantic ocean, near 300 miles from Cape Verd

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Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce; however, they have plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, and plantains. What trees there are, are on the side of the hills, and they have some figs and water-melons. The sea round about the island abounds with fish. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are loaded in the summer time. Pinofa is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and are stout, lusty, and fleshy. There are not above 200 in number, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23. 0. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles in length, and 52 in breadth; bounded on the E. and N. E. by Roscommon; by Sligo on the W. by the sea on the N. and on the S. by Galway. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 13,085 houses, 73 parishes, 9 baronies, one borough, and sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Castlebar. The principal town is of the same name, which is now much decayed. Lon. 9. 39. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

MAZAGAN, a strong place of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and on the frontiers of the province of Duguela. It was fortified by the Portuguese, and besieged by the king of Morocco, with 200,000 men in 1562, but to no purpose. It is near the sea, 8 miles from Azamor, and 120 N. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 33. 12. N.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily, and capital of a considerable valley of the same name, which is very fertile, and watered with several rivers. The town is a bishop's see, and has a good harbour; is seated on the sea-coast, 25 miles S. W. of Trapani, and 45 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

MAZERES, a considerable town of France, in the county of Foix. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

MEACO, a large and celebrated town of the island of Nippon in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000 in number, besides strangers who come thither to trade. Lon. 134. 25. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated on the N. side of the Danube, 15 miles E. of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

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* **MEAO**, a small island of Asia, in the Indian sea, and one of the Moluccas, or spice islands, with a good harbour. Lon. 127. 5. E. lat. 1. 12. N.

MEATH, EAST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Cavan and Louth; on the E. by the Irish Channel; on the S. by Kildare and Dublin; and on the W. by Longford and Westmeath. It contains 14,277 houses, 119 parishes, 12 baronies, 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N. by Longford and East-Meath; on the E. by the Sea; on the S. by King's County; and on the W. by Roscommon. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland; contains 9271 houses, 62 parishes, 12 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, in Brie, with a bishop's see, seated in a place abounding in corn and cattle, on the river Marne, which divides it into two parts, and its trade consists in corn, wool, and cheese. It is 10 miles N. W. of Colomiers, and 25 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy; seated on a barren spot, in a valley, surrounded with little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a place of no strength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which supports it is the resort of a great many thousand pilgrims annually, for the ships are scarcely open all the year besides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and swarthy. The hills about the town are very numerous, and all consist of a blackish rock, and some of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet usually retired to perform his devotions, and hither they affirm the greatest part of the Alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden-stuff; but there are several sorts of good fruits to be had, such as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. There are also plenty of sheep brought thither to be sold to the pilgrims. It stands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants usually sleep on the tops of their houses, for the sake of coolness. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large.

It is open covered places certain short, stout, and in the and in the those that Allah is a square paces lot over from of silk, letters of feet in feet in a curtain bonitory, of the pi two days one day women. pillars it with a h which li The wall covered w enter. A sepulchre and they Allah. and not t in Engla their devo or hill, w to contain les than 7 certain ce the next they say t Isaac, wh from Mec and then a little sq they affirm devil. E which is b some of i to the poc occasion. jects, and them read v very fand who wear there is as in any It is 25 n town of M Lon. 43. 9 MECHU

It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors, and these are paved with floor stones. There are cloisters all round, and in the sides are little rooms or cells for those that live a monastic life. The Beat-Allah stands in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick sort of silk, and the middle embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet in length, and two inches broad. The floor is covered with silver plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold embroidery. This beat is the principal object of the pilgrims' devotion, and is open but two days in the space of six weeks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars in the middle to support the roof, with a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which hang three or four silver lamps. The walls on the inside are marble, and covered with silk, unless when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend, and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handsome enough, and not unlike those of people of fashion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there is no less than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or saints, and the next morning they move to a place where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; here they pitch their tents, and then throw seven small stones against a little square stone building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one then purchases a sheep, which is brought for that purpose, eating some of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor people who attend upon that occasion. Indeed these are miserable objects, and such starved creatures, that they seem ready to devour each other. After all one would imagine that this was a very sanctified place, and yet a renegade who went in pilgrimage thither affirms, there is as much debauchery practised here as in any part of the Turkish dominions. It is 25 miles from Jodda, the sea-port town of Mecca, and 220 S. E. of Medina. Lon. 40. 55. E. lat. 21. 45. N.

MECHLENBURG, a duchy of Germany,

in Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltic-Sea; on the E. by Pomerania; on the S. by Brandenburg; and on the W. by the duchies of Holstein, Lauenburg, and Lauenburg; being about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is thought to be one of the most fruitful countries in Germany, for it abounds in corn, pastures, and game; and it is very well seated on the Baltic for foreign trade. It is subject to a duke, who, by a decree of the Aulic council, is not permitted to tax his subjects above a certain sum. It takes its name from a town which was very flourishing formerly, but now is reduced to a little village.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a handsome city of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see; is a large and well-built place, with clean, well-paved streets. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which there are a great many bridges. The cathedral church is a superb structure, with a very high steeple, in which are harmonious chimcs. There is a very large house, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls. It is a place of great trade, and they cast a great many cannons and mortars here, as well as all sorts of arms. It is very famous for its fine lace, and they brew a sort of beer, which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, which comprehends two small districts, containing 9 towns of little consequence, and some villages. It submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was retaken by the French in 1746. It is 10 miles N. W. of Louvain, 10 N. E. of Brussels, and 15 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

MECHOACHAN, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the N. by Panuco; on the E. by Proper-Mexico; on the S. by the S. Sea; and on the W. by New-Galicia. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It has also mines of silver, copper, and great plenty of cocoa-nuts, besides a great deal of silk. Valladolid is the capital town.

MECON, a river of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, which, rising in the N. runs S. through the kingdoms of Laos, and Cambodia, and falls into the ocean in lat. 10. 0. N.

* MECRAN, a province of Persia, on the confines of Indostan, very little known.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river

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river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Merida. Lon. 5. 38. W. lat. 38. 41. N.

MEDLPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, full of mountains and forests. Supendvald is the capital town.

MEDEMBERICK, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, seated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It has a house belonging to the E. India company, and sends deputies to the states of the province; is 9 miles N. of Hoorn, and 22 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 52. 47. N.

MEDEWI, a famous medicinal spring of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in a pleasant situation, 3 miles from Wadstena.

MEDIA, formerly a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by Hircania and Parthia; on the S. by Proper Persia and Susiana; on the W. by Assyria and Armenia; and on the N. by the Caspian-Sea. Ecbatana was the capital town, which some take to be Tauris, and others Casbin. It is supposed to contain Shirwan, Aderbeitzan, and the western part of Irac-Agemi, provinces of Persia.

MEDINA-JALNARI, a famous town of Asia, in Arabia, between Arabia Deserta, and Arabia the Happy, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mahomet. It is but a small, poor place, and yet is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates, and in the middle the tomb of Mahomet, enclosed with curtains like a bed. Some affirm there are 3000 lamps about it, but an eye-witness declares there are not 100. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps. The story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is now well known to be a fable. Provisions are brought to this place out of Nubia, across the Red-Sea, in odd sort of vessels, whose sails are made of mats; it is called the city of the prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca, and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan era begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 33. E. lat. 24. 20. N.

MEDINA-CELI, an ancient town of Spain, in Old-Castile, and capital of a considerable duchy of the same name; seated near the river Xalong, 10 miles N. E. of Sigüenza, and 75 S. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

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MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a very ancient town of Spain, in Extremadura, with an old castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the confines of Andalusia, at the foot of a mountain, near Bajadon.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a large, rich, and ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. The great square is very fine, and adorned with a superb fountain. It is a trading place, and enjoys great privileges; and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S. E. of Ximora, and 75 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 14. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

MEDINA DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient and rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with the title of a duchy; seated on a plain, where there are fine pastures, 35 miles N. W. of Valladolid, and 50 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an old castle, 36 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 20 E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Ocean by the Straights of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by those of the Dardanelles. No description of it can be so clear, as that gained by viewing the map thereof. There is no tide in it, or at least so small, that it is scarcely perceptible. Some have puzzled themselves by endeavouring to find out the cause of its keeping to the same level; but the evident reason is its evaporation by the sun, and the particles carried off by the blowing of the winds.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see seated on the river Warwitz, 40 miles E. of Memel. Lon. 22. 49. E. lat. 55. 42. N.

* **MEDOC**, a district of France, in Bourdelois, lying on the river Garonne, famous for its oysters. It has a fort of the same name.

* **MEDUA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a rich country abounding in corn, fruits, and flock of sheep. It is 175 miles S. W. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 34. 45. N.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Suffex; and running N. E. passes by Penhurst, Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester in Kent; beyond which it is divided into two branches to the Isle of Sheepy, and then falls into the mouth of the Thames. The eastern branch called the Swale, runs to Milton andaversham, where there are the finest oysters in these parts. In the western branch, Chat-

Chatham, it is the station of the royal navy, where most of the first and second rate men of war are laid up. In 1665 the Dutch came up the Medway, and burnt the men-of-war, which occasioned Sheerness to be built at its mouth, to defend the entrance.

* **MEDZIBOZ**, a town of Poland, in the south part of the palatinate of Volhinia, seated on the north bank of the river Bog.

* **MEEN**, ST. a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of St. Malo, with arch Benedictine abbey.

* **MEGARA**, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks; however, there are some fine remains of antiquity. It is 20 miles W. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 23. 30. E. lat. 38. 6. N.

* **MEGEEA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Gref; 5 miles from the sea.

* **MEGEN**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; seated on the river Maese, 15 miles S. W. of Nimueguen. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

* **MEGESVAR**, a town of Transilvania, capital of a county of the same name, remarkable for its good wines; seated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25. 20. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* **MEIGERS**, a town of Transilvania, submitted to the house of Austria, and 28 miles N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 41. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

* **MEIAIGN**, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in the west part of the province of Namur, and running E. falls into the Maele, a little W. of Huy.

* **MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE**, an ancient town of France, in Berry, with the ruins of an old castle; seated in a fertile plain on the river Yvres, 10 miles from Bourges, and 102 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* **MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE**, a town of France, in Orleansnois. Lon. 1. 48. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

* **MEIN**. See MAINE.

* **MEISSEN**, a rich, populous, and considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in the margravate of Misnia, with a castle. It formerly belonged to a bishop, but is now secularized, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. In this place there is a wooden bridge over the Elbe; and the famous manufacture of porcelain is situated here. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. W. of Dreiden, and 57 S. E. of Leipfick. Lon. 13. 33. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* **MEISSEN**, or **MISNIA**, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Saxony, on the E. by Lusatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia, being about 100 miles in length and 80 in breadth. It is divided into five circles, viz. Meissen, Leipfick, Ertzgebürg, Voigtland, and Lusatia. It is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleasure of life. The inhabitants are polite, hospitable, addicted to arts and sciences, and speak the purest language in Germany. The capital town is Dreiden.

* **MELAZZO**, an ancient town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, where there remains curious monuments of antiquity, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

* **MELCK**, a small but ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on a hill, and well fortified; 47 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

* **MELCOMB-REGIS**, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth, they both being incorporated into one body; and there is a handsome bridge of timber, over which they pass from one into the other. Melcomb is seated in a flat, and has a market-place, with good streets and yards for their merchandizes. In Weymouth the chapel stands on a steep rock, and there are 60 steps to go up to it. The united towns have a church, and about 400 houses. They are governed by a mayor, several aldermen, and a recorder; and each sends two members to parliament. The streets are broad and paved; and they have an excellent harbour, by which they carry on a pretty good foreign trade. It is eight miles S. of Dorchester, and 132 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

* **MELDELA**, a town of Italy in Romanina, belonging to its own prince; 8 miles from Forli, and 8 from Ravenna. Lon. 11. 48. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

* **MELDERF**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **MELDORP**, an ancient and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein; seated near the river Milde, 15 miles S. of Tonningen, and 45 W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

MEL

MELGAZO, a town of Portugal, lying on the frontiers of Galicia, between the river Minho, and the high mountains.

MELIAPORE, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. Some call it St. Thomas, but the places are distinct; it is inhabited by Indians and Mahometans; whereas, in St. Thomas, there are many Christians, which consist of Armenians and Portuguese; and here was an European bishop's see. It was subject to the Portuguese, but has been taken from them by the Moors and Dutch. It is 3 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 35. E. lat. 13. 9. N.

* **MELFI**, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, the title of a principality, and a bishop's see; 16 miles N. E. of Conza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 41. 2. N.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa, 25 miles in length. It abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, 6 villages, and several harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1496, who built a citadel here; but it returned back to the Moors. It is seated near the sea, 75 miles from Tremesen, Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 34. 48. N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. The capital town is of the same name, and seated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portuguese have 17 churches, 9 convents, and warehouses, well provided with European goods. They exchange these for gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, sena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits. It is surrounded on all sides with fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is very dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals and rocks hid under water. The inhabitants consist of Christians, and negroes, which last have their own king and religion, and the number of both is said to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 10. S.

* **MELITELLO**, a town of Italy, in the Island of Sicily, and in the Val-di-Noto, 8 miles W. of Leontini.

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MELITTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see; 40 miles N. of Reggio, and 40 S. of Golezza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Osnabrug, 10 miles E. of Osnabrug. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

MELLE, a town of France, in Upper Poitou, with two priories, and a manufacture of reiges.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, having a communication with the Baltic Sea. Stockholm stands on the N. side of it, and it is surrounded by the provinces of Upland, Sudermania, and Westmania.

* **MELLERAYE**, a rich abbey of France, in the diocese of Nantz.

* **MELLI**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies along the banks of a river that runs into the Niger. It is bounded upon the N. by Ghinea, on the S. by mountains and deserts, on the W. by large woods and forests reaching to the sea-shore, and on the E. by Gago. There is a town of the same name, which contains about 6000 families, and where the king resides. This country abounds with corn, flesh, and cotton; and the religion of the country is a kind of Mahometanism. They are said to be the most civilized of all the negroes, and to be addicted to trade. Some affirm that this kingdom is tributary to Tombu.

* **MELLINGEN**, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, since 1711, depends on the cantons of Zurich and Bern; and yet the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated in a fertile country on the river Ruis.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Muldau, subject to the house of Austria, and 18 miles N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* **MELOUB**, a handsome town of Africa, in Upper Egypt; seated on the river Nile, from whence it makes an handsome appearance, and has a remarkable mosque. Lon. 31. 55. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

MELREY, or **MELROSS**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Merse, and on the confines of Tweedale; seated on the S. side of the river Tweed, 28 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

* **MELRISCHTADT**, a town of Germany in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurtzburg. It is the capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated on the river Str.

and remarkable for a battle fought near it, between the emperor Henry IV. and Rodolph, duke of Suabia.

* **METRROSS**, a village, seated on the banks of the Tweed, 6 miles from Kelso, in Scotland, where was formerly a famous abbey, founded in the twelfth century, for Bernardine or Cistercian monks. This abbey was endowed with great revenues, and the magnificence of the foundation still appears in the ruins.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, viz. on the first Tuesday after January 17, for horses and horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday for the same and sheep; and on August 21, for the same and hogs. It is seated on the banks of the river Eye, which almost surrounds it, and over which there are two handsome stone bridges. The houses are well built; its market is considerable for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, and provisions; and it is the best place in the county, next to Leicester. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 104 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

MELVIL, an handsome palace of Scotland, in Fifehire, belonging to the earl of Leven.

MELUN, an ancient town of the Isle of France, and capital of Hurepoix; seated on the river Seine, 10 miles from Fontainebleau, and 25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 33. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 39. 12. N.

MEMEL, a strong town and castle in Polish Prussia, with a good harbour; seated on the Baltic Sea, 120 miles N. E. of Danzig, and 203 N. of Warshaw. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 55. 46. N.

MEMMINGEN, an handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated in a fertile pleasant plain, 24 miles S. E. of Ulm, and 35 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MEMPHIS, anciently the capital town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the river Nile. Cairo has been built out of its ruins, on the eastern side of the Nile.

MENAN, a large river of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, which runs thro' it from N. to S. passes by the city of Siam, and falls into a bay of the sea below Bancoek. There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

* **MENANCABO**, a town of Asia, in the

E. Indies, and in the island of Sumatra. It is capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and seated on the S. coast over-against the isle of Nassa, 250 miles from the Strait of Sunda.

* **MENAT**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of Clermont, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MENCHINOT**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, viz. on June 11, and July 28, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

MENCHOU. See **MENCHOULD**.

* **MEUDE**, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Gevaudan, with a bishop's see. The fountains, and the steeples of the cathedral church, are remarkable. It is very populous, and seated on the river Lot, 35 miles S. W. of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 44. 31. N.

MENDELSHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Holy-Thurday, for cattle; seated in a dirty country among the Woodlands, and is a small place, but has an handsome church. It is 18 miles E. of Bury, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

MENDIP-HILLS are in the county of Somerset, in the neighbourhood of Wells, and contain lead mines.

* **MENEHOULD**, ST. an ancient and considerable town of France, in Champagne, and the chief of Argonne, with a castle seated on a rock; has undergone several sieges; but now the fortifications are demolished. It is seated on a morass, between two rocks, on the river Aine, 20 miles N. E. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

MENIN, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, taken by the French in 1667, who fortified it very strongly. It was retaken by the allies in 1706, and added to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but recovered by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It was restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and is seated on the river Lys, 10 miles N. of Lille, and 8 S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* **MENTON**, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle; seated near the sea, 5 miles from Monaco, and 8 from Ventimiglia. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

MENTZ, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the dominions of the elector of

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Mentz, with an university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is arch-chancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. He has also a right to convoke the electoral college. The cathedral, the palace of the archbishop, and the other public structures are very handsome; but the private houses are mean, and the fortifications of no great strength. This is most probably the place where printing was first invented. It has been several times taken and retaken, and is seated on the Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 20 miles N. W. of Worms, 15 W. of Francfort, and 75 E. of Triers. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

MENTZ, the archbishoprick of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N. by Wetteravia and Hesse, on the S. by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers; is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, very fertile, especially in good wines, and well-peopled. It is divided into two parts, namely, the Rinraw, which lies towards Franconia, and which comprehends the bailiwicks of Hoefch, Steinheim, Aschaffenburg, the county of Konichstein, and part of that of Reineck. We must not confound the archbishoprick of Mentz with the electorate; for this is much more extensive, and the greatest part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers. Mentz is the capital town.

MEOTIS PALUS, a sea in the Turkish dominions, now called Zabach.

MEPHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster; seated on the river Ems, 15 miles N. of Lingen, and 50 N. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, strongly defended by a good castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segura, in a fertile and pleasant country, 39 miles N. W. of Tortosa, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, 66 miles to the W. of Fez, seated in a delightful plain, having a very serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor chules this place to reside in rather than Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire, to which the bashaws and alcaids resort with the tribute and presents every two or three years. In the middle

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of the city the Jews have a place in themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcaid to guard and to protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder their substance. It is death for them to cut or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor, inasmuch that their boys kick them about at their pleasure. They are obliged to wear black cloaths and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close by Mequinez, on the N. W. side, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and from thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S. side, and is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuuchs, who are cleanly dressed, and their knives and scymetars covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets exceeding narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the back-side of their houses, where there is a square court-yard open at the top, with pillars, supporting galleries, and painted wooden balustrades round the inside of the house, like some of our inns. In the middle of the yard is a fountain, if the house belongs to a person of any consideration. They are flat at the top, so that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. When these go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. The Moors are unwilling to let their women be seen; however, when there is none of their own people near, they will unveil, and behave wantonly before Europeans. As to their customs and manners, they are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 33. 16. N.

MERAN, an handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, and capital of Erlichland; seated on the river Adige, 3 miles S. E. of Tirol, and 12 N. W. of Bolzano. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

MERE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market, which

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ter on Tuesdays, and three fairs, viz. on May 6, August 24, and September 29, for cattle, hogs, cheese, and pedlars ware; seated near large hills, on one side of which there is a beacon; 23 miles W. of Salisbury, and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

* **MERDIN**, a town of Asia, in Diarbek, with a castle which passes for impregnable, and an archbishop's see. There are several handsome palaces; and the country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It belongs to the Turks, who have a bathaw, and a good garrison here. It is 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 39. 59. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

* **MERECZ**, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the rivers Perezino and Merez, 30 miles N. of Grodno. Lon. 24. 10. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

* **MERIDA**, a strong town of Spain, in Extremadura, built by the Romans before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch, but not now what it was formerly. It is seated in an extensive and fertile plain, 47 miles E. of Elva, and 45 S. by E. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 4. W. lat. 38. 42. North.

* **MERIDA**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of the province of Yucatan, where the bishop and the governor of the province reside. It is inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; is 40 miles S. of the sea, and 120 N. E. of Campeachy. Lon. 89. 25. W. lat. 20. 15. North.

* **MERIDA**, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New-Granada; seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 120 miles N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 71. 0. W. lat. 8. 30. N.

* **MERIONETHSHIRE**, a county of North-Wales, 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire on the N. by Montgomeryshire on the S. E. and by the Irish Sea on the W. It contains 2590 houses, 17,100 inhabitants, 37 parishes, 5 market-towns, and sends but one member to parliament, who is for the county. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Dea and the Douay. The air is sharp, on account of the high barren mountains, which are extremely steep; however, this country feeds large flocks of sheep, many cattle, and large herds of cattle; besides which, there is plenty of fish of several sorts.

* **MERK**, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Brabant, and running

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N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the sea, opposite to the island of Overflackee in Holland.

* **MERTOU**, or **MELLO**, a town of France, in the Isle of France, with a palace, or castle, and very superb stables. It belongs to the house of Luxembourg. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

* **MERNS**, a county of Scotland, bounded by Mar on the N, by the German Ocean on the E. by Angus on the S. and by Gowrie on the W. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and the places of the chiefest note are the strong castle of Dunnoter, and Slonhivie.

* **MERO**, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu; 140 miles S. W. of Pegu town. Lon. 98. 36. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

* **MEROU**, a town of Asia in Persia, and in Korassien; seated in a delightful fertile country, which produces salt, 112 miles S. W. of Bokhara, and 270 N. E. of Nishabour. Lon. 64. 25. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

* **MERS**, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Lothian, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Northumberland and Tiviotdale, and on the W. by Tweeddale. It is very fruitful in corn and grass, and abounds with flocks of persons of quality. The chief place is the town and castle of Duns.

* **MERSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and has a Lutheran bishop. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. of Hall, and 56 N. W. of Drelaen. Lon. 12. 6. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

* **MERSHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Friday in the Whitun-week, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* **MERSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and bishoprick of Constance, seated on the N. side of the lake Constance, and 11 miles from the town of that name. It is the usual place of residence of the bishop. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

* **MERTOLA**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It was taken from the Moors in 1239, and is seated near the river Guadiana, 60 miles S. of Evora, and 100 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

* **MERU**, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the diocese of Beauvais, with a castle; seated near the source of a brook that falls into the river Oise.

* **MERUE**, the north branch of the river Maele,

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Maas, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of French Flan-
ders, seated on the river Lis, 10 miles from
Cassel, and 24 S. W. of Menin. Lon.
2. 41. E. lat 50. 57. N.

2. 43. MESA-DE-ASTA, formerly a large town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadaleta, between Arcos and Xerez de la Frontera; but is now only a large heap of ruins. Here the Arabs conquered Roderic, the last king of the Goths, and by that victory became masters of Spain in 711.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Africa, in Persia, and in the province of Korassan; fortified with several towers, and famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Rifa, of the family Ali, to which the Persians pay a great devotion. It is seated on a mountain near this town, in which are found fine Turkey stones, 120 miles S. E. of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 61. 20. E. lat. 27. 12. N.

MESEN, a sea-port town of Russia, and capital of the province of the same name, seated on the E. coast of the White Sea, 160 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 65. 50. N.

MESEMBRIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, seated on the Black Sea, between Stravice and Narna, with an archbishop's see.

* **MESKIRK**, an handsome town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the county of Furstenberg, 15 miles N. of Uberlingen.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of Diarbek, a province of Turkey in Asia, supposed to be called Padan Aram, in scripture.

* **MESSA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, composed of three fortified towns, which lie in a triangle, at a small distance from each other, and a temple built with large fish-bones, instead of timber. It is situated at the foot of Mount Atlas, near the ocean, in a country abounding with palm-trees, 40 miles W. of Sus. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 29. 20. N.

* **MESIN**, a province of France, between the duchies of Languedoc and Touraine.

between the duchies of Luxembourg, Lorraine, and Bar. It is fertile in wine, corn, and fruits, and watered by several rivers, the principal of which are the Moselle and the Saart. Metz is the capital town.

MESSINA, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong city of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, several forts, a fine spacious harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is at present about 5 miles

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in circumference, and has four large suburbs. The public buildings and the most fertile, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and it contains about 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whose quay is above a mile in length, is one of the best in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon. It is 5 miles in circumference and extremely deep. The entrance is difficult, on account of the gulph Channel, which is near it; but there are always good pilots, who conduct the ships in with out any danger. The victory of Sicily resides here six months in the year, and is a place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, especially such it has been declared a free port. It is committed to the Spaniards in 1719, but was re-taken by the emperor in 1720. In 1719 the Spaniards got possession of it again, and gave leave to the Turks to have a confidant here. It is seated on the sea-side, 11 miles E. of Palermo, 260 S. by E. of Rome, and 180 S. E. of Naples. Longitude 50. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

* MESSINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday for merchandizing goods.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles N. E. of Padua. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

METLIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N. of the Peloponnesus, and almost at the entrance of the Gulf of Guesfro. The soil of this island is very good, and the mountains are being covered with wood in many places. The women of this island have always been

noted for their freedom; and though they are not now so bad as formerly, they are still to be met with their breasts quite naked. The island produces good wheat, excellent wine, and the best figs in the Archipelago; and the vines lose not any thing of their ancient reputation. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital town, where a cadí has the civil administration, and an aga of the Janizaries commands the soldiers; for it is under Turkish government.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, market on Tuesdays, and one fair, April 25, for cattle and toys. It is 14 miles N. W. of Thetford, and 79 N. N. W. of Norwich.

London. Lon. o. 40. E. lat. 52. 30.
METLING, a strong town and cath-
edral city, in the circle of Austria,
Germany, in the circle of Austria,
duchy of Carriola, seated on the
Danube, 40 miles S. E. of Laubach. N.
lat. 48. 30. E. lon. 10. 30. N.

* METRO, a river of Italy, in the

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way of the Church, that runs into the delta of the *Ubrino*, washes *Fadombrone*, and falls into the gulph of Venice, near *Fano*.

Metz, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, and capital of the territory of *Meſſin*, with a citadel, a parliament, and a bishop's ſee, whose bishop assumes the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral church is one of the finest in Europe, and the square called *Coffin*, and the house of the governor, are worth seeing. The Jews live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweetmeats they make here are in high esteem. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers *Moselle* and *Selle*, 25 miles N. W. of *Nanci*, 37 S. of *Luxemburg*, and 48 S. W. of *Triers*. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

Meudon, a handsome palace of the king of France, seated on a hill which stands in a plain, on the banks of the river *Seine*, five miles S. W. of *Paris*, from whence there is a fine prospect of the neighbourhood of *Paris*.

Meulan, an ancient town in the Isle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river *Seine*, over which there are two handsome bridges, 20 miles N. W. of *Paris*. Lon. 1. 57. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

Meyers, a town of Germany, in the circle of *Westphalia*, seated on the river *Rhine*, 35 miles N. W. of *Dusseldorp*; subject to *Prussia*. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

Meyers. See *MAESE*.

Mewari, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of *Nippon*, with a palace where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which are all fields of wheat and rice, and in which there are fine orchards, full of excellent plants.

Mixat-Ali, a noted town of Asia, in *Persia*, and in *Irac-Arabia*, famous for the superb and rich mosque of *Ali*, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However, it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 100 miles W. of *Bagdad*. Lon. 42. 57. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

Mixat-Ocem, a considerable town in Asia, in *Persia*, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to *Ocem*, the son of *Ali*. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river *Euphrates*. Lon. 42. 57. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

Mexico, a town of N. America, capital of New Spain. It was a flourishing place when the Spaniards entered the country,

and seated on an island in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, above two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor of Mexico resided. It was taken by *Ferdinando Cortez* in 1517, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 35,000 houses, built of stone and brick, to which they have added a suburb of 3000 houses, inhabited by the native Americans. It is a very handsome place, with large, clean, wide streets, in which are a great number of magnificent structures, palaces, churches, and convents. It is the usual residence of the viceroy of New Spain, and has a royal audience, a tribunal of the inquisition, a mint, an archbishop's see, an university, and a printing-house. It is a common saying, that there are four beautiful things to be seen at Mexico, namely, the women, the rich habits, the coaches and horses, and the streets. The goldsmiths here are immensely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by *St. John de Ulva*, and to Asia by *Acapulco*. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land, without walls, or any other defence. Mexico is supplied with sweet water by an aqueduct of three miles in length, supported by arches, under which people may walk. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the other nine being Negroes, Mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 200 miles E. N. E. of *St. John de Ulva*, on the N. Sea, and 200 N. E. by N. of *Acapulco* on the S. Sea. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 19. 54. N.

Mexico, a large country of N. America, otherwise called New Spain; bounded on the N. by New-Mexico, on the E. by the gulph of Mexico, and the N. Sea, and on the S. and W. by S. America and the S. Sea, being above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico, and contains many mines of gold, silver, iron, and alum; besides Indian-corn, cabbage-trees, chocolate, nuts, vanillas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, and several other fruits, gums, and drugs proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came

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came here they had no animals of any sort exactly like those in Europe; they had a sort of dogs that did not bark, but howled like wolves, and also tigers, bears, elks, moose-deer, beavers, warres, beavers, opossums, armadillos, guanoes, flying squirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manates, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and great variety of other birds, snakes, scorpions, and other insects. It is governed by a Spanish viceroy, who is changed every five years, and all the people are papists, or at least profess to be so, on account of the inquisition. The Spanish clergy are very numerous, and there are a great number of monasteries and nunneries; however, none of them are famous for the holiness of their lives. They have not many fortified towns, and the best of the sea-ports have been taken and plundered by a few buccaneers. In general it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the S. Sea; many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. The hills between the mountains and the flat country are best inhabited, because there the air is most temperate. The revenues of the crown are vastly great, which arise from a fifth part of the gold and silver, and from the duties and customs, as well as the lands held of the crown.

MEXICO, New, otherwise called, The New Kingdom of Granada, a large country of N. America; discovered by the Spaniards in 1598. It is bounded on the W. by the Vermeil Sea, on the S. by New-Spain, on the E. by Florida, and on the N. by an unknown country. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different; some wander about, and some dwell in towns and villages. The principal of the Spanish colonies are those of St. Barbe and Santa Fe, the capital town.

* MEXICO, the gulph so called, is part of the sea of Mexico, and lies between the S. coast of Florida, and N. of the audience of Mexico, and the island of Cuba.

* MEYENFIELD, an handsome town in the country of the Grisons, in the league of the Ten Jurisdictions, and chief place of the Fifth Community. It is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant, fertile country, especially in excellent wine, 15 miles N. E. of Coire. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in Champ-

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pagney, with a citadel; seated on the river Meuse, partly on a hill, and partly on a valley, 12 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 117 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* MEZO, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, which formerly was the see of a bishop; it is 25 miles E. of Malazze.

* MEZOMA, a town of Africa, formerly in Castian Mauritania, and is seated in the province of Tenet, between the city of that name and that of Moflagah.

* MEZURADA, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin.

* MEZURATA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, in Barbary, which lies W. of the gulph of Sidra, near Cobena.

* MEZZAB, a town of Biledulgerid, in Africa, and capital of a territory of the same name, which lies between Teclort Zeb, Tegorara, and the Saara, or Desert.

* MEZZANO, a small lake of Italy, in the duchy of Castro, a province in the territory of the Chorch. It is near Pulinano, and is the source of the river Obbita, which washes the ruins of Castro, and falls into the Fiora.

* MIA, or MIRJAH, a large town of Japan, in the province of Owry, seated on the S. coast of the Isle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135. 46. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

* MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulph of Venice, near the town of Zara.

* MICHAEL, St. a strong town of the island of Malta; seated on a rock, and separated from the firm land by a ditch.

* MICHAEL, St. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and 100 miles from Mexico. Lon. 102. 55. lat. 20. 35. N.

MICHAEL, St. or MITCHELL, a borough-town of Cornwall, which has neither markets nor fairs, but sends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles S. W. of St. Columb, and 281 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

* MARIA, SANTA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. Lon. 25. 0. W. lat. 37. 0. N. See AZORES.

* MICHAEL, St. one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and flax. Its chief town is called Ponta de Gada. Lon. 25. 37. W. lat. 37. 47. N. See AZORES.

* MICHELONIA, a country of Regia Prussia.

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Prussia, which is a part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dybbente. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

MIDDELBURG, a large, handsome, rich, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the Island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent, and is a trading place, particularly for wines. It has a communication with the sea by a large canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bruges, 30 N. W. of Ghent, and 72 S. W. of Amsterdam.

Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 51. 32. N.
MIDDELBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Iffenghein. Lon. 3. 26. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

MIDDLESEX, an English county, 20 miles in length, and 14 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire; on the E. by Essex; on the S. by the river Thames, which separates it from Surrey; and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is one of the best counties in England, but much the richest, and pays more taxes to the government than any ten besides. It contains 11,000 houses, 126 parishes, besides London, and 4 market-towns. It sends 8 members to parliament, 4 for London, 2 for Westminster, and two for the county. The air in general is healthy, and the soil fertile, which can hardly be otherwise, considering that they never want dung to manure the land. See **LONDON**.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 25, and Holy-Thursdays, for cattle. It is so called because it stands between Nantwich and Northwich; it is seated on the river Croke, and is a large place, but chiefly noted for its salt-pits, and making fine salt. It is 24 miles E. of Chester, and 156 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

MIDHURST, a town of Sussex, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 15, Whit-Tuesday, and October 18, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on a small river, which almost surrounds it, and is a pretty large place, sending two members to parliament. It is 11 miles N. by E. of Chichester, and 52 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 0. North.

MIDLAM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on November 6 and 7, for sheep; it is seated on the river Youre, not far from Bishopthorpe-chafe, and is 10 miles S. of

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Richmond, and 55 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 54. 17. N.

MID LOTHIAN, the same as the shire of Edinburgh, a county of Scotland, which lies between E. and W. Lothian.

* **MIECHAU**, of MIEZAWA, a handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the river Vistula, ten miles from Thorn. Lon. 18. 46. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

* **MIEL**, ST. a considerable town of France, in the duchy of Bar, and capital of a district, between the rivers Moselle and Maese, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the river Maese, 20 miles N. E. of Bar, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

* **MIES**, or **MYSA**, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* **MIGUEL**, ST. a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the government of Quito. It is the first colony the Spaniards sent into this country, and is seated at the mouth of the river Catamayo, 225 miles W. of Quito. Lon. 80. 50. W. lat. 5. 0. South.

* **MIGUEL**, ST. one of the western islands, about 50 miles in length. It contains a great deal of land fit for tilling, but is much subject to earthquakes. Punta del Gado is the capital town. Lon. 25. 37. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

* **MIGUEL**, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guatimala, seated on a small river, 180 miles from Guatimala. Lon. 87. 45. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Tefin, and from one to the other there are two canals cut, which render it a trading place. It is about ten miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. The chief inhabitants are rich, and descended from the most ancient houses. It is a good place to live in, on account of the vast quantities of provisions brought from all parts, and because there is more freedom in their manner than elsewhere. There are a great number of fine houses, and superb palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent. All the fortifications consist in high walls, which is the reason of its having been taken so often; for it has been besieged 40 times and taken 22. There is a citadel in the middle of the city to keep it in awe, and a large square before it, where great numbers of the better sort go to walk. The principal gate is defended by two towers built,

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built with large stones, and a step having crossed a large ditch is another thick, high wall, flanked with several towers. Behind it is a covered gallery, supported by brick pillars, on which are 200 pieces of cannon. Near this is the palace of the ancient dukes of Milan, which is a brick building, and in the great hall are several sorts of arms, very ancient and valuable, sufficient to arm 10 or 12,000 men. Milan has 25,000 inhabitants, 22 gates, 230 churches, 96 parishes, 90 religious houses, 100 fraternalities, 120 schools, and 10 hospitals, which maintain 9000 poor or sick people, at the public expense, and there are often 4000 in the grand hospital. The cathedral church is the finest structure, being 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. Though it is not so large as St. Peter's at Rome, it far surpasses it in the number and excellence of its sculptures, and the beauty of its ornaments. It is cased both within and without with white marble. The roof, which is vastly high, is supported by 160 columns of white marble, so large, that three men can scarce fathom one of them. There are 600 statues, each of which cost above 1000 crowns, and the cross which adorns the great altar cost above 200,000 crowns. This church, which may be looked upon as the eighth wonder of the world, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Theklay. The college of St. Ambrose has 16 professors, who read lectures every day, and a fine library belongs thereto, which, besides a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books. Its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings, which deserve to be taken notice of by travellers. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in wine, corn, cheese, sausages, hard-ware, silk, and cotton-stuffs, all sorts of artificial flowers, paper, pens, silversmith's work, and more particularly in cloths, and lace of gold and silver. Notwithstanding the largeness of the place, it is governed only by a president and 12 senators. It is the see of an archbishop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Castel, 70 N. of Genoa, 72 N. E. of Turin, 145 N. W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

* MILAN, THE DUCHY OF, a considerable country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Swifs and Grisons; on the E. by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by Piedmont and Montserrat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in

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breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, the Tesin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are, the Lago Maggiore, which is about 50 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; it has its source in Switzerland, and is very advantageous to trade; Lago di Como has its source in the country of the Grisons, and is about 35 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; it abounds in very good fish, particularly excellent trout; that of Lugano is not above 20 miles in length, and empties itself into the river Tresa, which falls into the Lago Maggiore. They have cut, with much labour and charge, several canals, that the trade of Milan might be carried on more readily, and to bring provisions thither. The two principal are, the Grand Canal, or Il Naviglio-Grande, which reaches to the river Tedin; and the Small Canal, or Il Naviglio Minore, which joins the Adda. The Milanese had dukes of their own, whose house is extinct above two centuries ago. The French and Spaniards have had bloody wars about this duchy, but the house of Austria has got possession of it. In 1741 the French and Spaniards laid claim to it again, or, more properly, the French supported the pretensions of the Spaniards; but the duke of Savoy, solicited by Great-Britain, prevented their gaining their ends, and the queen of Hungary, out of gratitude, gave part of this duchy to the duke in 1743. There are many provinces or districts as there are large towns, and formerly they counted 17; but the Swifs having got 4 bailiwicks, they are now reduced to thirteen provinces, which the queen of Hungary and the duke of Savoy possess between them. The names of them are, the Proprietor Milanese, the Pavese, the Lodiano, the Cremonese, the Cromaasco, the county of Anghiera, the Vallese, the Sefia, the Novarese, the Vigaveneffe, or the county of Vigevano, the Alexandrino, or Alessandino, the Lomilino, the Tortoise, and the territory of Bobbio.

MILAZZO, an handsome and strong town of Sicily, in the Val di-Demossa, with harbour. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It is seated on a rocks, on the western banks of a bay of the same name, 13 miles W. of Messina, and 18 E. of Patta. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

MILBORN-PORT, a town of Somerset

shire, which has no market, but two fairs, on June 5, and October 28, for a few cattle and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and sends two members to parliament, is 38 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 23. 38. W. lat. 51. 53. N.

* MILBURN, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on December 30, for bullocks, horses, and cheese.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, on October 10, for wood. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a large, populous place, having distinct streets, called rows, as big as some little towns. It stands in a bleak place, and has a handsome church, with a high steeple, 13 miles N. by E. of London Newmarket, and 68 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

* MILERO, an ancient town of Italy, in the farther Calabria, with a bishop's see, 5 miles from the mouth of Metramno, and the city of Nicotera.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a large, safe, and commodious harbour of S. Wales, lying on a bay of the Irish Sea, capable of containing above 1000 sail of ships at one time, without any danger of running foul of each other. It has 13 roads, 16 creeks, and 5 bays, each of which have their particular names; it is now fortifying by order of the government.

* MILIANE, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with a castle that commands it; seated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the best in all Barbary. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

* MILKSHAM, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on July 16, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

* MILLAW, or MILAUD, a town of France, in Guienne, and capital of the Upper Marche of Rouergue. It was dismantled in 1629, and is seated on the river Tam, 50 miles N. W. of Montpelier, and 142 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 44. 3. N.

MULO, an island of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean, and which serves as a retreat for all vessels that go to, or come from, the Levant. It produces excellent fruits, delicate wine, and abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats, and has mines of iron and sulphur. In the spring the fields are enamelled with anemones of all sorts. The inhabitants, who are all

Greeks, except the eadi, are good sailors; but they are much addicted to pleasures and debaucheries. The women paint their faces very remarkably, and are of a loose disposition. Salt is so cheap here, that it may almost be had for nothing. This island is remarkable for plumes, alum, which is found in large lumps, and composed of threads as fine as the softest silk, silvered over, and shining very prettily; it has the same taste as rock alum. There is a waiwode, who is a Greek, and three consuls, who can depose the eadi, when he fails in his duty. Here are likewise two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. There is a town of the same name, in the eastern part of the island, which is a very dirty place, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lon. 25. 6. E. lat. 36. 41. N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and electorate of Mentz; seated on the river Main, 20 miles S. E. of Aschaffenberg. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* MILTHORP, a village in Westmoreland, with one fair, on May 12, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

MILTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is an ancient place, and eminent for its abbey, now in ruins. It is 14 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 24, for toys; seated on a creek of the Medway, near the Isle of Sheppy, and is of great note for its excellent oysters. It is 14 miles N. E. of Maidstone, and 40 E. of London. It is governed by a constable, has one church, and about 120 houses; the streets are narrow, but paved. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* MILVERTON, a town in Somersetshire, 13 miles E. of Dulverton, with three fairs, viz. on Tuesday in Easter week, July 25, and October 10, for cattle.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, rising in the Lago della Garda, which runs S. through the duchy of Mantua, and falls into the Po at Borgo Forte.

MINDANAO, a large island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines; 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is a very mountainous country, full of hills and vallies, and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills and vallies are stony, and yet there are tall trees of kinds not known in Europe;

range in the foot of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are watered with variety of rivulets. The libby-trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat instead of filicad, three or four months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruits proper to the climate, besides plenty of rice, some affin, that there are nutmegs and cloves, but none of the trees that bear them appear near the coast. They have horses, beeves, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkeys, quaters, elizards, and snakes; but they have neither lions nor tigers. Their hogs are very ugly creatures, and they have all great knobs growing over their eyes; however, their flesh is sweet. Their fowls are ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, paroquets, turles, doves, and bats as large as kites, besides many small birds. The air is temperate, they having breezes by day, and cooling land-winds at night. The winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black small eyes, short low noses, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The women are very desirous of the company of strangers, especially white men. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. Their dispositions are as in other places, except the leprosy, which is very common here. The sultan has a queen, besides twenty other women, and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built on posts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the streets. They have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palm-tree leaves. Those that have been far up in the country say, that the people are all blacks, and go quite naked. The principal town, of the same name, is pretty large, and is seated on the eastern coast.

Mindelheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow, with a castle. It is capital of a small territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, subject to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Imperialists after the battle of Hochstet, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned back to the house of Bavaria, by the

treaty of Rastatt. It is 30 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MINDLAHNS, a district of Germany, in Suabia, lying between the bishoprick of Augsburg and the abbacy of Kempen, which is 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a territory of the same name, seated on the river Weser, which renders it a trading place. It belongs to the king of Prussia, who has secularized the bishoprick. It is 27 miles E. by S. of Osnabrug, and 37 W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

MINDEN, the principality of, in Germany, lies in the circle of Westphalia, to the N. of the county of Ravensberg, and along each side of the river Weser. It is about 22 miles square, and Minden and Peterhagen are the principal places. It was formerly a bishoprick, but is now secularized, and was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia.

MINDORA, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines, 30 miles in circumference, and separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are idolaters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this island belongs.

MINEHEAD, a sea-port town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on Whit-Wednesday, for pedlars ware; seated on the sea-shore, and has a very good harbour for ships of large burthen. It carries on some trade to Ireland, and sends two members to parliament; is 34 miles N. of Exeter, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

* MINGRELA, a famous town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Visapour, 20 miles N. by E. of Goa. It is called by some Vingrela, and is famous for the cardamoms which grow near it. The Dutch have a factory here; and there is a road where ships come to anchor near this place. Lon. 74. 0. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

MINGRELLA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W. by the Black Sea; on the E. by Mount Caucasus and Immeretia; on the S. by a part of Georgia; and on the N. by Circassia. It is a country covered with trees, and has scarce any ground fit for tillage. The rains are very frequent, and the air very unwholesome for strangers. The

are plenty of vines that run up the trees, whose trunks are extremely thick, and the grapes make excellent wine. There are good pastures, which feed a great number of horses. The Mingolians are well made, especially the women; they are great thieves, haughty, perfidious, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They make no scruple of marrying their nieces and sisters-in-law. If a husband catches his wife with a gallant, they make the matter up for a pig, which they eat all three together. They think it a charity to make away with newborn children, when the parents cannot maintain them. Their common business is hunting; and they think themselves rich if they have a horse, a good dog, and a falcon. Their religion has some relation to that of the Greeks, but is mixed with variety of superstitions. They have neither towns nor villages; but a prince who is tributary to the Persians. They sell boys, girls, and young women to the Turks, and will steal them from each other for that purpose.

MINNO, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey. It runs S. W. and passes by Lugo, Orense, and Teo; after which it divides. Galicia and Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic sea at Caminha.

MINIATO, S. r., an episcopal town of Italy in Tuscany, and in the Florentino; seated on the river Arno, 20 miles S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

MINORBINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see, though a small place, 26 miles N. of Cuzenza. Lon. 16. 19. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

MINORCA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean Sea, lying 50 miles to the N. E. of the island of Majorca, being the least of the Balears. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Ciutadella is the capital, besides which there are Port-Mahon, Lador, and Mercadal. It was taken by the English in 1708, and continued to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756, after two months' siege of St. Philip's castle, but it was restored to the English by the peace of 1763.

MINORI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Salerno, between the town of that name, and Amalfi.

MINSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sussia and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

MINSKI, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass, and the other commands the town. It is 35 miles S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 56. 48. E. lat. 54. 11. N.

MANSKI, the palatinate of a territory of Poland in Lithuania. It lies between the duchies of Novogrodeck, Wilna, Witepsk, Mscislaw, and the territory of Rohaczow; is pretty fertile, and there are forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews, who have the same rights as the native inhabitants, who are employed in trade and the practice of physic.

MROLANS, a fortress of France, in the duchy of Savoy, and valley of Barceloneta; seated on a craggy rock, 6 miles N. E. of Montmelian. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

MIQUELETS, a name given to the Spaniards who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains on the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, and live by robbing.

MIQUELON, a small desert island to the S. W. of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lon. 56. 19. W. lat. 46. 42. N.

MIRANDA-DE-ESPO, a town of Spain in Old Castile, with a strong castle; seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on both sides of the river Ebro, which runs through it under an handsome bridge. It is 34 miles S. of Bilbao, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 42. 49. N.

MIRANDE, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Astarac; seated on a mountain near the river Baele, 15 miles S. W. of Auch, and 340 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

MIRANDO-DE-DOURO, or **DURO**, a strong town of Portugal, and capital of the province Tra-os-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and seated on a rock near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Freina, 17 miles N. W. of Salamanca, and 208 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which lies between the duchies of Mantua and Modena.

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Miskoon. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, and has also a strong citadel and a fort; has been several times taken and retaken; and last by the king of Saradina in 1742. It is 20 miles N. E. of Modent, 22 S. E. of Mantex, 23 W. of Ferar, and 95 E. of Milan. **Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 44. 32. N.**

* **MIREBEAU**, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small district, 175 miles S. W. of Paris. **Lon. 0. 19. E. lat. 46. 46. N.**

* **MIRECOURT**, a considerable town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the bailliwick of Voisge, famous for its violins and fine laces. It is seated on the river Maidon, 27 miles S. of Nanci, and 30 S. E. of Toul. **Lon. 6. 14. E. lat. 48. 15. N.**

* **MIREMONT**, a town of France, in Perigord, near the river Vizeze, about 15 miles E. of Bergerac. Near it is a remarkable cave, or cavern, called Cluseau, very famous in this country.

* **MIREPOIX**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and title of a marquisate; seated on the river Gers, 15 miles N. E. of Foix, and 40 S. E. of Toulouse. **Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 43. 7. N.**

* **MISENO**, a cape of Italy, near Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, between Puzzolo and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Misenum, which was a bishop's see.

* **MISTRA**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle which passes for impregnable. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a superb mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There are a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is seated on the river Vasilipotamo, 100 miles S. W. of Setines, and 90 S. by E. of Lepanto. **Lon. 22. 30. E. lat. 37. 6. N.**

MISNIA. See **MEISSEN**.

* **MISSILIMAKINAC**, an isthmus of N. America, in Louisiana, about 300 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, where the French had a settlement. It is a mile from the lake Illinois.

MISSISSIPPI, a large river of N. America, whose source is unknown: it passes S. through Louisiana, a delightful country inhabited by savages, and runs above 2000 miles, till it falls into the gulph of Florida. The French lay claim to some part of the country it runs through, but all to the east-

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ward of the river was ceded by the treaty of 1763 to Great-Britain. The supposed richness of these parts gave rise to the French bubbles in 1719, which ruined as many families as that of the South Sea did in England in 1720.

* **MISSOURI**, a large river of N. America, and the most rapid yet known; it falls into the Mississippi, and the savages who inhabit its banks, are called Missourites by the French.

* **MITRAU**, a strong town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland; taken by the Swedes in 1707, and by the Russians in 1706; and had a strong castle, which was the residence of the duke of Courland. It is seated on the river Bolderau, 45 miles E. of Goldingen, and 170 N. N. E. of Warsaw. **Lon. 23. 30. E. lat. 56. 40. N.**

MOAB. See **MOUAB**.

* **MOCHA**, or **MOKHA**, a considerable town of Asia in Arabia-Felix; surrounded with walls, consisting of half stone and half earth; but no ditch, and several towers, with guns mounted on some of them. They are inhabited by soldiers who patrol in the night, and in the day keep on the harbour and near the bazar to prevent disorders. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the day-time, but visit each other in the evenings. When they meet any men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass.

Their habit is much like that of other women of the East, and over all they wear a large veil of painted calico, so thin that they can see through them without being seen. They have also little buskins of Morocco leather; some of the women of quality are very handsome, and not browner than the Spanish women. They are much addicted to gallantry, which they have an opportunity; but it is very dangerous for the Europeans to be concerned with them. This town carries a great trade, especially in coffee; and the number of inhabitants are reckoned 10,000, without comprehending the port of Mocha, which is inhabited by Armenians, or the Jews, which inhabit the suburbs. It is seated in a sandy country, and there are several palm-trees round about it, which are watered from a dug for that purpose. The sands are hot, and the reflection of them from the sun is so great, that it impairs the sight of foreigners who go there for trade, and they take a great deal of care. It is seated near the straits of Bab-el-Mandel, 14 miles S. of Mecca. **Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 14. 0. N.**

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MODBURY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on April 23, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. It is seated in a bottom between two hills, and is a pretty good place, whose market is well supplied with cattle, and provisions. It consists of about 100 houses badly built; but the streets are broad and paved. It is 36 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 20½ W. by S. of London.

MODENA, an ancient town of Italy, and capital of the Modenese, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, and is a large handsome place, and pretty well fortified. There are several piazzas, and a great number of fountains, but the streets are very narrow. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures; and the ducal palace, though not quite finished, is richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very considerable, and very regular, but has been taken several times, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1743. The number of inhabitants are said to be 40,000; and they make here the best masks for masquerades in all Italy. It is seated on the canal cut between the above-mentioned rivers, 22 miles N. W. of Bologna, 34 S. of Mantua, and 60 N. by W. of Florence. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

MODENESE, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E. by the Bologna, and a part of the Ferrarese, and on the S. by part of Tuscany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle. In times of war the duke cannot raise above 15,000 foot, and 4000 horse; and these being insufficient to defend his dominions, he has been obliged to forsake them twice, and leave his poor subjects to be ill used by the French armies. In the last war he was obliged to abandon them, because he had taken the side of Spain against the queen of Hungary and her allies.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a river of the same name, 25 miles S. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

MODON, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Greece, in the Morea, with a very safe and commodious harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a promon-

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tory, advanced into the sea of Sardinia, 15 miles from Coron, and 9½ S. W. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

MOBZIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name, seated on the river Przpeca, in a fertile and well cultivated country. Lon. 29. 50. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

MOCKDOG, an island and castle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozen. There are mines of gold and silver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9. 55. W. lat. 31. 38. N.

MOGUL, GREAT, the dominions of, a large empire of Asia, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Imaus, which separate it from Great Tartary; on the E. by the river Aracan; on the S. by the gulph of Bengal, the peninsula of Malabar, and Coromandel; and on the W. by Persia and Candahar. This is commonly called Indostan: besides which he has several kingdoms and territories in the above-mentioned peninsula. Tamerlane was the founder of it; but of all his conquests there remains nothing to the family but Indostan, which is at least 2500 miles in length, and immensely rich, as likewise fertile in all sorts of corn, silks, and cottons; and all kinds of merchandize, which come from the E. Indies, are to be met with here. The Great Mogul is an absolute monarch, enjoying a vast revenue, and keeping on foot an army of 200,000 men, with 500 elephants, magnificently harnessed. When a Mahometan subject dies, all his effects belong to him. The emperor himself is a Mahometan; and there are a great number of governors under him, some of which have the title of Nabob. The particular provinces will be mentioned in their proper places. The original people who made the conquest were a sort of vagrant Tartars, living to the north of Indostan.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baraniwar, famous for two battles fought near it in 1526 and 1687. It is seated on the confluence of the rivers Danube and Corasse, 17 miles N. W. of Esseck, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

MOHAWK COUNTRY, belongs to one of the five nations of the Iroquois, in alliance with the English. It lies in N. America, between the Lake of Ontario and New-York.

MOHILA, or MOELIA, one of the Comora islands, in the sea between the N. end of the island of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountain-

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mountainous and woody; and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are black, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves to hide their nudities. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched mosques, built with wood and straw without, and matted and neat within. It produces plenty of provisions and animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, or turtles, hens, large huts, camels, rice, pease, honey, coconuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year; so that, in short, it is a kind of paradise. The cattle here are called buffaloes, because they have a great bunch on their shoulders; but in other respects they are not like those of the E. Indies; they have a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. Lon. 45. o. E. lat. 11. 55. S.

MOSILOF, a large and strong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miskislav. It is populous, strong, well built, and has a considerable trade. Near this place the Swedes obtained a victory over the Russians in 1707. It is seated on the river Nieper, 15 miles S. of Orsa, and 57 S. W. of Miskislav. Lon. 30. o. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

* **MOISSAC**, an ancient town of France, in Quercy, with a secular abbey; agreeably seated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

MOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. They pretend to shew here the ruins of Cicero's house. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 14 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

* **MOLD**, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 5 miles S. of Flint, with five fairs; on Feb. 13, March 21, May 12, Aug. 2, and Nov. 22, for cattle.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the river Niester, which separates it from Podolia; on the S. by the Danube, which divides it from Bulgaria; on the W. by Black Russia, Transylvania, and Walachia; and on the E. by Bessarabia, being 270 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, the Molda, and the Eardalach. The soil is rich, and it

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abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, many European fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Iasi is the principal town. The Turks call the prince, who is appointed by them, a pay a heavy tribute, and to raise a large body of troops, at his own expense, in time of war.

* **MOLDAW**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in Transylvania, and running on the confines of Propria, Walachia and Moldavia, falls into the Seret at Targorod.

MOLDIVIA ISLANDS, are a cluster of small isles S. W. of the island of Ceylon in the E. Indies. They lie from lat. 7. 20. N. to 1. o. S. and are all low, sandy, and barren, bearing only a few coconuts. The trees are not so high nor so thick as those on the continent, but their fruit is more pleasant: with these trees they build vessels of the burthen of 30 tons, and for them they have all their rigging. They all make oil with the fruit for their kitchen and lamps. The seas about these islands produce abundance of fish; but their chief trade is in couries, a small shell-fish whose shells serve instead of money. The religion of the inhabitants is Paganism and Mahometanism, and the king resides in an island that lies in lat. of 4 deg. N. The number of these islands are so many, and so near each other, that they never could yet be exactly numbered. The inhabitants are very poor, and generally go naked; nor indeed it is scarce possible they should be otherwise, they not having money or commodities to purchase cloaths.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs under ground from Boxhill, near Dorking till it comes near Leatherhead, where it appears again.

* **MOLPETTA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 8 miles of Trani. Lon. 16. 52. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain, New-Castile, seated on the river Gallo, a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles S. E. of Siguenza, and 88 E. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 51. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

* **MOLISE**, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra-di-Lavora, Hither Abruzzo, the Capatina, and the Farther Principato. It is the form of a triangle, whose sides are

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miles in length; is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and flax. The capital town is of the same name.

MOLISE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is thin of people, and 50 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MOLN, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lüneburg. It belongs to the city of Lüneburg, and is seated on the river Steki-Lueck, and is 12 miles N. of Lauenburg. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

MOLNÉ, an abbey of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Langres. It is of the Benedictine order, and is reckoned very rich.

MOLSEIM, a town of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Bruch, 10 miles from Strasbourg. There is an handsome chateau, which, with the Jesuits house, ut up a good part of the town. It is 11 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS, lie in the E. Indian sea under the line, of which there are five principal, namely, Ternate, Tydor, Macassar, Motyr, and Bachian. The largest of them are hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, or cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous, and very dangerous land crocodiles. At present they have three kings; and the Dutch, who are very strong there, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their spice trade. The religion is idolatry, but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled upon the coast; but the Dutch drove them away, and are now masters of all these islands.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia, in the province of Gorka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in April 1741. It is 40 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

MONBAZA, or **MONBAZA**, a town of Africa, in an island of the same name, with a castle and a fort; seated on the eastern coast, opposite to the country of Monbaza in Zanguebar, 70 miles S. of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 2. 0. N.

MONBAZA, a country of Africa, in

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Zanguebar, subject to the Portuguese, from whence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brazil. The king of this country being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians in 1631; but in 1729 they became masters of this territory again.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic-Sea, seated to the S. W. of the isle of Zealand, from whence it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

MONACO, a small, but handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is very strong by nature, being seated on a craggy rock, and has its own prince under the protection of France, who keep a garrison here, so that they may be said to be masters of it. The rock stretches out into the sea, and is 8 miles S. W. of Ventimiglia, and 11 N. E. of Nice. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Tyrone; on the E. by Armagh; on the S. by Cavan and Louth; and on the W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Erne. It contains 9387 houses, 24 parishes, 5 baronies, and one borough, and sends four members to parliament.

*** MONASTER**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated near the sea, 70 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

MONCALLIER, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 5 miles S. E. of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

MONCALVO, a small, but strong town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles S. W. of Casale. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

*** MONCAON**, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a strong castle. The Spaniards have attempted to take it several times, but in vain. It is seated 8 miles S. E. of Tuy, and 26 N. of Braga. Lon. 8. 28. W. lat. 41. 8. N.

MONCON, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon. It was taken by the French in 1642, but the Spaniards retook it the following year. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Soba and Cinca, 6 miles S. of Balbastro, and

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and 50 N. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 43. 2. N.

* **MONCONTOUR**, a town of France, in Bretagne, 39 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* **MONCONTOUR**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the Mirebalais; seated on the river Dio, 165 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* **MONCORNET**, a town of France, in Laonnois, seated on a mountain, on the banks of the river Serre, 25 miles N. of Rheims, with a manufacture of serges.

* **MONDEGO**, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and, crossing the province of Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the same name.

* **MONDONNEBO**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, upon a small river, sixty miles N. E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

* **MONDOUBLEAU**, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateaudu-Loir, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

* **MONDOVI**, a considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. It is the largest and most populous town in Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain near the river Ebro, 8 miles N. W. of Ceve, and 35 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 44. 33. North.

* **MONTEEMUCI**, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia; bounded on the S. by Monomotapa; on the N. by Abyssinia; and on the E. by Zanguebar. We know little of this country, except that it produces gold, silver, copper, and elephants teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Monbaza and Quiloa, to trade with.

* **MONFORTA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N. by E. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 21. W. lat. 39. 32. N.

* **MONFORTE**, a town of Portugal, in Alentjo, 20 miles S. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

* **MONGHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on October 29, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **MONJUICE**, or **MONTJOY**, a castle of Spain, in Catalonia, a mile W. of Barcelona, and was taken by the English in 1705.

* **MONGULS**, or **MUNGALS**, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They are of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquest of

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India, Persia, and other countries, and called in most histories Moguls. The country is very little known, except the part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Muscovy to China. They are generally of a middle size, but strongly made, with large faces, flat noses, and their eyes black and large. Their complexion is tawny, their hair black and coarse, like horse-hair, and they sit it close to the head, leaving only a tuft at the top. They have very little beard, and wear large shirts, and calicoe drawers. There are two sorts of these people, whose language, religion, and customs, are very different. Those of the East have fixed habitations, but they have little or no religion. Those of the West wear garments of sheep-skins, which they fasten about their loins with leather girdles. Their boots are very large, and they have caps on their heads, bordered with fur. The women wear the same sort of garments, and are fairer than the men. They dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They change their commodities for rice, sugar, books, tea, tobacco, cotton-cloth, and several sorts of household utensils, they not having the use of money. The religion of the Monguls of the West is that of Dabulami, which is full of ceremonies, and unlike popery; and they tell their beads as the Papists do, but they know nothing of Christ.

* **MONHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissenburg, and 8 from Donawert. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **MONIKEDAM**, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, seated on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 miles N. E. of Amsterdam, and sends a deputy to the states. Lon. 4. 56. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

* **MONKTON**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on July 22, for hogs, and on October 11, for toys.

* **MONLUZON**, a town of France, in Lyonnais, and in the duchy of Bourbon, 48 miles S. of Bourges, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 46. 27. N.

* **MONMORILLON**, a town of France, in Poitou, seated on the river Carente, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is 28 miles S. E. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* **MONMOUTH**, the county-town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday and three fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and September

bet 4, for horned cattle, and on November 21, for horned cattle, fat hogs, and sheep. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Monow, which almost surround it, and over each of which there is a bridge. It was formerly surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and in the midst of the town is a castle, in ruins. At present it contains two parish-churches, and that called Monk's church is a very curious structure. It sends only one member to parliament, and is 21 miles W. of Gloucester, and 127 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, an English county, 33 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, bounded on the N. E. by Herefordshire; on the S. E. by the river Severn, which separates it from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire; and on the W. by the shires of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains 6,490 houses, 38,840 inhabitants, 127 parishes, and 7 market-towns. It sends only 3 members to parliament, one for Monmouth, and two for the county. The principal rivers are the Rimny, the Ebwith, the Uik, and the great river Wye. The air is healthy and temperate; and the soil fruitful, especially in the vallies, and the hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats. Monmouth is the principal town.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monoemugi, and on the other sides by unknown countries. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambesi is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives or women as they can get. Their religion is Paganism; however, they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away, soon after. It lies on the sea-shore, in the southern part of Africa, between 15 and 23 degrees of S. lat.

MONOPOLI, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terri-di-Bari; seated on the gulph of Venice, 28 miles S. E. of Bari, and 8 E. of Polignab. Lon. 17. 37. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

MONS, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and very strong city of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault. There is a chapter,

consisting of 30 ladies of distinction, who have the liberty of leaving the community when they intend to marry. They have several manufactures, and a good trade. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and by the French in July 1746, but rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; after the fortifications were demolished. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a marshy soil, on the rivers Haine and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed when they please. It is 17 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 37 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

MONSANTO, a frontier town of Spain, in Extremadura, strongly fortified. It was invested by the confederates in 1704, who on that occasion gained a considerable victory over the Spaniards. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 25 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 32. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

* **MONSTERBERG**, or **MUNSTERBERG**, a town of Lower Silesia, in a province of the same name, 20 miles N. E. of Glatz, and 27 S. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 16. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

MONSTEIR. See **MOUTIER**.

* **MONTABOUR**, a small fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblenz and Limburg. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* **MONTACURE**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on April 25, for leather.

* **MONTAGNIAC**, a considerable town of Asia, in Natolia, and in the province of Bec-Sangli, on the Sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 12 miles from Bursa, and 60 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 40. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

* **MONTAGUE ISLAND**, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Sandwich Island. Lon. 168. 37. E. lat. 17. 26. S.

* **MONT-ALBAN**, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a strong citadel; seated on the river Rio-mar-tin, 44 miles S. of Saragossa, and 92 N. by W. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

* **MONTALCINO**, a small, populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Sienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 44 S. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

MONT-ALTO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the Marca of Ancona; seated on the river

river Monapia, 10 miles N. of Ascoli, and 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 42. 54. N. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 42. 54. N.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the Orlenois, and capital of the Gatinois; seated on the river Loir, near a handsome forest, 15 miles S. of Nevers, and 62 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

MONTAUBAN, a considerable town of France, in Guenne, and territory of Quercy, with a bishop's see, and an academy. The fortifications were demolished in 1629, because it took the part of the Huguenots. It is seated on the river Tarn, 20 miles N. of Toulouse, and 30 S. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

MONTAZON, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a duchy; agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, on which there is an ancient castle, 135 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

MONTBELLARD, a handsome and strong town of France, capital of a province of the same name, between Allace and the Franche Comté. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which there is a large, strong castle, in the form of a citadel. The prince of Montbelliard has a voice and seat in the college of the princes of the empire. It was taken by the French in 1674, who demolished the fortifications, but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the rivers Alaine and Doux, 33 miles W. of Besle, and 45 N. E. of Berançon. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 15 miles N. of Tarragon. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

MONTBRISON, a considerable town of France, and capital of Forez, seated on the river Veziza, 40 miles W. of Vienne, and 250 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

MONT-CASSINO, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated abbey of the order of St. Benedict. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

MONT-DAUPHIN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, 8 miles from Embrun, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the river Durahcc. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

MONT-DIER, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, where the kings of France formerly had a palace and kept their court. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles from Amiens and Compeigne, and 58 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 49. 59. N.

MONTSCIRO, a considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio, 15 miles S. E. of Parma, and 8 N. W. of Reggio. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 38. 31. N.

MONTSE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and dioc. of Spalato, seated on a mountain near the river Chikno, 12 miles W. of Spalato. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

MONTSE-FALCON, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and is near the river Ponany, 10 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 11 N. W. of Trieste. Lon. 13. 01. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

MONTSE-FIASCONE, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, near the lake Bolsena, in a country abounding with excellent wine, 15 miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 45 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 11. 4. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

MONTSE-LIMAR, a town of France, in the duchy of Valentinois, with an ancient citadel. It is a populous trading place, and seated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S. of Valence, and 32 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 44. 33. N.

MONTSE-MARANO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato; seated on the river Calore, 18 miles S. of Benevento. Lon. 13. 01. E. lat. 40. 48. N.

MONTSE-MOX-O-NOVO, or **MONTSE-MAJOR-EL-NOVO**, a considerable town of Portugal, on the road from Lisbon to Badajoz. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

MONTSE-MOR-O-VELHO, or **MONTSE-MAJOR-EL-VELHO**, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, with a very large castle; seated in a fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Coimbra, and 31 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 9. W. lat. 40. 5. N.

MONTSE-PELISO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata; seated on a mountain, near the river Basento, 14 miles E. of Circara. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MONTSE-PULSIANO, a town of Italy in Tuscany, with a bishop's see; seated on a high mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 50 S. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 49. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

MONTSEAU-FAUT-YOENE, a town of France, in Champagne; seated at the confluence of the rivers Yonne and Seine, 37 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 39. E. lat. 48. 12. 3. N.

MONTESAY, a very strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of

same name; and is five miles from Xativa. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 39. 0. N.

MONT-SAVCTOR, a formerly called Mount Athos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the gulph of Contessa. It is called Monte-Sancto, of the Holy Mount; because there are twenty-two monasteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S. of Salonichi. Lon. 24. 39. E. lat. 40. 27. N.

MONT-VERDE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see; 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 42. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

MONTFERRAT, a province of Italy, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the E. by the duchy of Milan, and part of the territory of Genoa; on the N. by the Vercelle and Canavese; on the W. by Piedmont properly to called; and on the S. by the territory of Genoa, from whence it is separated by the Apennine mountains. It contains 200 towns and castles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Casal is the capital town.

* MONTFORT, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, seated on the river Men, 11 miles from Rennes. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 48. 8. N.

* MONTFORT, an handsome and strong town in the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, with an ancient castle; seated on the river Yssel, 7 miles from Utrecht. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the confines of Tirol, 16 miles S. of Lindow, and the lake Constance. It is capital of a county of the same name, which has been almost all purchased by the house of Austria. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

MONTFORTE-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a magnificent castle, where the Comarca of Lemos resides. It is seated in a fertile country, 25 miles N. E. of Orensa, and 35 S. E. of Compostella. Lon. 7. 9. W. lat. 42. 28. N.

* MONTFORT-L'AMULY, a town in the Ile of France, with the title of a duchy, 27 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczas, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a rocky rock. It is encompassed with a great wall, and art and nature have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended by

the princess Ragotky, wife of count Tekeli, when besieged by an army of the Imperialists, who were obliged to raise the siege in 1688.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesday, and four fairs; viz. on March 26, June 7, September 4, and November 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated in a healthful air, on the ascent of a hill, and in a fertile soil; had once a tower and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It contains only 100 houses at present; but sends a member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles S. W. by W. of Hereford, and 158 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire; on the E. by Shropshire; on the S. by Radnor, and Cardigan-shire; and on the W. by another part of Merionethshire. It contains 5660 houses, 33,960 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and six market-towns. It sends but two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and the other for Montgomery. It is watered by several small streams, which run into the Severn, whose head is at a small lake on the top of Plimlimon-hill, and the rivers Rhydel and Wye have their sources in the same mountain. This country is full of high hills, with a few vallies and meadows fit for corn and pastures. The air is sharp and cold, on account of the mountains; but in the vallies it is more mild. Montgomery is the capital town.

* MONTIGNY, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxois, seated on the river Armanzon. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in Normandy, with a famous Benedictine abbey; 95 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 49. 35. N.

* MONT-LHERI, a town of the Isle of France, 15 miles from Paris. Here are the remains of a tower, which may be seen at a great distance. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* MONT-LOUIS, a small but strong town of France, in the Pyrenees, with a strong citadel; seated on an eminence, 430 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* MONT-LUEL, a town of France, in Bresse, and capital of the territory of Val-boonne; seated in a fertile pleasant country, on the river Seraine, 8 miles from Lyons, and

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and 205 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

MONT-LUZON, a town of France, in Bourbonnois; seated on the river Cher, 35 miles S. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

MONTMARIANO. See **MONT-MA-RANO**.

MONTMEDI, a small but strong town of France, in Luxembourg; seated on the river Chire, which divides it into the upper and lower towns. It is 22 miles S. E. of Sedan, 27 S. W. of Luxembourg, and 133 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 21. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

MONTMELIAN, formerly a strong town of Savoy, with a good castle; but being taken by the French in 1705, they demolished the fortifications. It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, and 8 S. E. of Chambery. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

MONTMORENCY, a town of the Isle of France, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes. It is seated upon a hill, near a large valley fertile in fruits, especially cherries, 7 miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

MONTPELIER, one of the handsomest towns of France, and the most considerable in Languedoc, except Toulouse, with a citadel, a bishop's see, a famous university, where they learn the art of medicine; a royal academy of sciences, and a mint. The streets are very narrow and crooked; but always clean, because lying on a descent. The cathedral church was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The church of Notre Dame, which is one of the three parish-churches, is remarkable for its high steeple, high altar, and for the chapel of the Virgin Mary. The churches and convents were very numerous before the civil wars, in 1561, when 36 were demolished. But this place is most famous for its university, where physicians are educated. The town-house is remarkable for its halls, which are embellished with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000; among whom are a great number of physicians, and 200 apothecaries, who are famous for their medicinal compositions, which are distributed all over Europe; particularly Hungary water, oil of lavender, syrup of capillaire, essences, and perfumes. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock thither from all parts to recover their health. It is seated on a hill, on the river Merdanson, which passes into several parts of the town through subterranean vaults. It is

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27 miles S. W. of Nîmes, 41 N. E. of Narbonne, and 180 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

MONTPEINSTER, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with the title of a ché; seated on a hill, 20 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 46. 4. N.

MONT-REAL, a town of Spain, the kingdom of Arragon, with a castle seated on the river Xiloca, 25 miles N. W. of Terivik, and 40 S. E. of Calatuid. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

MONT-REAL, an isle of N. America, the river of St. Lawrence, about 43 miles in length, and ten in breadth. The soil very fertile, and the air wholesome, and did belong to the French. But it was taken by the generals Amherst and Murray, the 8th of September, 1760, without firing a gun. According to the terms of capitulation, all the French forces were to be sent to Old France; and consequently, all Canada became subject to the crown of Great Britain; this cession was confirmed by the peace of 1763. The town is pretty well fortified, and has a pleasant situation, with wide open streets. It is built on the left side of the river, from whence there is a gradual ascent to what is called the Upper Town. The Hôtel-Dieu, the magistrates' house, and the place of arms, are in the Lower Town; which is also the residence of the merchants. The seminary or school-parish-church, the monks called Recollets, the Jesuits, and the nuns, are in the Upper Town; where likewise the late governor and most of the officers resided. There is also a general hospital, and a church belonging to the Jesuits, which is large and well built. The inhabitants have carried on a trade with the savages in skins and furs. It is 120 miles S. W. of Quebec, and 110 N. of Albany. Lon. 71. 20. lat. 45. 55. N.

MONT-REAL, a town of Italy, in the valley, and in the valley of Mazara, with an archbishop's see; seated on a rivulet 30 miles W. of Palermo, and 50 N. E. of Mazara. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

MONT-REAL, or **MOUNT-ROTA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of the Palatinate, seated on the river Moselle, 22 miles S. of Triers. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 49. 59. N.

MONTREDIE, a considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy; seated on the river Chance. It is fortified, and has a castle; and is 10 miles N. W. of Hesden, and 127 N. of Paris. Lon. 51. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

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• **MONTREUIL-BELLAY**, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Thouet, 12 miles from Saumur, and 255 from Paris. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 47. 16. N.

• **MONTROSE**, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated at the mouth of the river Ely, on the German Ocean. It is a trading place, and has a harbour for ships of considerable burthen; and an hospital for the poor inhabitants. It has the name of being a 48 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 56. 40. N.

• **MONTSAUJEON**, a town of France, in Champagne, capital of a small district of the same name, 15 miles from Langres, and 145 from Paris. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

• **MONT-SERRAT**, an high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monastery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whose image is said to perform many miracles; so that numbers of pilgrims resort thither. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for six days, gratis. This mountain is said to be ten miles in circumference, and five miles from the top of which there is a view of the country to the distance of 150 miles. Lon. 15 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 16. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

• **MONT-SERRAT**, an island of America, and one of the smallest of the Caribbees. It is 18 miles in length, and about as much in breadth; and the mountains covered with cedar, and other usual trees. It belongs to the English, who have a settlement there, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lon. 63. 34. W. lat. 16. 54. N.

• **MONT ST. ANDRE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 2 miles S. of Ramillies, and 11 N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

• **MONT ST. MICHAEL**, a strong town of France, on the confines of Normandy, with a castle, and a celebrated abbey, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 10 miles S. W. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris. Lon. 10. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

• **MONT-TRICHARD**, a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle; seated on a high mountain near the river Cher, 22 miles S. of Tours, and 112 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

• **MONT-VALERIEN**, a mountain of France, near Paris, and a place of great reputation, inhabited by hermits, and a community of secular priests.

• **MONZA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Lambro,

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8 miles N. E. of Milan, and 10 S. W. of Bergamo. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

• **MOON-KIA**, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on June 24, for leather and ware.

• **MOON-LINCH**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 20, for all sorts of cattle.

• **MORAZA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 8 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

• **MORAY-POINT**, the most easterly point or promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America. Lon. 75. 56. W. lat. 17. 56. N.

• **MORAT**, or **MURTAN**, a rich, trading, and considerable town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Fribourg, with a castle, where the bailiffs reside. It is seated on the lake Morat, on the road from Avoudie to Bern, 30 miles W. of Bern, and 10 N. E. of Eriburg. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

• **MORAVIA**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia by Nissa, and falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the eastward of Belgrade.

• **MORAVIA**, the marquisate of, is a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, and is bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Silesia, on the E. by Mount Krapack, and on the S. by Hungary and Austria. It is a mountainous country, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it; is very fertile and populous; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name. their doctrines having been first broached here. Olmutz was the capital town, but now Brienn claims that honour.

• **MORAW**, or **MORAVA**, a large river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Taya from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

• **MORBACH**, or **MURBACH**, a town of France, in Alsace, 42 miles S. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

• **MORBATH**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday after August 24, for cattle.

• **MORBEGNO**, a handsome town of the country of the Grisons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reside. It is seated on the river Adda, 12 miles S. E. of

early and dry in some places, is so fertile in others, and the fruits so good, as well as the plants, that it would be a delightful country, if properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a stoney complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance. Moreover, they are unpolished, jealous, fraudulent, liars, superstitious, hypocrites, cheats, and of a cruel disposition. There are two sorts of inhabitants, the Arabs who dwell in sloughs, or moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents, and Berberies, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, and who dwell in towns and castles. There is a great number of Christian slaves and some merchants upon the coasts, besides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land, with the Negroes, to whom they send large caravans, who travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, silk, salt, and other things; and, in return, have slaves, gold, and elephants teeth. Out of the slaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are wool, manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, technical, and ostrich feathers, in return for which they have silks, muslins, ellicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts there are lions, tygers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. They have also flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, especially those belonging to Saltee. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises very great cruelties. His usual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan subjects, and 4 six crowns a-year of the Jews; but the emperor often breaks through these rules, and seizes what he pleases. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse, but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

Morocco, the capital city of the kingdom of Morocco, in Barbary; seated in a very large plain, on the river Niffis, 250 miles S. by W. of Fez, 125 N. W. of Sus, and 15 from mount Atlas. It was surrounded by a strong wall, fortified with towers and some bulwarks, and encompassed with deep ditches. The number of houses were found formerly to be 200,000, all with

flat roofs; but they are now greatly diminished, inasmuch that the greatest part of the city is unpeopled. The irruptions and robberies of the Arabs hinder them from cultivating the lands about it, inasmuch that there is nothing but vines, date-trees, and some other fruits. There were three temples or mosques in this place, of a prodigious size, and the emperor's palace was so large, and took up so much ground, that it resembled a small city. A late traveller affirms, that the inhabitants now are not above 25,000, and that the houses go to ruin every day, without being rebuilt. This may happen partly from the removal of the court, which is now at Mequinez. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 31. 12. N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant fertile plain, and in the neighbourhood is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

MORFETH, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday se'nnight before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses; and on Wednesday before July 25, for a few horned cattle. It is seated on the river Wenspeck, and is an handsome thoroughfare-town, has a castle still standing, and sends two members to parliament. The market is very large for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 28 miles N. of Durham, and 29 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 55. 15. N.

MORS, a town and castle of Germany in Westphalia, seated near the Rhine, and belonging to the duchy of Cleves, 15 miles N. W. of Dusseldorp. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 51. 25. N. See MEURS.

MORTAGNA, a town of France, in Orleansais, and the largest in Perche, having considerable manufactures of coarse linen-cloth. It is 19 miles E. of Sées, and 70 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 48. 35. N. There is another town of this name in Poitou. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 47. 0. Nerb.

MORTARON, a town of France, in Flanders, and in Tournesis, seated at the confluence of the rivers Scarpe and Scheldt, 8 miles from Tournay. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

MORZAS, a town of France, in Normandy, on the confines of Maine; seated on the rivulet Lancté, almost surrounded with craggy rocks, 40 miles E. of Avranches. Lon. 0. 52. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

MOSTARA, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Laumellino, subject

subject to the king of Sardinia; 25 miles N. E. of Casal, and 22 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

MORTMAR, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

MORTIMER, a village in Berkshire, with one fair, on October 25, for horses and Welsh cattle.

MORTLACK, a pleasant village, in Surrey, seated on the river Thames, 6 miles W. of London.

MORVAN, a territory of France, in Burgundy, lying along the river Yonne. It produces nothing but rye and wine; but there are good pastures, which feed a great number of cattle, in which they carry on a considerable trade.

MORVEDRO, an ancient town of Spain, in Valencia. There are still the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre to be seen. It is seated on a river of the same name, 35 miles N. of Valencia, and was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 58. N.

MOSAI, a town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, 23 miles N. E. of Mocha, which supplies it with fowls and fruits.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Zanguebar, and the most considerable thereon. Vaquez de Camalando on this coast in 1497, the Portuguese took an occasion to settle there, and seized on the town of Mosambique, the capital of it to this day. It is bounded on the N. by Quiloa, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by the river Zambeze, and on the W. by Moneimuti. The king, who is a Mahometan, still supports his dignity, though he has lost his capital. The air of this country is very unwholesome, whence it is but thin of people; and the Portuguese themselves would not stay there, if the trade was not very large.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, lying on the eastern coast of Africa, in Zanguebar. It is seated on a small island about 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, a large, handsome, rich, and well-fortified town, having a strong citadel which defends the harbour. It is the same to the Portuguese as the Cape of Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which reason there is generally a good garrison; but the Portuguese governor is changed every three years. They have built several churches and monasteries, and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, and slaves. Their

ships always sail here in going to the Indies, and the harbour is so commodious that whole fleets may winter here, and visit their vessels, as well as provide themselves with all necessities, and they have a large hospital for sick sailors. Lon. 40. 10. E. lat. 23. 55. S.

MOSBACH, a handsome town in Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant castle; seated on the river Neckar, 26 miles E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

MOSBACH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Isar and Amberg, 9 miles W. of Landshut. Lon. 12. 53. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MOSCOW, the empire of, a province of the western part of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by the province of Twentz, on the E. by Nise-Novogorod, on the S. by Rezait, and on the W. by Smolensk. It takes its name from the principal town.

MOSCOW, a large city of the Russian empire, and capital of the duchy of Moscow. It is divided into four parts, of which that in the middle is called Kitigorod, and surrounded with a strong wall of red stones, containing the royal palace. The church of the Annunciation has a vast vault, wherein are the tombs of the Grand.

It has nine towers, and is covered with gilded plates of copper, as are all the other churches. This part also contains the military school, the printing-house, the library, the mint, and the apothecary, and a gazette, belonging to the emperor, wherein the drugs are kept in fine vessels of porcelain or crystal. The second part, called Czangorod, is in the form of a half-moon, and surrounded by a wall of white stone. Here the people of distinction have their palaces; here is likewise a foundry of great guns. The third is named Zenitogorod, and surrounded with ramparts. Here the meaner sort of people live, when they are transported from one place to another. The fourth part is called Strelitz Stahod, because it was formerly inhabited by Strelitzes, a sort of soldiers. Besides these, there is a large suburb, where the German soldiers lodge; and there are many rich inhabitants, who have handsome houses, inasmuch that the suburb may be said to make a better appearance than the city. In general, Moscow contains several churches, two of which are for the Catholics, and one for the Calvinists. The dietary houses are but one story high,

terribly furnished, that a fire could not do any great damage. In 1737 there was a fire, which consumed 36,000 houses in 13 hours time. This city is now going to decay, its ancient order has been pulled down, and new foundations shall be built, except on old foundations; and this was done in 1740 at Petersburg. There is such a great number of beggars and vagabonds here, that there is no going out in the night without a guard. Peter the Great has built a capital from Moscow to Petersburg. It is 400 miles N. of Cassa, 460 S. E. of Petersburg, to E. of Seckhelim, 900 N. E. of Constantinople, 2100 N. E. of Vienna, and 1000 E. N. E. of London. 40. Long. 47. 51. Lat. 54. 5. N. 55. 10. S. 56. 10. S. Moscow, a river of the Russian empire, which is its source in the duchy of Moscow, and running E. thro' that province, passes by the city of Moscow, and falls into the river Oka; at Kalmyk, another source in the mountains of Vaguel, on the confines of Alsace; and having crossed Larian, another part of Luxembourg, and the archbishopric of Trier, or Treves, falls into the Rhine at Coblenz. It receives several streams as it passes along, and the places it runs by are Rastmont, Tiplal, Houk, Metz, Thionville, Treves, Mont-Royal, Traebach, and Coblenz. METRO-COUNTY lies in N. America, between 43 and 45 degrees of N. latitude; bounded on the N. and Boby the N. by the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Honduras. The Spaniards have no settlements in this country, because when they invaded Mexico, they massacred a great part of the inhabitants, which gave those that escaped such an aversion to them, that they will join with any Europeans against the Spaniards. These people are tall, well-made, raw-boned, lusty, strong, and nimble of foot, with long faces, straight black hair, stern looks, hard features, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are very ingenious in throwing all sorts of darts, and they never go abroad without a lance in their hands. Their chief employment is to strike fish, turtles, and manatees, inasmuch that one or two of these in a ship are able to maintain 100 men. Mostagan, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, a handsome mosque, and a good harbour, 300 miles N. E. of Oran. 10. 30. E. Lat. 36. 20. N. METASTAN, a considerable town of Persia, in Herizgwin, with a Greek archbishop's seat. It belongs to the Turk, and

is 120 miles N. E. of Narentan. Lon. 15. 37. E. Lat. 43. 48. N. 3. 11. MESSIL, See Mousoul. MOTALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see; it is 5 miles N. W. of Mestapan, and 15 N. W. of Tamaro. Lon. 17. 14. E. Lat. 40. 46. N. MORIS, an island of Asia, and one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its spices. Lon. 128. 20. E. Lat. 0. 10. S. MONGUEL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a good harbour and a rich fishery. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 12. 28. W. Lat. 36. 32. N. MOVAN, a new town of Asia, in Arabia Felix, and capital of the kingdom of Yemen, between Dabar and Sanaa. It is the usual residence of the king of Yemen, and is seated in a fertile country. The Jews are forced to lie in the suburbs every night. Lon. 46. 35. E. Lat. 15. 20. N. MOWDON, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, and a country of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is noted for its fairs, bodies, and other cattle, and is 12 miles N. of Lauzan. Lon. 6. 58. E. Lat. 46. 41. N. MOUNINS, a town of France, and capital of Bourbonnois. The houses of the Chartreux, and that of the Visitation, are magnificent. It carries on a considerable trade in cutlery ware, and is seated on the river Allier, in a pleasant fertile plain, almost in the middle of France, 30 miles S. of Nevers, and 55 N. of Clermont. Lon. 1. 25. E. Lat. 46. 34. N. MODER CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, 15 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 26. E. Lat. 50. 50. N. MOUNT EDGEUMBER, a prodigious high peak, at the entrance of Cook's Strait, in New Zealand, on the W. side. Its height is supposed not to be much inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff. MOUNT ST. MICHAEL. See MICHAEL'S, St. MOUNT'S Bay is in Cornwall, and is so called from the high mountains of St. Michael in that neighbourhood. MOUNT ST. MICHAEL, a town in Leicestershire, 15 miles from a high mount, of a solid rock, adjoining to the town, of a chalybeate, on fossil colobed stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones, taken out of this rock, the town is built. It has a market on Mondays, and a fair on July 10, for pleasure and toys. It was formerly for its castle, and is seated on the river F f 2

MUE

Saint Soutz; over which there is a bridge.
It is 20 miles S.W. by E. of Dantz, near
106 N. W. the N. of London, is 107 m.
S. W. lat. 51° 48' N., lon. 10° 15' E. It
contains 4500 inhabitants, and is a
free town, with an old castle situated at the
confluence of the river Aube, and 2
leagues from Troyes. It has a large
market, and is a place where merchants
assemble, who buy and sell all kinds of
goods, particularly wine, cloth, and
other commodities. It is a very fertile
country, and produces much wheat,
barley, &c. The soil is rich, and the
climate is temperate. It is a very
pleasant place to live in, and is well
watered. It is a very healthy place,
and is free from all diseases. It is a
very good place for business, and is
well supplied with all necessaries of
life. It is a very agreeable place to
live in, and is well suited to the
climate. It is a very good place for
business, and is well supplied with
all necessaries of life. It is a very
agreeable place to live in, and is well
suited to the climate.

MONTJEU, or MONTJEU, a town of
Savoie, capital of Tarantaise, with a hand-
some palace, where the archbishop resides,
and subject to the king of Savoy. It is
situated on the river Isère, 15 miles N. E. of
St. John, and 62 N. W. of Turin. Lon.
6° 23' E. lat. 45° 39' N.

MONTJEU, an ancient town of France,
in Champagne, with a rich Benedictine
abbey, seated on the river Meuse, among
fine meadows, 8 miles S. E. of Sedan,
and 10 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5° 30' E.
lat. 49° 37' N.

MOXENVIC, a town of France, in the
territory of Melun, 3 miles from Vic. It
is remarkable for its salt pits, and was
ceded to France by the treaty of Munster,
in 1648. Lon. 6° 37' E. lat. 48° 45' N.

MOZAMBIQUE. See MOSAMBICUS.

MOSCISLAW, a strong town of Poland,
in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of
the same name. It was almost ruined by the
Muscovites in 1660; but is rebuilt. It is
seated on the river Soła, 22 miles S. of
Smoleńsko, and 200 N. E. of Novogrodek.
Lon. 31° 26' E. lat. 54° 23' N.

MUSA, or MUĞARAWA, a considerable
town of Germany, in the circle of Maul-
trin, and duchy of Styria, on the river
Mur. It is 23 miles N. W. of Graz, and 40
S. W. of Trieste. Lon. 15° 4' E. lat.

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on Mozambique, the name of a people who live on the banks of the river Zambeze in Africa, and who are of a jet black colour, strong and well-made. Women of this country was conquered by the Portuguese, and some of that nation settled there, and by intermixing with the negro women, are become half-black. They still retain a sort of bastard Portuguese language, and have a priest who offers every year from one of the Cape de Verde islands, 200 children and young people, who are greatly offended at being called Negroes, thinking that name only belongs to slaves.

to **MUNDERKINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, seated on the river Danube, 25 miles S.W. of Ulm. Lon. 9° 43' E. Lat. 48° 19' N. **MUNICH**, a town of Bavaria, or Muenchen, a town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see, and an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock, 30 miles N.E. of Tockay. Lon. 22° 16' E. Lat. 48° 40' N. **MUNIA**, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of Suez. The vessel that goes down the Nile is obliged to stop here and pay certain duties. There are several mosques and a great number of granite pillars. Lon. 31°

MERICH, a town of Germany, and capital of the electorate and duchy of Bavaria, where the elector commonly resides. It is surrounded by thick walls, bulwarks, and deep ditches, but otherwise is not a very strong place. The houses are high, and the streets large and spacious, canals running through many of them. The electoral palace is seated at the extremity of the town, and contains 1650 windows, 10 large halls, 17 courts, 5 galleries, 176 lodgings, and 12 cellars. It is thought to be one of the most magnificent, large, and commodious palaces in Europe. After the death of Hochstet, the duke of Marlborough carried away a great many treasures from thence into England. In 1719 this palace was set on fire, and received

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painted's damage, 1746-70. It was rebuilt
 some time after. The choir of St. Stephen's
 the library, choir screen, and the choir's
 nave. The cathedral church contains 22
 large chapels, 23 chapels, and 36 altars;
 six the great organ, and the choir of one
 of the chapels for black marble, adorned
 with statues of bronze, and the most re-
 markable statue belonging to it. The
 Jesuit church is embellished on the inside
 with many work, and the college has 200
 windows on one side only. In this place his
 been been taken and taken in that wars
 of Germany, in 1742, it was forced to
 submit to the Austrians, and the militi-
 ants obliged to pay 1,600 roubles by way
 of contribution. It is seated on the river
 16, 17 miles S. E. of Abovian, 63 S.
 of Rastan, and 90 E. of Nuremberg.

LOWENSTEIN, the bishoprick of, lies in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, and is very considerable, being 200 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The river Rhine runs through the middle of it from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Bentheim and Bielefeld, on the E. by the bishopricks of Osnabrug and Paderborn; on the S. by the county of Marle; and on the W. by the duchies of Cleves and Zuyphen. The capital town is the city of Munster.

Münster, a large, rich, populous, and famous city of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the bishoprick of the same name, whose bishop is one of the sovereign princes of the empire. It consists of 9 gates, 5 abbeyes, 8 parishes, and many religious houses of both sexes. It is defended by a strong citadel, which stands distinct from the city, and was free and imperial till 1661; and to keep the inhabitants in awe, this citadel was built. In 1533 a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of the city, and drove away the bishop and magistrates: but it was taken from him in 1536, after 14 months siege, when he was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty was concluded here in 1648, which put an end to the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is situated on the river Aa, between N. W. of Cologne, 77 S. by W. of Bremen, and 77 N. W. of Cassel, Lon. 52° 45' N. Lat. 52° 10' N.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of

MUR

off Ireland, bounded on the E. and S. E. by the province of Leinster; on the W. by the Western Ocean; on the N. by the province of Connaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon; and on the S. and S. W. by the Ocean. It is about 235 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Suir, the Avonliff, the Lee, the Bandon, the Beane, and the Galson. There are great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns; and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys below are embellished with corn-fields. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wool, and fish. It contains five counties, namely, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; as also some archbishopricks, five bishopricks, 199,743 heads of cattle, 64 baronies, and 26 boroughs. The principal town is Waterford. See *ARTICLE* *WATERFORD*.
MUNSTER, or as it is a town of Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, 27 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 27. 26. E. lat. 50. 17. N. See *MONSTERBERG*.

many in the circle of the Lower Rhine,
 and in the electorate of Treves; on Thiers
 is midway S.W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 181
 E. lat. 50. 29. N. 7. 30. no bus. 1811

MURCIA, a kingdom of Spain bounded on the N. by New Castile; on the E. by the kingdom of Valencia; on the W. by Andalusia and Granada; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 62 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; and its principal river is Segura. The soil is very fertile; because it seldom rains, and therefore it produces little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. It was taken from the Moors in 165. The air is very healthful, and the principal towns are of the same name.

MURCIA, a large, handsome, and populous city of Spain, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a bishop's see. It contains 6 parishes, and a superintendency; the towers of whose steeple are so elevated, that a man may ride up to the top, rather on horseback or in a coach. It is seated in a pleasant plain, which abounds with fine gardens about the city, in which

MUM

are the best fruits in Spain. It is found
on the river Segura, 27 miles N. of Ca-
dix; it is said 212 E. of Madrid,
or 36 W. lat. 38. 2 N. 29° 40' from Ma-
drid, at town of Espinosa; by Sag-
unto, and in the county of Comillas;
it is found on the river Garroña, 10 miles S.
of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 18 E. Lat. 44 N.

MARINO, an episcopal town, situated in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Ecclesiastica, seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains S. E. of Conza, and near S. W. of Cithiza. Lon. 15. 43. y. Lat. 41. 46. N. *See also the article*

MARINAY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Berwick, on the S. by Mar and Edinburgh, and on the W. by Inverness. The climate and soil of this country is the best in all the N. of Scotland, and the inhabi-
tants of it they have 400 clearer days than any of their neighbours. It is divided into a champaign, low country, intermixed with pleasant hills. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay, which is very fruitful, and well manured. The principal rivers are, the Ness, the Spey, the Nairn, the Findhorn, and the Lossie. The chief towns are Elgin. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon.

* **MURKHART**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedicte abbey. It is situated on the river Mur, 18 miles from Heilbrunn.

Lon. 9.51c B. lae 149.14. N. 173.0410

* MUSIDAN, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a famous siege in 1579. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 45.

MUSSELBOROUGH, a sea-port town

f Scotland, in the shins of Midlothian
eated on the frith of Forth, at the mouth
f them even *Etc.* It is remarkable for
ity obtained here by the English
the Scots, in the reign of Edward IV. In
g misse^d. of Edinburgh. London 1694.

Modat. 6600: No

MUSKATAM, a seal port town of Alaska.

in the kingdom of Algiers, near a
castle and a harbour, 140 miles W of

City of Algiers, Lond. 6. 30 W. lat. 36.

o. November 23, 1880. Boston.

• **Morwatts**, a village of Cambridgeshire in St. Wales, with one flint, on Aug.

1, for cattle, sheep, and poultry.

MezACRY, a 1:1 copolymer of Sty-

in the kingdom of Granada, with a most

of Almeri, and 62 So.W. of Carthagena.

on: 1973 G.W. Huling 7071 N. S. 100 ft

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NORDEN, a town of Holland, seated in the river Vecht, on the S. coast of the Zuyder Zee, 7 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

MYCENE, formerly the capital town of a famous kingdom in Morea, which is now reduced to a small village.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, about 10 miles in circumference. The island is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N. wind. There are about 500 sea-faring men in the island, who belong to about 150 vessels of all sorts, and are accounted pretty good sailors. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of a great height. The inhabitants lose them half soon after 20 years, and yet they are a comely handsome people. Water is very scarce in the summer time, but in the town there is a large well, which is the only one in the island. This place contains about 3000 inhabitants, but for one man there are four women, who are often seen lying among the hogs in the open streets. In this island are plenty of partridges, quails, and woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and wheat-eats; besides which there are excellent grapes and delicious figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have fifty churches in all; but many are chapels, and some monasteries. Two or three European nations have consuls here, and yet very few ships frequent it. The habits of the women are very disagreeable, and yet an ordinary suit of the better sort will cost 200 crowns; but then these cloaths generally last their life-time. Lon. 25. 37. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

MYDRIM, a village of Carmarthenshire, in South Wales, with one fair, on March 12, for cattle, horses, and flannel.

MYRIA, formerly a country of Asia Minor, now called Naxolia, which had Troas on the W. Phrygia on the E. and the Propontis to the N.

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NAB, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Franconia, crosses the palatinate of Bavaria and the land-grave of Luthenburgh, passes by the town of this name, and falls into the Danube, a mile above Ratibon.

NABOAR, a river of Portugal, in Estremadura, which runs by Tomar, and falls into the Zeta, a little before it meets with the Tago.

NABURG, a town of Germany, in the

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palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the W. side of the river Nab, 10 miles S. E. of Amberg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

NACHSHAB, or **NASAPH**, a town of Asia, in Great Tartary, in Mawalanahar, said to have produced a great many learned men. Lon. 20. 25. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

NADRAVIA, a territory of Ducal Prussia, and in the circle of Smaland. This country is covered with wood, except about Pregal, and Labanon is the capital town.

NAERDEN, a very strong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, and capital of Gayland; seated on the Zuyder Zee, 12 miles E. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

NAGERN, or **NAGARA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and territory of Rioja, with a fort, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a fruitful soil, three miles N. W. of Calahorra, and 138 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 42. 24. N.

NAGIVANTA, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Upper Hungary, and seated on the river Zazula, 14 miles from Zatzmarbanis, near which there are silver mines.

NAGOLD, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 10 miles W. of Tubingen, with a strong castle.

NAGACURT, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a rich temple, to which the Indians go in pilgrimage. It is seated on the river Ravi, 300 miles N. of Agra. Lon. 76. 5. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

NANAK METER, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi, seated near the Euphrates, 20 miles from Koush. Lon. 45. 40. E. lat. 31. 10. N.

NANAKYAN, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi, seated on a branch of the Euphrates, five miles from Koush. Lon. 45. 37. E. lat. 31. 25. N.

NAIRNE, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Naime; seated at the entrance of the firth of Murray, 10 miles E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 1. 51. W. lat. 57. 39. N.

NAIRNE, a shire of Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

NANKEVIAN, a celebrated town of Asia, in Armenia, and capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It has three bazar, or market-places, where they sell all kinds of merchandizes, and is so old, that the Armenians believe it was the

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the residence of Nohb. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

• **NAMARI**, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val di Demons, between Messina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPTWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 26, September 4, and December 15; for cattle, horses, cloths, flannel, bedding, hard-wares, and pewter. It is seated on the river Weaver, which runs through the middle of it, and is a large, well-built town, with a handsome church. Here are salt-springs, which lie on the banks of a fresh-water stream, from which they make great quantities of white salt. It is 26 miles S. E. of Chester, and 162 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

NAMUR, a large, rich, and very strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts, and a bishop's see. The most considerable forts are Fort-William, Fort-Maesle, Fort-Coquelet, and Fort-Espinor. The castle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. It was besieged by king William in 1695, who took it in the fight of an army of 100,000 French, though there were 60,000 men in garrison. Namur is now a barrier town, and has a Dutch garrison. The bishop's palace is a superb structure. It was ceded to the house of Austria in 1713, but taken by the French in 1746, and rendered back by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the rivers Maese and Sambre, 12 miles S. W. of Huy, 32 S. W. of Brussels, and 30 S. by W. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

NAMUR, the county of, a province of the Netherlands, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maese; bounded to the N. by Brabant, on the E. and S. by the bishoprick of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. It is pretty fertile, and has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital town.

NANCI, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Meuse, in the centre of Lorraine, of which it is the capital. It is divided into the old town and the new; the first, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The streets of the new are as straight as a line, adorned with handsome buildings, and a very fine square. The primatial church is a magnificent structure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient

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dukes. The two towns are separated by a canal, and the new was very well fortified, but the king of France has demolished the works. It has been taken and retaken several times, particularly by the French. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna, in 1736, to enjoy it after the death of king Stanislaus. It is 20 miles E. of Toul, 25 S. E. of Metz, and 65 S. E. of Luxembourg. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

NANF10, an island of the Archipelago, little to the N. of the island of Santovio, 10 miles in circumference, but has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but bare rocks, and there are not springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greek, and an idle sort of people, whose trade consists in onions, wax, and honey. There are a vast number of partridges, whose eggs they destroy every year, to prevent the corn, which has not the desired effect, for there are always great numbers of them. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consists chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26. 10. E. lat. 36. 15. N.

NANGASACKI, a large and famous town of Japan, in the Island of Ximo-Fusen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants are very debauched, and carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128. 52. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

NANKING, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about three miles distant from the great river Yang-tse-Ching, into which there are canals cut, so large that vessels may enter the town. This place has greatly fallen from its ancient splendour, for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments, and a third part of the city itself desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well-paved, and on each side are shops, neatly furnished. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain 50 feet high. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. The number of the inhabitants are said to be 1,000,000, who comprehend the garrison of 40,000 men; here the physicians have their principal academy. It is 500 miles S. S. E. of Peking. Lon. 119. 25. E. lat. 32. 46. N.

NANSAMUND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, so called from a river of the name which runs through it.

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NANTES, an ancient, rich, and very considerable town of France, in Bretagne, with a bishop's see, an university, and a mint. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom, and contains the richest merchants; was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, where they built a very strong castle on the side of the river, and which is strongly fortified. There are several parishes, and a great many religious houses, and the cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. There are several fine bridges over the river Loire, which is navigable. The suburbs are so large, on account of the number of people that come from all parts to settle here, that they exceed the city. The Spaniards trade here with wine, fine wool, iron, silk, oil, oranges, lemons, and they carry back cloths, huffs, corn, and hard-ware. The Dutch send salt-fish, and all sorts of spices; and in return have wine and brandy. The Swedes bring copper, and the English lead, tin, and bit coal. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes, in 1598, and which was revoked in 1685. It is 37 miles S. W. of Angiers, and 217 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 47. 33. N. The territory of Nantes lies on both sides the Loire, and feeds a great number of cattle. Large vessels can come no higher than port Launai, which is 12 miles from Nantes.

NANTGLIN, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 6, and October 27, for cattle.

NANTUA, a town of France, in Buguey, with a rich Benedictine priory; seated on a large lake of the same name, 23 miles S. of Bourg en Bresse.

NANTUCKET, an island of N. America, in New-England, whose inhabitants chiefly apply themselves to the whale fishery. It is 80 miles S. of Boston. Lon. 70. 38. W. lat. 41. 01. N.

NAOPURA, a town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Decan, seated on the river Tapti. Its territory produces a bedrice in all the E. Indies. Lon. 71. 31. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, and one of the finest in the world, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a university, and four castles. It is seated on the sea-coast, surrounded with thick walls, regular bastions, strong towers, deep ditches, and several fortified castles. It is 30 miles in circumference, and has 7 large suburbs, in which, and the city, they reckon a 300 inhabitants. There are three forts,

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built on purpose to keep the city in awe; one of which, called St. Elmo, stands on a high hill, and is said to be impregnable; the castle d'Oro defends the harbour, and is seated on the sea, upon a rock; the other is Castel Nuovo, which stands near the sea-side, at a small distance from the royal palace. In this is the governor's apartment, an arsenal, and the richest cabinet of curiosities in Europe. The streets of Naples are large, straight, and paved with free-stone. The houses are all built with stone, generally in the modern taste, and very well furnished. There are a great many palaces, on account of the nobility who chuse to reside here. That of the king is extremely large, and magnificently furnished. The convents and churches are surprisingly rich, and it is a doubt whether those at Rome surpass them or not. The finest of all is the cathedral, and the chapel where the blood of St. Januarius is kept. It is built in the modern taste, and is remarkable, as well on account of the statues of bronze, as the fine paintings contained therein. Here they make excellent soap, fine cloths, and all sorts of stuffs; and their wine and oil are excellent, and in great plenty. The air is pure, serene, and healthy, and the weather in winter is very mild. In short, it would be a perfect paradise, if they were not liable to frequent earthquakes; and those in 1703, 1703, 1706, and 1744, were very terrible. The harbour is large enough to contain 500 vessels; where they may ride secure, without being endangered by the violence of the waves, which break against the mole; at the extremity of which there is a very fine light-house, and near it a spring of sweet water. It is 208 miles S. E. of Rome.

Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

NAPLES, a kingdom in the S. part of Italy, which has undergone a great many changes. The Normans became masters of it in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts; then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia; but in 1282, Peter III. king of Aragon, caused all the Normans to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the sovereigns have had the title of The King of the Two Sicilies, for about 260 years past. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then it came under the dominion of Spain; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. got possession of it in 1706. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the

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treaty of Vienna, who was lately in possession of it, but is now king of Spain, and was succeeded by his second son. This kingdom is a fief of the church, and the king pays to the pope every year a purse of 70,000 crowns of gold, and a white hackney. This kingdom is a sort of a peninsula, and is bounded on three sides by the Mediterranean sea, and on the N. by the territory of the Church. It is about 250 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The Apennine mountains cross the whole country from E. to W. and divide it into two parts, like two amphitheatres. The soil contains a great mixture of sulphur, of which there are a great many mines, and several volcanos. The heat of the country is greatly owing to this; and for the same reason the fruits become perfectly ripe. These are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, bay-berries, and figs. Besides these they have sugar, aniseed, pepper, and manna. The wine produced here is excellent; and the best of this is called Lachrymæ Christi. This country is not less rich in flax, hemp, cotton, olive, honey, wax, iron, and allum; likewise deer, fish, and fowls, are very common. The Neapolitan horses are in high esteem. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, one may readily conclude, that this mixture has produced strange effects; for the Neapolitans have not only the vices of the original natives, but those of several other foreign nations. Those who live in the country are greatly addicted to hunting, and very fond of horses; but those in the cities pass their time in going to shews and spectacles. The ladies are greatly addicted to gallantry; and though their husbands are jealous, they find means to deceive them. The common people are so inclined to knavery and theft, that in Calabria one would think the seventh commandment was quite forgot. There was a time when Italy was swarmed with vagabonds, called banditti, who made robbing a business. Some of these companies were so bold and formidable, that if they intended to murder any one, he seldom escaped. This was carried so far, that not only travellers were assassinated in their inns, but they sent letters to persons of quality, requiring them to lay such a sum of money in a certain place, unless they were willing to be murdered. But now this terrible race of men is quite exterminated, and the roads are free from robberies. The Jews were banished out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V. but in 1740, the late king allowed them to enter it again for the sake of trade; however, in

1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happened, the churchmen persuaded the king, so that it was on account of the Jews, and so they were expelled the kingdom again. The kingdom is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terra-di-Lavoro, Abbruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria, which are all subdivided into several districts.

NAPOLINI ROMANIA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea, seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It is a large place, inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides those of different nations; it is an archbishop's see, and very strong both by nature and art. It is 56 miles S. W. of Setimes. Lon. 23. 4. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

NAPOLI-DE-MALVASIA, a sea-port town of Turkey of Europe, and in the Morea; seated on a rock, or little island at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli-di-Romania; is vastly strong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, has a long wooden bridge which joins it to Terra-Firma. It gives name to that excellent wine, called, in French, malvoisie, and in English, malmsey. It was anciently noted for the temple of *Æsculapius*, and is 42 miles S. E. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 57. N. S. **MALVASIA**.

*** NARA**, a rich and handsome town of Japan, in the Island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles from Meaco. Lon. 134. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

*** NARBART**, a town of Pembroke in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesday and five fairs, viz. on March 21, June July 5, Sept. 26, and Dec. 11, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a hill and is a pretty good town, with an old castle, 12 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 10 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 46. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

NARBONNE, an ancient and large city of France, in Lower Languedoc, with an archbishop's see, and famous for its bones. It is seated on a canal cut from the river Aude, which being but three miles from the sea, vessels come up it laden with merchandise, which renders it a place of great trade. It is very ancient, being built at the time of the Romans, and the ruins of a capitol, an amphitheatre, and several of buildings, still remain. It is divided into the city and the town, which are joined together by a bridge, with houses on each side, in which the richest merchants live. There are several churches, and convents

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and the metropolitan church has a handsome people. It is 15 miles N. E. of Perugian, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouse. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 43. 11. N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and on the coast of Chili; so called, because Sir John Narboreugh resided his men here, when he was sent to the S. Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74. 35. W. lat. 45. 10. S.

NARDO, a pretty populous town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see; seated on a plain, 20 miles N. W. of d'Girato, and 22 S. of Briandis. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 40. 18. N.

NARENDA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Dalmatia, and in the Herzegovina, with a bishop's see; seated on a gulph of the same name, 46 miles N. E. of Ragusa, and 33 S. E. of Spoleto. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

NARNI, a very ancient, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in Sabina, and in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the river Nera, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad, as also an aqueduct that brings water 15 miles from a spring.

NARSINGA, or **NARSINGAPATAN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the government of Bissagar, formerly the residence of a king. It is 200 miles N. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 24. 5. N.

NARVA, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, with a castle, and a harbour. It was taken by the Muscovites from the Danes in 1558, by the Swedes in 1581, and they defeated the Muscovites near it in 1700; but it was retaken by the Russians in 1704, by storm, and the inhabitants sent to Astracan. It is seated on the river Narva, 95 miles S. W. of Wieng, and 122 E. of Riga. Lon. 27. 52. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

NARVAR, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, 40 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 25. 23. N.

NASEBY, a village in Northamptonshire, near which the parliament gained a decisive victory over the royalists in 1645. It is 12 miles N. of Northampton. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, in the

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circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, the house of whose sovereign is divided into several branches. It is seated on the river Lohr, 12 miles S. E. of Coblenz, and 35 S. E. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

NASSAU, a county of that name in Germany, and in the upper circle of the Rhine; bounded on the N. by Westphalia, on the E. by the county of Solmes, on the S. by the territory of Mentz, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NATA, a sea-port town of S. America, in the government of Panama; seated in a pleasant fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles S. W. of Panama. Lon. 81. 35. W. 8. 10. N.

NATAL, a country on the E. coast of Africa, to the N. of that of the Hottentots, or at least it is so supposed; but the English call the inhabitants Wild Bushmen, because they live in caves, and in the holes of rocks. The natives are of a middle stature, with strong limbs, woolly hair, and black skins. Their features are good, not having flat noses and thick lips like the other negroes. They are a lazy people, and their chief employment is husbandry. They plant their fields with Indian corn, of which they make bread, and another small grain, no larger than a mustard-seed, of which they brew their drink. They have no arts nor trades, for every one builds his own house, and does his own work. They go naked, except a short apron to cover their nudities. They have caps made of tallow, about nine or ten inches high, in which they resemble the Hottentots. The women have short petticoats, which reach down to the knee, and when it rains they cover their bodies with a cow-hide. Both men and women have a piece of cow-hide cut in the form of a tail, which reaches from the waist to the ground. Every man may have as many wives as he can purchase, for here they are all bought. In general, they are a very civil sort of people, and very kind to strangers, as two Englishmen experienced who were cast away upon the coast, and had wives and cattle given them gratis. The land animals are elephants, lions, tigers, bullocks, hogs, rabbits, and many others. There are also abundance of sea-horses of a monstrous size, with hides like elephants. The elephants herd together in troops of 1000 or 1500 each. They are seen grazing in the morning and evening, but in the heat of the day they retire into the woods. They have

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have also deer, and fowls of various kinds, as also a vast number of birds, whose names are unknown.

* **NATANGEN**, or **NATANGERLAND**, a territory of regal Prussia, lying along the river Pregel. It is divided into four parts, Natangen Proper, Bartenland, Sudavia, and Galindia. Brandenburg is the capital town.

* **NATOLIA**, a country of Asia, formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, and is a large peninsula, extending from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Galipoli, and of Constantinople, which separates it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is a vast country, whose air is temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W. and watered by a great number of rivers. It comprehends Carimania, Albojulia, Amasia, and Natolia Proper, which see.

* **NATOLIA PROPER**, a province in Natolia, to which the Turks give the title of a beglerbeglic. It extends from the Black Sea to the mouth of the river Ali, and along the Mediterranean Sea as far as the coast of the Isle of Rhodes, comprehending most of the western part of this peninsula. The towns are Cutay (the capital), Bourla, Nicea, Scutari, Arguri, Magnesia, Smyrna, and Milazzo.

* **NAVARINO**, a strong, large, and populous town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, and in Belvidera, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill near the sea, 8 miles N. E. of Modon, and 17 N. W. of Coron. It is accounted the best town in the Morea.

Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 17. 2. N.

* **NAVARRE**, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is bounded by the Pyrenees, being about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring province of Spain; and tho' a mountainous country, is pretty fertile, abounding in all sorts of game, and in iron mines. The inhabitants are polite, handy, lively, and laborious. It is divided into five districts, whose capital towns are Pampluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guasca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and comprehends but one merindale, or district, whose capital is St. Jean Pied-de-

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Porte. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous barren country, about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The French king takes the title of king of Navarre from hence.

* **NAVARRAINS**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Bearn, seated on the river Gave, in a fertile plain, 26 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 43. 39. N.

* **NAVENBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, with two fairs, on August 18 and October 17, for horses, sheep, and hogs.

* **NAVIDAD**, a sea-port town of Mexico, in N. America, and in the province of Michoacan, seated on the S. Sea, 350 miles W. of Mexico, and subject to Spain. Lon. 106. 0. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

* **NAUMBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, seated on the river Sala, 37 miles N. E. of Erford, and 60 W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 12. N. It is capital of the county of Saxe-Naumburg, and subject to a prince of the same name.

* **NAUMBURG**, the duchy of Saxe-Naumburg, a small district of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Meissen, about 17 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name.

* **NAXKOW**, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. There is a plentiful fishery here, and the land produces fine pastures. It is 60 miles S. W. of Copenhagen.

Lon. 11. 31. E. lat. 54. 54. N.

* **NAXOS**, or **NAXIA**, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length, and 88 in circumference. The whole island is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees; and there is a great many springs and brooks. The island has no harbour

and yet they carry on a considerable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, silk, fur, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of mastick, tho' olive oil is exceeding cheap. It is inhabited by Greeks and Latins, who live in great dread of the Turks; for when the main of their ships appear here, they always wear red caps like galley-slaves, and kneel before the lowest officer; but, as soon as they are gone, they put on their caps velvet. The ladies are so vain, that when they return out of the country, they have 40 women in their train, half on foot, half on asses, one of whom carries a mulekin or two, another a petticoat, another

pair of stockings, and so on, which is a very ridiculous sight to strangers. There are four archbishops' sees in this island, and a great many villages, but so thin of people, that the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is *Zia*, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter; however there are but few antiquities, except some small remains of the temple of Bacchus. Some say they have mines of gold and silver; however there is one of emery, which is so common here, and so cheap, that the English often ballast their ships therewith.

* *NAXOS*, or *NAXIA*, a considerable town, and capital of the Isle of Naxos, over against the Isle of Paros, with a castle and two archbishops' sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 35. 59. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

* *NAZARETH*, a town of Palestine, in Syria, famous for being the residence of Jesus Christ in the former part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

* *NEATH*, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Trinity-Thursdays, July 13, and September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, where small-vessels come to load coals, which are here in great plenty. It is an ancient and pretty large town, governed by a portreeve, who is sworn in by the deputy-constable of the castle of Neath. On the other side of the river are the ruins of a fine monastery, but the house belonging to it being a large structure, is kept in good repair. It is seated near the Bristol channel, 32 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 168 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

* *NEBIO*, or *NERBIO*, a ruined city of Italy, on the N. side of the Island of Corsica, with a bishop's see, whose bishop resides at St. Fiorenzo, from which it is a mile distant.

* *NEBOUSAN*, a territory of France, in the government of Guienne and Gascony, lying along the country of Comminges, with the title of a viscounty.

* *NECAUS*, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in the province of Bugia, with a superb mosque; seated in a territory abounding with excellent figs, fifty miles from Tetzteza.

* *NECKAR*, a river of Germany, which has its source in the Black Forest, crosses

the duchies of Wittenburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Mannheim, after having passed by Tubingen, Esslingen, Hailbron, Heidelberg, and other towns of less note.

* *NECKERS-GEMUND*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* *NECKERS-ULM*, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Neckar. It belongs to the grand-master of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 49. 20. North.

* *NED-ROMA*, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, built by the Romans, and seated in a fertile soil, ten miles from the sea.

* *NEEDHAM*, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on October 28, for toys; seated on the river Orwell, and has some trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; the poorer sort of women are employed in spinning and weaving bone-lace. It is ten miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 71 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

* *NEEDLES*, two capes or points at the W. end of the Isle of Wight, at the foot of which are several sands and rocks.

* *NEFIN*, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on April 4, the Saturday before Whitfuntide, and August 25, for cattle.

* *NEFTA*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and province of Zeb, lying on the road from Barbary to Negroland. It is very populous. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

* *NEGAPATAN*, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken from them by the Dutch. The original natives are idolaters, and the factory purchase very little besides tobacco and long linen cloths; however, the Dutch have built a fort there. It is 20 miles S. of Trankabar. Lon. 79. 56. E. lat. 10. 24. North.

* *NEGOAS*, a large populous island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between Luzon and Mindanao.

* *NEGOMBO*, a sea-port town of Asia, on the W. coast of the Isle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portuguese, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1640. Lon. 80. 45. W. lat. 7. 30. N.

* *NEGRAIS*, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, seated on the E. side of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles

NEG

miles W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 4. E. lat. 25. 50. N.

NEGREPELISSE, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the diocese of Montauban, seated on the river Avirou, with the title of a county. It was formerly fortified by the Huguenots, but the fortifications were demolished in 1621.

NEGRIL-POINT, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica, in America.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Africa, in Angola, and on the W. coast thereof, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 15. 54. N.

NEGROES-ISLAND, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between those of Panay and Cebu. It is subject to Spain.

NEGROLAND, or **NIGRITIA**, is a tract of land in Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run; but this is uncertain. It has the great desert called Zaira on the N. and stretches far to the S. but the inland parts are very little known. However, the Europeans have many settlements on the western coast, and the Portuguese have some on the eastern, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold-dust, and elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turkey in Europe, and the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Euboea, and is near the N. coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a strait, over which there is a bridge. It is about 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1469. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, flesh, fish, and fowls, and is remarkable for the irregularity of the tides, which however do not rise above a foot.

NEGROPONT, a large and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of the island of that name, with a harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the town in which the Turks and Jews reside, are about two miles and an half in circumference, but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. The captain-bassaw resides here, who commands the whole island. The bridge, taken notice of above, reaches from this city to the continent. It has a Greek archbishop's see, and provisions here are very cheap. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after a six months siege, at the cost of 40,000 men. The Venetians attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a fruit of the same

NEM

name, 30 miles N. E. of Setines or Athens, and 260 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 8. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

* **NEHAVAND**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, famous for a battle fought near it between the califf Omar and Yez Degud, king of Persia, in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 55 miles S. of Hamadan. Lon. 47. 10. E. lat. 34. 20. N.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in a county of the same name, with a castle upon a mountain; seated in a very delightful country.

NEISSE, an handsome town of Germany, in Silesia. It is surrounded with thick walls and deep ditches, and most of the houses are well built. The bishop of Breslaw generally resides here, and has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholesome, provisions cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who augmented the fortification after the peace in 1742, and built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name, 35 miles S. E. of Breslaw, and 27 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

NEIVA, a river of Muscovy, on which the city of Peterburgh is seated. It separates Carelia from Ingria, and running W. falls into the gulph of Finland. It rises from the lake Ladoga.

NELLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the landgrate of the same name, 20 miles N. of Constance, and 20 N. E. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

NELSON, an English settlement in North America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, seated at the mouth of the river Nelson, 600 miles N. W. of Rupert-fort, and 19 S. E. of Churchill-fort. It belongs to the Hudson's-Bay company, who carry on great trade there in beaver and other skins.

Lon. 92. 35. W. lat. 57. 7. N.

NEMEA, a village of Turkey in Europe

in the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games celebrated here.

NEMI, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, with a magnificent palace. It is seated between Castel Gandolfo and Vilitri, near a small lake and a wood of the same name. The first is but 5 miles in circumference, and was called Lacus Tivialis, and the last Lacus Dianæ.

* **NEMI**, or **NUMICO**, a small river Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, which rises in a lake of the same name, passes Arden, and afterwards falls into the sea.

NER

NEMOURS, a town of the Isle of France, in the Gaiinois, with the title of a duchy, and an old castle. It is seated on the river Loing, 10 miles from Fontainebleau, and 45 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **NEOCASTRO**, a fort of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated in the middle of the Bosphorus, where the Turks always keep a good garrison. It is 12 miles from Constantinople. Lon. 29. 4. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* **NEZORS**, St. a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thursdays, June 30, August 1, and December 17, for all sorts of cattle. It is a large, well-built town, seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a stone-bridge. It is adorned with a handsome church, which has a fine steeple, and the market is very considerable. It is 20 miles W. S. W. of Cambridge, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

* **NEPI**, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Triglia, 10 miles S. W. of Magliano, and 20 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 34. E. lat. 42. 14. N.

NERAC, a handsome town of France, in Gascony, with a large castle, 20 miles S. W. of Agen, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Westermania; on the E. by Sunderlond; and on the S. W. by Gothland. Orebo is the capital town, and the only considerable place in it.

* **NERINSKOI**, a strong town of Siberia, and capital of the province of Dauria, in Asia. It is pretty strong, is provided with several brass guns, and has a large garrison of Daurian Cossacks. It is seated among high mountains, and yet there is low ground enough to feed a great number of camels, horses, and cows. Here are great quantities of red and white pionies, which have a fine smell, besides rosemary, thyme, marjoram, lavender, and several unknown plants; but their only fruits are red and black currants. The people that live near it are all idolaters, and subsist on their cattle and fable hunting. They all live in huts composed of poles fixed in the ground, and joined together at the top, where there is a hole to let out the smoke, the fire being in the middle of the hut. Both men and women dress in the same manner, and both ride on horseback. Their common drink is water, but the better sort have bolza-tea, which they boil in mares-milk

NET

and water. They have also a sort of spirits drawn from mares milk, and their arms are bows and arrows. Lon. 118. 54. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

NERO, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and the second of the Banda Islands. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort-Nassau, which serves in part to command the navigation of those seas. They have large serpents which are not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very singular kind. Lon. 129. 45. E. lat. 4. 40. N.

* **NESLE**, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated on the river Lingon, 8 miles N. E. of Roze, and 66 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

NETHERLANDS, a large country of Europe, anciently called Belgic Gaul, and comprehended all that tract of land lying between the Rhine, the Maese, and the Schelde, from the ocean as far as Alsace. In the 5th century the Franks, a people of Germany, coming to settle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom to which they gave the name of France; but the country we are now speaking of, was not comprehended therein. In the 9th century the sons of the emperor Lewis the Pious having divided the dominions of their father among themselves, (for he possessed Germany, France, and Italy) a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean Sea to the Ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist, for it was soon divided into two, and that seated near the Mediterranean called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other to the N. had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into small provinces under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Hardy, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swifs in 1477, his part of the Netherlands fell to his daughter Mary, having no male issue, and she marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the house of Austria. Some time after the emperor Charles V. reunited them all under the title of the circle of Burgundy, making it a part of the Roman empire. This circle was then composed of 17 provinces, namely Brabant, Limburg, Luxembourg, Guelderland, Flanders, Artois,

tois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, Zutphen, Friesland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overijssel, Groningen, and Antwerp. After his death his dominions were divided between his brother Ferdinand I. and his son Philip II. so that the Netherlands fell to the share of Philip, and united to Spain. This monarch was desirous of founding a new monarchy, and made choice of the Netherlands to begin his project. But foreseeing that he could not make this country a seat of war by sea and land, while the inhabitants enjoyed their ancient privileges, he undertook to destroy them. For this purpose he sent the duke d'Alba, well known for his cruel disposition. This duke went from place to place, exercising unheard of cruelties, in order to obtain his ends. After he had murdered above 100,000 people, and had executed near 2000 by the hands of the common hangman, seven of these provinces were determined to throw off the yoke, and an agreement was made at Utrecht in 1759. Spain endeavoured for 70 years together to reduce them to their obedience, but all in vain; and from this time the Seven United Provinces became a free and independent republic, which was confirmed by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. After all these vicissitudes the Netherlands had yet another to come, which happened at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700: for then the Spanish provinces fell to the share of the house of Austria, and thence came the denomination of the Austrian Netherlands and the United Provinces. To the Austrians belong the counties of Artois, Flanders, Hainault, and Namur, the duchies of Luxemburg, Limburg, Guelderland, Brabant, and Mechlin, as also the marquisate of Antwerp; which see in their proper places. The French have also some part of the Netherlands. The Netherlands in general are bounded by the N. Sea, which gives the inhabitants the means of trading to all parts of the world; on the E. by Germany, West-Friesland, the territories of Munster, Cleves, Juliers, and Triers; and on the S. by France and Lorraine. As the situation is dangerous, they have raised up dykes on the side of the sea, and on the other side are numerous fortresses to oppose the invasion of their enemies. It is about 300 miles in length, on the side of the ocean, and about 140 on the S. side; is full of large cities, towns, and villages, which put it upon a par with the largest kingdoms. The harbours are not so deep as might be expected, on account of the tide, which brings in large quantities of sand, mud, and shells; besides, it is so

cold, that they are frozen up in the winter. In this country there is an inlet of the ocean, 75 miles in length, and 250 in circumference, called the Zuyder-see, and within this the merchant-ships take in their loading. The principal rivers are, the Schelde, the Maese, the Rhine, and the Moelle. The Austrian Netherlands are about 100 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and the air temperate, being neither too hot nor too cold. The soil produces no wine, but a great deal of corn and rich pastures, as well as several fine fruits. There are scarce any hills, but very fine forests, which supply wood for building and fuel. In fine weather it is a good country to travel in, for you are scarce out of one city but you are near another; but in the rainy season, the roads are almost impassable. In several places they cultivate a great deal of flax and hemp, and have fine manufactures of linen and lace, particularly lawns, cambricks, Mechlin and Brussels lace. They also make very rich tapestry, and have still good woollen manufactures, especially cambricks and light stuffs. Their numerous rivers and navigable canals are of great advantage to trade, as the carriage is to exceed cheap. This country has often been the theatre of war, which has not had such terrible consequences as in other places, for the inhabitants always grow the richer by it. Their principal application is to trade, and there is scarce a city or town which has not very flourishing manufactures.

* **N E T U N O**, a handsome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It stands at the mouth of the river Loricina, 12 miles S. of Viterbi, and 24 S. of Rome. Lon. 12. 29. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

* **N E U B U R G**, a handsome town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the dominions of the elector Palatine, seated on the Danube, 5 miles W. of Jeddelsstadt, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

* **N E U B U R G**, a town of Germany, in

Brissgau, seated near the Rhine, between

Basle and Brisack, 12 miles N. of the former,

and as much S. of the latter; subject to the

house of Austria. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 47.

47. N.

* **N E U B U R G**, a town of Germany, in

Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, 5

miles from Vienna, with a famous mona-

stery. Lon. 16. 26. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

* **N E U B U R G**, a town of Germany, in

the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the

river

NEU

river Enz, with a cable, 25 miles W. of Sulzgard. Lon. 8. 34. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the duchy of the same name, (subject to the elector Palatine. It is 28 miles N. E. of Augsbuurg, and 40 S. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 48. 45. N.

* NEUBURG, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the isle of Funen. It is very famous for its harbour, and is 63 miles S. W. of Copenhagen, Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

NEUBURG, a town in Polish Prussia, in Little Pomerania, having the river Weichsel on one side, and morasses on the other. It was taken by the burghers in 1458, who drove out the Polish garrison, and admitted the knights of Jerusalem; but was taken from them by the Poles in 1564.

* NEUBURG, the duchy of, in Germany, and in the circle of Bavaria, about 50 miles in length on the side of the river Danube, and about 8 in breadth. The capital town is of the same name. This is the western part, but the eastern lies between Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate; is about 17 miles long, and as much broad, but has no remarkable town, there being nothing but villages.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Kocher, 12 miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, and capital of Nivernois, in Orleansois, with the title of a duchy, an ancient castle, and a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings. It is seated on the river Loire, over which there is an handsome bridge, and at the end of it a fine large causeway, reaching to the town. It is 15 miles N. W. of Moulins, and 75 S. E. of Orleans. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 46. 59. N.

* NEUFCHATTEAU, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxembourg, 20 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

* NEUFCHATTEAU, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the châtellenie of Châteaon. It is an handsome, populous, trading town, having an abbey of the nuns of St. Clair, a commander of Malta, and several convents of monks and nuns. It is seated in a bottom, in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles S. W. of Nancy, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 47. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

NEU

NEUFCHATTEL, a sovereign county of Switzerland; bounded on the W. by the Franche Comté; on the N. by the bishoprick of Bâle; and on the E. and S. by the cantons of Bern and Friburg; is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It had its own counts for a long time, and the last of these dying in 1694, without issue, it came to Mary of Orleans, duchess of Nemours, his only sister, who died without issue in 1703; there were then 13 competitors, but, at an assembly of the States in 1707, they unanimously chose the king of Prussia for their sovereign, who has placed a governor therein. It is well peopled, and contains three cities, one town, 90 villages, and about 3000 houses, dispersed in the mountains. The inhabitants are all Protestants, except two Roman Catholick villages; and in 1529 they entered into a strict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is healthy and temperate, but the soil not every where equally fertile; however, there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forest, besides large trouts, and other good fish in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, industrious, and laborious.

NEUFCHATTEL, an handsome town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name. There are several ancient ruins near it, which shew its former extent; and there are two large churches, besides a castle, where the governor resides. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 17 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and the side of the harbour is the usual walk of the inhabitants. It has a grand and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons, with two masters of the keys; the little council consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. These two councils assemble regularly every month. The ecclesiastics likewise assemble once a month, to consult on affairs belonging to the church, and to fill up the places of ministers that die. They chuse a dean every year, who is president of the general assemblies, which are called classes, and sometimes he is confirmed in this dignity. It is 25 miles N. E. of Lausanne, and 25 W. of Bern, Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAY, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Bray; commodiously seated on the river Arques, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe, and 75 N. W.

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NEU

N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* NEUHAUS, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bœhin, with a castle. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

NEUHAUSEL, a small but very strong town of Upper Hungary; seated on the river Neytracht, in a marshy plain, 15 miles N. of Komora, and 40 S. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonshire, seated on the shore of the Irish sea, opposite to Puthelly. It has a small market, and three fairs, on April 4, Saturday before Whitstide, and Aug. 25, for cattle. It is 20 miles S. W. of Carnarvon, and 214 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

NEVIS, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and the colony of the English. Lon. 62. 50. W. lat. 17. 10. N.

* NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Breslau, 38 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 15 W. of Breslau. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany in Wagnia, seated on the Baltic Sea. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the river Elbe. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a bishop's see, a magnificent castle, an arsenal, and a very handsome park. It is 30 miles S. of Vienna, and 55 N. E. of Gratz. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurzburg, seated on the river Sale. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, with a strong castle, 15 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HART, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains, 10 miles N. of Landau. Lon. 8. 9. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* NEUVILLER, a small town of France, in Alsace, seated at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

NEW

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs, on Friday before Passion-Sunday, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 12, November 1, and Monday before December 11, for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, linen, and woollen cloth; but the last is only for cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Trent, over which there is a bridge into a small island made by the river. It is on the great road to York, has a good trade, and once had a handsome castle now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. E. by E. of Nottingham, and 104 N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of N. Wales, in the Isle of Anglesea, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on June 22, August 10 and 21, September 25, and November 11, for cattle. It is seated on the river Brant, 15 miles S. W. of Beaumaris, and 228 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 27. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

* NEWBOROUGH, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on June 21, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

* NEWBRIDGE, a village in Berkshire, with two fairs, on March 31, and September 28, for cheese and horses.

* NEW-BUCKINGHAM, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on May 26, and November 22, for cheese, cattle, and toys.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thursday, for horses and other cattle; on July 5, for horses, cows, and hogs; and on August 24, and October 28, for cheese and horses; is commodiously seated on the river Kennet, and is a large, well frequented corporation, with an handsome market-house. It was built out of a Roman town called Spinæ, now a village adjoining. It is 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on June 22, July 18, and November 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep; seated on the river Tivey, over which there is a bridge. It is but a poor town, and its fine castle is now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, and 188 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Easter-Monday, Monday,

NEW

Monday, July 6, first Monday in September, and November 6, for cattle. It is seated on a rivulet, and is a large place, with broad paved streets; but the buildings are low, and many of them thatched. It had four churches, now reduced to one, and the cattle from whence it had its name is quite demolished. It holds pleas for actions under 40 pounds, and sends two members to parliament, and gives the title of duke. It is 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, the county town of Northumberland, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, in August for nine days, and on October 29, for nine days for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, linen, woollen cloth, and various other goods. It is seated on the N. bank of the river Tyne, over which there is a bridge, and on the S. side of a considerable alcant. It is a corporation, containing four parish-churches, besides one at Gateshead, and has a handsome exchange, and a custom-house. It is surrounded with a strong wall, through which there are seven gates, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is rich and populous, and carries on a great trade by sea and land; but it is principally noted for its coals, with which it loads many thousand ships in a year, for London and other parts. It is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N. of York, and 276 N. by W. of London. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

* NEWCHURCH, a village in Lancashire, with two fairs, on April 29, and September 30, for horned cattle and sheep.

* NEWENDEN, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 1, for pedlars ware.

* NEWENHAM, a village in Kent, with one fair, on June 29, for linen and toys.

* NEWENT, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whitsuntide, August 1, and Friday after September 8, for cattle, horses, and cheele. It is seated near a branch of the Severn, 8 miles N. W. of Gloucester, and 104 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

* NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake in Hungary, 17 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, 28 miles E. S. E. of Vienna, and 20 S. by W. of Preiburg.

NEWFOREST, a part of Hampshire, lying on the English channel, opposite to the Isle of Wight. It was made by William the Conqueror, who caused 36 churches,

NEW

and all the houses belonging thereto, to be pulled down, that there might be no obstruction in hunting the game. It is now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of oaks, to be employed in building the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island lying on the eastern coast of N. America, between 47 and 52 degrees of latitude. It is a mountainous barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time is visited by a kind of savages called Eskimaux, who are of a different race from the other Americans. However, it has several commodious bays and harbours, and there are 4 or 500 English families who continue there all the year, besides the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing-season it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people every year, on account of the fishing-banks to the E. of this island, for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. It is 359 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base, from E. to W. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle, upon which account the inhabitants have not only their cloaths and furniture, but provisions from England.

* NEWHAVEN, a town of Suffex, whose market is disused, but has one fair, on October 20, for pedlars ware. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ouse, and is a small place, chiefly inhabited by a maritime people. It has a quay on the E. side, where ships may ride secure in foul weather. It is seven miles S. of Lewes, and 57 S. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* NEWHAVEN, a village in Derbyshire, with one fair, on October 30, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

* NEWICK, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 1, for cattle and pedlars ware.

NEWMARK, a town of Transilvania, seated on the river Menih, 36 miles N. of Clausenburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

NEWMARK, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, 30 miles N. W. of Raubison. Lon. 11. 32. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in Suffex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 28, for horses and sheep. It consists of one well-built street, H h a

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Agest, seated upon the great road, and full of fairs. It has the parish in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgeshire, but the market place and all the street are in Suffolk. It is chiefly noted for its horse-races. It is 14 miles E. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 52. N.

NEWMARSET, a small town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, four miles N. E. of St. Asaph, with four fairs, viz. on the last Saturday in April, the third Saturday in July, the fourth Saturday in October, and the second Saturday in December, all for cattle.

NEWNHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 11, and October 18, for horses and sheep. It is a corporation, and seated on the W. side of the Severn, 8 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 106 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horses and toys. It is seated almost in the middle of the island, and is a large, populous, and well frequented town, governed by a mayor and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church built with stone, and four streets, which are paved, and contain about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. The number of the people amounts to about 2500, but it has no manufactory. It is 4 miles from the channel, which separates it from the main land, and small vessels come up the creek to the very quay, which is of great advantage to its trade. It is 17 miles S. of Southampton, and 85 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28, and July 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep; and on December 10, for the same, and fat cattle; it is seated on a plain, near the borders of Staffordshire, and has a handsome free-school and a market-house; 17 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 134 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 45. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Holy-Thursday, Whit-Thursday, Aug. 15, and Nov. 6, for cattle. It is seated on the river Usk, over which there is an handsome bridge; and has a good harbour, or port, from whence it has its name; it had a strong castle, which is now

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demolished; it is 19 miles S. S. W. of Monmouth, and 15 N. W. 2 by N. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays and one fair, on July 27, for cattle, horses and sheep. It is seated at the foot of a high hill, and near the sea-shore, and has a handsome church, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, recorder, two bailiffs, and 26 townsmen. The Neveru, a fine navigable river, runs by the end of the town, and empties itself into Bristol channel. It is 18 miles N. E. of St. David's, and 200 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 50. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Cornwall, whose market is difused, nor has it any fairs; but sends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles N. of Launceston, and 908 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 43.

***NEWPORT**, a village in Essex, with two fairs; on Easter Tuesday, and Nov. 17, for horses.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Sundays, and four fairs; viz. on April 22, June 22, Oct. 22, and Dec. 23, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which it has two bridges, and noted for the boats made here. It has an old church, and the meeting-houses, and the streets are pretty well paved. It is 14 miles E. N. E. of Buckingham, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

NEWSELE, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large castle. It is a handsome place, and at its upper end stands an handsome tower. In the castle is a church, covered with copper, and in it many figured carved wood, and some reliques. Near this town are the greatest copper-mines in all Hungary; but the ore, after it is taken out of the mine, is melted 14 times before it is fit for use. It is seated on the river Grain, over which there is a wooden bridge, 10 miles N. of Chremnitz, and 50 N. E. of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 19. 59. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

NEWTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 17, and Aug. 12, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It is an inconsiderable place, though it sends two members to parliament; it is 5 miles N. of Warrington, and 187 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays and five fairs; viz. on the last Tuesday

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Marb. June 24. Last Tuesday in August.
Oct. 25. and Dec. 16. for sheep, horned
cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river
Seven miles S. W. of Montgomery, and
17 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 29.
W. lat. 52. 21. N. 39. 41. 30. 11. 30. 11. 30. 11.
NEWTON, a town of Hampshire, in the
Isle of Wight, whose market is disused; but
it has one fair, on July 22, for horses and
wags, and sends 2 members to parliament.
It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 89
miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 16.
W. lat. 50. 43. N.

*NEWTON-ANGOT, a village in De-
vonshire, with three fairs; viz. on June 24,
for horned cattle; on the first Wednesday
in September, for cheese; and on Nov. 6,
for woollen-cloth.

*NEWTON-PEPPERFORD, a village
in Devonshire, with one fair, on Oct. 28,
for cattle.

*NEW-YEARS-ISLANDS, small islands
in the north side of Staten-land. Great
numbers of sealions, seals, and a species
of vultures, resort to these islands, together
with albatrosses, large petrells and penguins.
They are situated in about 54. 46. S. lat.
66. 20. W. longitude.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a
market on Fridays, and one fair, on Oct.
for horses, cattle, and toys. It is seated
on the river Stour, in a rich bottom; and
is a woollen manufacture. It is 16 miles
W. of Ipswich, and 54. N. E. of Lon-
don. 1. 5. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

NEYRACHT, a town of Upper Hun-
gary, capital of a county of the same name,
the bishop's see; seated on the river
Dura, 40 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon.
49. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

*NIAGARA, a considerable river of N.
America, in the country of the Iroquois.
It proceeds from the Lake Erie, and runs to
Lake Ontario. In this river is a large
cataract, said to be the greatest in the world,
and that the mist which this occasions may
be seen at 15 miles distance; but this is a
mistake: however, the waters fall
on a rock 140 feet high, and make a noise
thunder heard at a great distance. There
is a strong fort built on this river by the
English, which was taken by the English in
1759.

NIANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy
of Parma, 37 miles W. of Parma. Lon.
10. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

NICARAGUA, a large river of S. Ame-
rica, in a province of the same name, whose
extremity lies within 5 miles of the
sea. It is full of dreadful cataracts, and
a length into the N. sea.

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NICARAGUA, a maritime province of
N. America, in Mexico, bounded on the N.
by Honduras, on the E. by the N. sea, on
the S. E. by Costa Rica, and on the S. W.
by the S. sea, being 400 miles in length
from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N.
to S. It is one of the most fruitful and
agreeable provinces in Mexico, and is well
watered with lakes and rivers. The air is
wholesome and temperate; and this coun-
try produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and
fine chocolate. One of the lakes is 900
miles in circumference, has an island in the
middle, and, as some say, has a tide. Leon
de Nicaragua is the capital town.

NICARUA, an island of the Archipelago,
between Samos and Tine, about 50 miles
in circumference. A chain of high moun-
tains run through the middle, covered with
wood, and supply the country with springs.
The inhabitants are very poor, and of the
little communion; however, they have a
little wheat, and a good deal of barley,
figs, honey, and wax.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Italy,
in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Far-
ther Calabria; 17 miles S. of Cosenza.
Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

NICE, an ancient, handsome, and con-
siderable town on the confines of France and
Italy, and capital of a county of the same
name, with a strong citadel, a bishop's see,
and a senate, which is a kind of a demo-
cracy. It has been several times taken by
the French, and last of all in 1744, but
rendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-
Chapelle. It is very agreeably situated,
four miles from the mouth of the river Var,
83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 83 E. of
Aix. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

NICE, a country and province in the
dominions of the duke of Savoy, bounded
on the E. by the territory of Genoa and
Proper Piedmont, on the N. by the marqui-
sate of Saluces and Dauphiny, on the W.
by Provence and the Mediterranean sea,
and on the S. by the principality of Monaco.
The inhabitants supply Genoa with a great
deal of timber for building ships, and carry
on a great trade in linen cloth, paper,
oil, wine, and honey. Nice is the capital
town.

NICE, an ancient town of Asia, in Na-
tolia, now called Iznick, with a Greek arch-
bishop's see. It is famous for the general
council assembled here in 325, who endeav-
oured to suppress the doctrines of Arius.
It was formerly a large, populous, well-
built place, and now is not inconsiderable.
See ISNIC.

*NICHABURG, a town of Persia, and
the

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the largest and most rich of Corossian, famous for a mine of Turkish stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles from Medford. Lon. 60. 21. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

NICHOLAS, St. a town of France, in Lorraine, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is seated on the river Mouste, 5 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 265 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 48. 29. N.

NICHOLAS, St. a sea-port town of Russia, in the province of Dwina, seated at the mouth of the river Dwina, on the White Sea, 6 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 64. 0. N.

* **NICHOLAS, St.** a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Nov. 6, for cattle.

* **NICKLESBURG,** a handsome town of Germany, in Moravia, with a strong castle which commands it, 27 miles N. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 37. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, the name of several islands in Asia, lying at the entrance of the gulph of Bengal. The natives are tall and well-proportioned, with long faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are said to be a harmless good sort of people, and go quite naked, except a cloth to hide what decency would conceal. They have not much religion, for they have neither temples nor idols; nor does there seem to be any great superiority among them. They are excellent swimmers, and sometimes will overtake ships under sail. They live in little huts, having no towns, and the country is almost covered with wood. They have no corn, but a fruit which serves them instead of bread, and they catch plenty of fish. They are ready to supply the ships that stop there with provisions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and in return they take iron, linen, and tobacco. They are 300 miles from the peninsula beyond the Ganges. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

NICOLAS, St. an island of the Atlantic ocean, and one of the most considerable of those of Cape de Verde; and lies between Santa-Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 75 miles in length. The land is stony, mountainous, and barren; but there are a great number of goats in a town of the same name, in a valley inhabited by the Portuguese. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 16. 32. N.

* **NICOLIO, St.** is the most considerable, strongest, and best peopled of the isles of

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Tremeti, in the gulph of Venice, to the E. of St. Domino, and to the S. of Capparaz. It has a harbour, defended by several towers, and a fortress, in which is an abbey, with a very handsome church. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Natolia, now called Ischmit, or Schmit. It was formerly a very large place, as appears by the ruins, and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The ruins of the ancient structures and fine palaces are very considerable; however, it is still a place of consequence, and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Isnic, and 50 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 30. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

NICOPOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe and in Bulgaria, famous for being the place where the first battle was fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396; and where the emperor Sigismund lost the day and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the river Danube, 35 miles S. W. of Rzig, and 130 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

* **NICOPOLI,** or **GIANISH,** an ancient town of Asia, in Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, on the river Cerauna, 265 miles from Erzerum, and 225 from Cogni. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

NICOSIA, a strong town of Asia, an capital of the island of Cyprus, where Turkish bathaw resides; delightfully situated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is about 31 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypress-trees, interspersed among the houses, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of Santa Sophia is an old Gothic structure, which the Turks have turned into a mosque, and destroyed the ornaments. It is 10 miles W. of Tripoli, and 160 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 45. E. lat. 34. 54. N.

NICOTERA, a sea-port town of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and in the Faral Calabria, with a bishop's see; thirty miles N. E. of Reggio, and 185 S. of Naples. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 34. 34. N.

NICOYA, a town of N. America, New Spain, seated on the coast of the Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles W. of Nicaragua. Lon. 88. 0. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

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***NIDAU**, or **NIDOW**, an handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern, with an handsome castle. The situation is low on the Lake Bienna, 15 miles N. W. of Bern, and 60 S. W. of Zurich.

***NIEBLA**, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 37. 26. N.

***NIEMECZ**, a strong town of Moldavia, on the confines of Transilvania, between Socorwa and Cronstadt, being 26 miles from each. Lon. 26. 16. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

***NIEMEN**, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, where it passes by Bielia, Grodno, and Konno: it afterwards runs through part of Samogitia, and Ducal Prussia, where it falls into the lake called the Curisch-haff, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Ruls, being the name of the town it passes by.

***NIENBURG**, a rich and strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick-Lunenburg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is seated in a fertile soil on the river Weser, 30 miles N. W. of Hanover, and 37 S. E. Bremen. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

***NIEN CLOSTER**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the bishoprick of Osnabrugg, 3 miles E. of Wismar. It is the chief of a bailiwick, and was ceded to the Swedes by the treaty of Westphalia.

***NIENHUIS**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderborn, seated on the river Lippe, twenty miles E. of Lippstadt. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

***NIEPER**, a large river of Europe, and one of the most considerable of the North, formerly called the Boristhenes. Its source is in the middle of Muscovy, running W. by Smolensko, as far as Orsa, and then S. passing by Molniow, Bobaczo, Kiow, Czertkoff, the fortress of Kudak, Delan, and Oczakow, falling into the Black Sea; as also in its course it divides the Tatars from Budziac Tartary.

***NIESTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh, 15 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 53. 59. N.

***NIESTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Fuyhre, 25 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 1. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

***NIESTER**, a large river of Poland, which has its source in the Lake Niesler, in the palatinate of Lemburg, where it

NIL

passes by Heliopolis. Then it separates Podolia, and Oczakow Tartary, from Moldavia and Budziac Tartary, and falls into the Black Sea at Belgorod, between the mouths of the Nieper and the Danube.

***NIJEUWPORT**, a sea-port town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, 6 miles N. E. of Furnes, and 16 N. E. of Dunkirk. It was taken by the French in 1745, but was rendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

***NIGER**, is supposed to be one of the largest rivers of Africa; but its source is uncertain, as also the place where it falls into the sea. In general it is supposed to rise in Abyssinia, or, as others say, in the lake Burnou, running from thence through several unknown kingdoms into that of Tombuto; but whether it terminates here or not, there is no certain account. However, some think it runs westward from thence, and takes the name of Senegal, falling into the Atlantic Ocean, but of this nothing certain can be affirmed, till further discoveries are made. Some call it the Nile of the Negroes, and the Senegal resembles that river, by its overflowing every year, after the rainy season in Abyssinia, as does also the river Gambia.

***NIKOPING**, a town of Denmark, and capital of the Island of Falster, or Hulsler, with a strong fort, in the Baltic Sea. It is 55 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

***NIKOPING**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland, west of the Baltic Sea, 60 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 58. 40. N.

***NIL**, a great river of Africa. Its source is at the foot of a high mountain in the province of Goyam in Abyssinia, runs first N. E. and afterwards turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambha, running thro' it, and, passing among the rocks, the sight of it is almost lost. Then it runs towards the S. and then towards the W. passing towards its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E. forming a sort of peninsula; after this it runs through the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo; a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the island called the Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which 7 were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is seated the Island of Rodda,

Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mokias takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies measure. In reality they observe there every day, by means of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile; and thence the public criers regulate the proclamations they make of these events, at different hours, through the city. On some places of this river there are rocks, from whence the water falls several feet, and these are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year, from the 13th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is less than 14 cubits, and above 18, but 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fish, and breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and very dangerous. Different authors give different accounts of the just height of the inundation; but that is not very material to an English reader. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almost gone off, they sow it with rice, which delights in watery grounds. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminence, look like so many islands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; from thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and it is afterwards distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains.

NIMEGUEN, a large, handsome, and strong town of the Netherlands, and capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1679. It has a magnificent town-house, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It is seated on the river Vahal, or Wahal, between the Rhine and the Macse; 35 miles S. E. of Utrecht, and 70 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

NIMPO, a sea-port town of China, in the province of Chekiang, whose walls are 5074 geometrical paces in circumference, and has a street which runs through it as strait as a

line. The walls are good, being built of free stone, but are not strong enough to resist cannon-balls. There are two great arches through the walls, for the passage of barks in and out of the city. The streets are very narrow, and appear more so on account of pent-houses over the shops. In sailing up to Nimpo, the ships pass by a town called Tin-hie, commanded by a citadel, built on a very high rock, by the foot of which all vessels must necessarily pass. The Chinese merchants of Siam and Batavia go thither yearly to buy silks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days sail distant from it, carrying thither silks, stuffs, sugar, drugs, and arrack, and bringing copper, gold, and silver. Lon. 120. 20. East, lat. 30. 0. North.

NINEVEH, an ancient city of Asia, in Assyria, seated on the eastern bank of the river Tigris, formerly prodigiously large, but now quite ruined. Some travellers affirm they have seen the ruins of it almost opposite to Mosul, on the other side of the river.

NINOVE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Flanders, seated on the river Denef or Dender, with an abbey, thirteen miles W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, between Naxi to the N. Armago to the E. Santerino to the S. and Sikino to the W. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and fertile in wheat; but has very little wood, or oil, nor any palm-trees. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and thieves by profession. This island is celebrated by the ancients for the tomb of Hoæer, who is said to have died in one of the harbours. Lon. 26. 53. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

NIONS, a town of France, in Dauphin, and in the bailiwick of Buis, 10 miles W. of the town of that name. There is a nursery in this place, and it had formerly a castle, which is now in ruins. It is seated on the river Aguer, over which there is a handsome bridge, consisting of a single arch, and supposed to be the work of the Romans. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

NIOBT, a town of France, in Orleans, and in Poitou. It is a trading place, 28 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 33. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

NIPHON, an island of Asia, and the largest of Japan, being 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, containing 55 provinces. The chief town is Jeddo.

* NISARO, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Rhodes. It produces cotton.

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cotton, and wine, and the inhabitants are Greeks.

NISEN, or **LITTLE NOVGOROD**, a populous town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a guild, and an archbishop's see; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ocha and Volga, upon a mountain, 280 miles E. by N. of Moscow. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 56. 34. N.

* **NISBEN**, or **NESBIN**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Asia, in Diarbek; now only the shadow of what it was formerly, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S. W. of Diarbek. Lon. 38. 26. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

NISITA, a small island of Italy, on the coast of the kingdom of Naples, very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a small harbour called Porto Pavone.

NISMES, an ancient, large, and flourishing town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see and an academy. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre is the principal, built by the Romans. The maison quarrée, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Comidian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. It was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. It is seated in a delightful plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle; 12 miles N. W. of Arles, 27 N. E. of Montpellier, and 75 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

NISSA, or **NESBAYA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, and is 20 miles E. of Precep, and 120 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 32. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

NITHSDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Clydesdale; on the E. by Annandale; on the S. by Solway-Fish; and on the W. by Galloway.

* **NITRIA**, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by the Nile; on the S. by the desert of Seta; and on the W. by St. Ailalion. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a salt-lake, out of which is got the vermilion of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.

NUTCHE. See **BOGDOLIS**.

NIVELLE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, remarkable for its ab-

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bey of canonesses, who are not confined within the walls, but may go out and marry whenever they please. Here also is John of Nivelle, so much admired by the common people, which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near the clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a good manufacture of cambricks. It is 15 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

NIVERNOIS, a province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Lorre, the Allier, and the Yonne, are the principal. Nevers is the capital town.

* **NULHAM**, a kingdom of eastern Tartary, which makes a part of Niuche, or **BOGDOLIS**, which see.

NIXABOUR, a town of Asia in Persia, in the province of Korassen, 80 miles S. E. of Misched. Lon. 61. 32. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

* **NIXABA**, a considerable town of N. America in New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles S. E. of Antequera. Lon. 97. 15. W. lat. 16. 42. N.

* **NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Monterrat, seated on the river Belbo, 15 miles S. W. of Alexandria, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

NOERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of the Apennines, 18 miles N. E. of Spoleto. Lon. 12. 49. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, fifteen miles S. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

NOCENT, a town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Seine, 25 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

NOGENT-LE-ROU, a town of France, which is pretty populous, and capital of Upper Perche. It is seated on the river Huinc, 35 miles W. of Chartres.

NOGENT-LE-ROY, a town of France, in Orleans, capital of the duchy of Perche, 35 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* **NOIRMOTIER**, a town of France, and capital of an isle of the same name, lying in the mouth of the river Loire, is 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, full of bogs,

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bogs, and yet there are good pastures. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

NOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see. Some authors pretend that bells were invented here. It is 10 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 28. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory, and on the coast, of Genoa, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is 5 miles N. E. of Final, and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

NOMBRE-DE-DIEU, a town of Mexico, in the province of Darien, a little to the eastward of Porto-Bello. It is now abandoned, and the trade is removed to Porto-Bello. Lon. 78. 35. W. lat. 9. 46. N.

NOMENY, a town of Lorrain, seated on the river Selle, 15 miles N. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

NON-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, opposite to the Canary Islands. Lon. 10. 30. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

NONA, a small but strong town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 7 miles N. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

* **NOORDEN**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 12 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and in the territory of the Pope. It is a sort of a republic, and they elect four magistrates, who it is said can neither read nor write. It is seated among the mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Spoleto, and 27 N. E. of Narni. Lon. 13. 4. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

* **NORDBURY**, a fortress of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which has its name from its situation to the N. of the isle of Alsen.

* **NORDHAUSEN**, an ancient and Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is 25 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

NORDLINGEN, or **NORLINGEN**, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is seated on the river Aigre, 38 miles N. W. of Augsbury. Lon. 11. 49. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

* **NORDSTRAND**, an island of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634; but they have since endeavoured to repair the damages. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

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NORFOLK, an English county, 60 miles in length, and 34 in breadth, bounded on the S. by Suffolk, on the N. and E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Cambridgeshire. It contains 47,180 houses, 283,086 inhabitants, 660 parishes, and 33 market-towns. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Waveney, the Yare, and the Thyn. The air is sharp, but healthy, but the soil is various, being fat in some places, and in others light and sandy. It is full of heaths, and near the sea are rich marshes, fit for grazing cattle. However, in general, it is one of the largest and most fruitful counties in England. The productions are much the same as in other counties, only they have more sea-fish and water-fowls, on account of the vicinity of the sea. Norwich is the principal town. It sends 12 members to parliament.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, in N. America, contiguous to Carolina.

* **NORFOLK ISLAND**, a pretty little island of the South Sea, lying in 29 d. 1 m. 30 f. south lat. and 168 d. 16 m. east long.

NORKOPING, a considerable town of Sweden, in Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland, seated on the banks of a large lake, 90 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

* **NORLEASE**, a village in Wiltshire with one fair, on April 23, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

NORMANDY, a province of France bounded on the N. by the English channel on the E. by Picardy and the Ile of France on the S. by Perche and Maine, and on part of Bretagne; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference.

It is one of the most fertile, and brings in the largest revenue of the kingdom. It abounds in all things except wine, but they supply that defect by cyder and perry. There are vast meadows, fat pastures, and the land yields plenty of fish. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and lakes. It carries on a great trade, is very populous, and comprehends a vast number of towns and villages. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; the Upper border upon Picardy, and the Lower upon Bretagne. The inhabitants are ingenious, and capable of undertaking arts and sciences, but they are very fond of law. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charlemagne, the Simple ceded this country to them 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the first duke.

held it as a fief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, and reunited to the crown of France; but the English still keep the islands on the coast of Normandy.

NORTHGAW, a country of Germany: See BAVARIA.

NORTHALLERTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on February 13, May 4, and October 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wike, and is a large well-built place, leading two members to parliament, and has a good trade. It is 30 miles N. N. W. of York, and 229 N. by W. of London.

Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 54. 23. N.

NORTHAMPTON, the shire town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 8 fairs; on February 20, for hares, horned cattle, and toys; on April 15, May 4, and August 5, are great horse-fairs; August 26 is for all sorts of merchandise; September 19 chiefly for cheese and sheep; and November 28, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Nen, over which it has two bridges, and had walls, which are now demolished; as also a large castle, which is ruined likewise. It had seven churches which are now reduced to four; and the great one called Allhallow, stands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handsome portico. It was in a great measure destroyed by a fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt, with a handsome, spacious market-place; and, in general, is a well-built, handsome town, where the assizes are kept, as well as the quarter-sessions, and sends two members to parliament. It has the title of an earldom, a good free-school, two alm-houses, an infirmary and a school. It is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S. E. of Coventry, and 67 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of N. America, in Virginia, forming the S. part of the peninsula on the eastern coast of Virginia.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 51 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Huntingdonshire, with part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the W. by Warwickshire, and on the S. by Oxford-

shire, and Buckinghamshire. It contains 24,200 houses, 120,200 inhabitants, 136 parishes, 13 market-towns, and sends 9 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse, the Nen, the Welland, the Cherwell, and the Lean. It is a healthful, sporting country, containing a great number of gentlemen's seats, and the soil is fertile in corn and grails. The productions are much the same as in other counties, but there is less waste land, and there are three forests, with several parks.

* **NORTH-BRADLEY**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle and cheese.

NORTH-CAPE, the most northern promontory in Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 26. 2. E. lat. 71. 10. N.

NORTH-CURRY, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on August 1, for bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, and the markets well supplied with provisions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

* **NORTH-DUFFIELD**, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on May 4, for cattle and sheep.

NORTH-FORELAND, a cape or promontory of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 4 miles E. of Margate. Between this and the South-Foreland are the Downs, through which all ships pass that are bound to or from the W. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

NORTHEIM, a rich town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, which carries on a great trade, and is a well frequented passage. It is seated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 45 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

* **NORTHIAM**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 17, for pedlars ware.

NORTHEECH, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Wednesday before April 23, for cows and sheep; on Wednesday before September 29, for horses and small ware; and on the third Wednesday, for cheese and cattle. It has several almshouses, and a free grammar-school, and is 25 miles E. of Gloucester, and 160 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **НОРТНОР**, a village of Flintshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on March 14, July 7, and October 12, for cattle.

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* **NORTH-MOULTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on Tuesday after May 11, and on November 12, for cattle.

* **NORTH-PERTHINGTON**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on May 1, for shoes and toys.

NORTH-SEA, a name given to the gulph of Mexico, in contradistinction to the South-Sea, on the W. side of the isthmus of Darien; and hence the ocean to the N. of it has been called by the same name.

* **NORTH-TAWTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on October 2, and December 17, for cattle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, 74 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the W. by Cumberland and part of Scotland, on the S. by the county of Durham, and on the N. by river Tweed, which separates it from Scotland. It contains 22,740 houses, 196,440 inhabitants, 460 parishes, 22 market-towns, and sends 6 members to parliament. The air is sharp, and very cold in the winter, from the snow lying on the tops of the hills, which are at a distance from the sea. But the land on the sea-coast is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals that this country produces is generally known. Newcastle is the principal town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Potowmac.

* **NORTH-WALSHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Holy Thursday, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 2, and December 6, for cattle, drapery goods and bedding. It is seated near the river Dane, and is a handsome place, but is chiefly noted for its brine-pits and salt-works. It is 20 miles N. E. of Chester, and 159 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

* **NORTHWOLD**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on November 30, for cattle and toys.

* **NORTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on March 10, and October 10, for cattle.

NORWAY, the kingdom of, the most western part of Scandinavia, and bounded on the N. and W. by the ocean, on the E. by Swedish Lapland, and on the S. by the Categate Sea, which separates it from Denmark. It is divided into Norway Proper, and its dependencies. Norway Proper comprehends four general governments; namely, Aggerhuys, Berghen the capital, Dront-

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helm, and Wardhuys. The dependencies of Norway are Iceland and the Isle of Ferro. It is a cold, barren country, and the ground covered with snow for nine months in the year. It is full of woods and mountains, and produces oak-planks, deal-boards, pitch, and tar, besides iron and copper mines. The summer is very short, but then they sow and reap in six weeks time, and yet it does not produce corn sufficient for the natives; and those that come there for trade. They have a very great fishery, and dry their cod upon the rocks, without salting it, which is well known by the name of stock-fish, and sent all over Europe. There is a high chain of mountains runs between Norway and Sweden, called the Dofrine Hills, which are neither inhabited nor cultivated. It had its own kings till the year 1387, when it was united to Denmark, and in 1525 it embraced the Lutheran religion. It has a viceroys, who has an absolute power, and resides at Bergen. The people are robust, courageous, inured to labour, and good sailors.

NORWICH, a city of Norfolk, and the capital of that county, with three markets on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and three fairs, on the day before Good Friday, St. Faith's, the Tuesday after St. Michael, and Maudlin or St. Mary Magdalen, for horses, sheep, lambs, and poultry. It is a very ancient place, and has undergone great calamities; however it is now a large, handsome, populous, and well frequented city, surrounded with walls. It is seated on the river Yare, which runs through part of it, and over which there are several bridges. It has 11 gates, and 36 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a handsome structure with a lofty steeple. Every part is not inhabited within the walls, for there are many gardens and orchards, and several of the churches are covered with thatch. It is a city and county, and sends two members to parliament, and is also bishop's see, where the bishop has a palace as also the duke of Norfolk. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, and 21 common-council; and besides the above-mentioned churches, has 5 different meeting-houses, and 2 parish chapel. There are here about 800 houses, the streets are pretty wide, and there is a very spacious market-place. Here is a fine old castle, used as a prison, and from thence a person may have a view of the whole city. Here is also the ruin of a castle called Kitt's, who lived in the reign of Edward VI. and did much

ness to the city; a new play-house, a place called Vauxhall, and many other curious gardens for the resort of the gentry. It has a large and flourishing manufactory in the worsted way, as camblets, crapes, &c. for which it has a great trade, both at home and abroad. It is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, and 109 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

NOTO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but the inhabitants built another town at some distance from it, which they call Noto Nuova. It is 10 miles S. W. of Modica, and 22 S. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

NOTO, VAL-DI, one of the three valleys or provinces into which Sicily is divided, and it lies between the sea, Val-di-Demona, and Val-di-Mazara. Noto is the capital town.

NOTEBURG, a town of Russia, in the province of Ungria, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Niera proceeds from this lake. It is strong, has a good citadel, and was capital of the province before Petersburg was built. It is 25 miles E. of Petersburg. Lon. 31. 9. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

NOTTINGHAM, the county-town of Nottinghamshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after January 13, May 7, and on Thursday before Easter, for horses and armed cattle, and on October 2, 3, 4, for the same, and plenty of cheese. It is delightfully seated on the river Leane, which, at a mile's distance, falls into the Trent, over which there is a stone-bridge, as also rather over the Leane. It contains 3 parish-churches, and 4 meeting-houses, with handsome streets, well-built houses, and a very spacious market-place. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into rock. It had a strong castle, which stood on a steep rock, and on the ruins of it is a handsome palace, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, accounted one of the finest seats in England, and is the chief ornament of the town. Its chief manufacture is in woollen stockings, tho' they make a great deal of malt and earthen-ware. Most of the houses in the market-place, and principal streets, have their fronts supported by lofty stone columns, which make a very noble appearance, and at the same time well paved, and, from their situation on rock, always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and

thence up the river Trent; and many coal-pits, within three or four miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel, at little expense. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 18 common-council, 2 chamberlains, and 2 coroners; and is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 122 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Lincolnshire, on the W. by Derbyshire and Yorkshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 17,454 houses, 168 parishes, and 9 market-towns, and sends 8 members to parliament. The air is good and healthful, but the soil is different; that to the E. near the river's being fertile in corn and pastures, and that on the W. more barren, a great part of it being taken in by the forest of Sherwood, famous for Robin Hood and his companions. This has several coal-mines, is full of game, and the soil is sandy. Besides these, it produces a soft sort of alabaster, which, being burnt, is used for making of floors in the upper rooms.

* **NOVALLÉ**, a small, rich, and populous town of Italy, between Padua and Treviso, ten miles N. E. of the former, and thirteen S. W. of the latter. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

NOVARA, an ancient, well-built, and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Novaresse, with a bishop's see; seated on an eminence, 12 miles S. E. of Verceil, and 25 W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

NOVELLARA, an handsome town of Italy, and capital of a small district of the same name, with a handsome castle, where their sovereign resides; 17 miles E. by N. of Parma, and 20 S. by W. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, on the confines of the Milanese. It was taken by the Piedmontese in 1746, and is 10 miles W. of Tortona, and 22 N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

NOVI-BAZAR, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia, near the river Orefco, 72 miles W. of Nissa, and 103 S. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

* **NOVIGRAD**, a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a good castle; seated on a mountain near the Danube, 15 miles N. E. of Gran, and 25 N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

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NOVIGRAD, a small, but strong town of Dalmatia, with a castle, and subject to the Turks; seated on a lake of the same name, near the gulph of Venice; 20 miles N. W. of Zetta, and 17 E. of Nona. Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

NOVIGRAD, a very strong place of Serbia, subject to the Turks; seated near the Danube, 35 miles N. of Nissa, and 90 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 32. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is large, and seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 8. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

NOVOGOROD, WELICKI, or **GREAT NOVOCOROD**, a rich and very large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same, with an archbishop's see, and a castle where the archbishop and the waivod reside. It is commonly called the Grand Magazine, because thither they bring their rich merchandises that come from the Levant. It contains 180 churches and monasteries, and carries on a great trade in Russia leather. It is seated on the river Wolcoss, near the lake Ilmen, 130 miles S. E. of Narva, and 245 N. W. of Moscow. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

*** NOVOCOROD WELICKI**, a province of Moscow, bounded on the N. by Ingria; on the E. by part of the duchy of Belozero, and that of Tuera, which also bounds it on the S. with the province of Rzeva; and on the W. by Pleskow. It is full of lakes and forests; however, there are some places which produce corn, flax, hemp, honey, and wax.

*** NOVOCOROD SERPSKOI**, a strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Siberia; seated on the river Dubica, 125 miles N. by E. of Kiow, and 325 S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 32. 50. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

NOVA, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated on the river Tamara, 15 miles W. of Compostella.

*** NOYERS**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Serin, in a valley surrounded with mountains, where there are a great many vineyards, 17 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 47. 39. N.

NOYON, an ancient and handsome town in the government of the Isle of France, on the confines of Picardy, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gentle declivity of a hill, on the river Vorfe, 22 miles N. W. of Soissons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

NUY

*** NOZEROT**, a town of France, in the Franche-Comté, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Salines, and 30 S. of Besançon. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red Sea, and part of Abyssinia, on the W. by the kingdoms of Tagua, Gaoga, and the desert of Gerham. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and those of the other rivers, it is pretty fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and in want of water. To the W. of the Nile is the desert of Bahouda, which is five days journey over, being the usual road from Egypt to Abyssinia. Money is of no use in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a flint round seed called Docra, or Sess, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the better sort is a robe without sleeves, and they have no covering for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen-cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid, debauched sort of people, having neither modesty, civility nor religion, though they profess to be Mahometans. The productions of the country are gold, elephants teeth, civet and sandal wood, and they send a great many slaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dargola and Sennar.

*** NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PATRIA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain in a valley abounding with vines and fruit which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 64. 0. W. lat. 17. 10. S.

*** NUESTRA SENORA DE LA VICTORIA**, a town of N. America, in Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeche, and in the province of Tabasco. Lon. 93. 5. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

*** NUEVA SEGOVIA**, a town of the Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see, the Portuguese alcaide, major of the province resides in this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 119. 59. E. lat. 18. 39. N.

*** NUIZ**, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its excellent wine, seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles W. of Dijon, and 150 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

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NUMANTIA, anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, then called Celibertia. The inhabitants were greatly celebrated for maintaining this town 14 years, when besieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of provisions, killed their wives and children, and afterwards themselves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this, Scipio Africanus demolished this place, in the year of Rome 600. The ruins of it are still to be seen at Penta-Guarar, on the river Dugro, 4 miles above the town of Soira. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

NUMIDIA, anciently a large country of Africa, to the S. of mount Atlas, which had formerly its own kings. It is now called Biledulgerid.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 14, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is situated on the river Auker, and was formerly noted for its abbey, and has at present a good free-school. It is 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 100 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 59. 36. N.

* **NUNNY**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on November 11, for cattle.

NUREMBERG, or **NURENBURG**, one of the most handsome, strong, and flourishing places in Germany, capital of Franconia, and a free imperial city. It is seated in a hard, barren soil, and yet the inhabitants are so industrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flourishing state, and are almost as happy as possible. It is a large place, and is two miles and 468 paces in length, and one mile and 96 paces in breadth, and about 6 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by high walls, flanked with 96 towers, as also with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. It turns 160 wheels, as well belonging to mills, as other machines; and over it are 12 stone-bridges. There are also 128 capital streets, and 400 smaller; 12 large fountains, and 130 small, besides 117 wells. This city also contains 36 churches, 44 religious houses, 10 market-places, 21,000 houses, and 25,000 families. Among the public buildings the churches of St. Sebald and St. Lawrence deserve the greatest attention, they being very antient structures. The arsenal is one of the best in Germany, and the town-house is greatly admired by travellers. The town-house are divided into 8 quarters, each of which has a captain. The government is aristocratical; and, by the authority and wisdom of the magistrates, every thing is

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well regulated. The great council is composed of 200 persons, and the supreme council of 34 partisans, and of 8 of the most reputable tradesmen. The burgeses have two excellent qualities; they are very industrious, and the best workmen in arts. Their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock-work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys; and they have also a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre and the public library, are also worth notice. With regard to the cleanliness of their streets and the neatness of their houses, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the most fashionable modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has variety of reliques, as also the imperial crown, the imperial sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors called the dalmatic, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the slippers, and the hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. The ancient and superb castle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is still standing at the extremity of the city. Here are four Latin schools, besides a famous college or university. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. They have in process of time obtained a considerable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large forests. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houses are all built of free-stone, and are 4 or 5 stories high. It is seated almost in the center of Germany, 55 miles N. W. of Ratibon, 62 N. of Augsburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

* **NUYLEY**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **NUVS**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, subject to the house of Austria, seated on the river Erft, 5 miles S. W. of Dusseldorp,

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Busseldorp, and 90 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

NYBORG, a town of Denmark, seated at the E. end of the island of Funen, 10 miles E. of Odensee, Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N. See NEVBURG.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulph of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia.

* **N**YMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe. The Saxons took it by assault in 1634. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **N**YON, a considerable town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There are a great many Roman inscriptions here, and it is a trading place, seated in a good country, near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles from that city. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

NYSSOT, a strong town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle; seated on the river Narva, among large marshes, 20 miles S. W. of Narva, and 60 N. of Wyburg. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 61. 56. N.

NYSTADT, a small town of Scandinavia, seated on a bay of the Bothnic gulph, in N. Finland, 62 miles S. of Bioneburg. It is noted for a peace concluded here in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 61. 10. N.

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* **O**ACCO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is a level, fertile country, but not well cultivated. The Portuguese pretend that they have converted the inhabitants to Christianity.

OAKHAMPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the second Tuesday after March 11, May 14, first Wednesday after July 5, and August 5, for cattle. It is seated between the river Oakment, and a branch thereof; is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

* **O**ASINE, a village of France, in the diocese of Limoges, 5 miles S. of Tulle, with a rich abbey. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

OADACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Styria; seated at the confluence of the rivers

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Achza and Traun, 3 miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 W. of Graz. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

* **O**ADORA, a province of Russia, in Siberia, to the E. of the river Ob, and almost under the polar circle.

* **O**BERKIRCH, a town and castle of Alsace, near the Black Forest, about 2 miles from Strasburg, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **O**BERNDORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, belonging to the house of Austria. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, and is seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

OBERNPERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle; seated on the river Inn, 15 miles S. of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles E. of Trier. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

OBERWESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the elector of Treves, or Triers. It is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles E. N. E. of Trier. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

* **O**BOLLAH, a strong town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Buztrah. It is accounted by some a sort of paradise. Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 30. 15. N.

OBY, or OB, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in the desert of Isshimka, and, running N. joins the Ir near Tobolski; and still keeping its name continues its course N. and falls into a deep bay called Obkaya, in about 63 degrees of lat. The exact course of the river was unknown till this country was surveyed by the Russians, who have given good maps of it, and of all Siberia.

OCANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in the necessaries of life, five miles from the river Tago, and 18 E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

OCHRIDA. See GUSTANDIL. **O**CHSENFURT, a town of Germany, Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wurzburg; seated on the river Main, 10 miles S. E. of Wurzburg. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

OCKA, a large river of Muscovy, which rises in the duchy of Woronin, crosses of Rezan, a part of that of Moscow, falls into the Wolga at Nice Novgorod.

ODI

It passes by the towns of Worotim, Kallman, Resau, Cachine, and Wolodimär. ODER, a river of Germany, which runs in the S. part of the duchy of Brunswick, runs N. by the towns of Goslar, Wollensbule, and Brunstwick, and falls into the Aller to the W. of Gythorin.

ODZACOW, or OCZAKOW, a town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of a sangrakk of the same name, inhabited by Tartars. During a late war here was a Turkish garrison of 20,000 men. However, it was taken by the Russians in 1737, and all those that resisted put to the sword. The Russians themselves lost 18,000 men in the assault. The Turks returned the same year with 30,000 men to retake it, but were obliged to retire after the loss of 20,000. In 1738 the Russians withdrew their garrison, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Bog, to the W. of the Nieper, or rather where they both unite, and falls into the Black Sea. It is 42 miles N. E. of Balagrod, and 190 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 30. 50. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

*OELL, a village in Bedfordshire, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

ODENSEER, a considerable town of Denmark, in the Isle of Funen, with a bishop's see; 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name in Silesia, and on the confines of Moravia. It runs N. through that province, and then into the Marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, afterwards falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin. It passes by several towns; as Ratibor, Oppelen, Breslau, Glogau, and Crossen, in Silesia; Francfort, Lebus, and Culin, in Brandenburg; and Carz, Steun, Cammin, Wallin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania.

ODER, a town of Silesia, seated at the source of the river Oder, 16 miles S. W. of Troppaw. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

ODERBERG, a town of Silesia, seated on the confluence of the rivers Oder and Elbe, 10 miles above Ratibor, and 20 E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

ODERHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Seltz, 20 miles S. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

ODIAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Midweek Sunday, for cattle and toys. It is 2

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corporation, and is the place where David king of Scotland was kept prisoner. It is 24 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 41 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

ODENBURG. See SOPRON.

OELAND, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Sweden, near Gothland, about 62 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The air is good and the soil fertile. Borckholm is the capital town.

OELFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg; seated on the river Aller, 25 miles E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 52. 27. N.

OESSEL, an island of the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Livonia, and at the entrance of the gulph of Riga, three miles S. of the isle of Dagha; about 74 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia.

OETING, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, under the jurisdiction of Burckhausen. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower town, and seated on the river Inn, 8 miles N. W. of Burckhausen. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 48. 14. N. There is a great resort of pilgrims to the old chapel.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Wirmitz, 12 miles above Donauwert, and 35 N. W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

*OETING, a county of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. and E. by Franconia, on the S. by the duchy of Neuburg, and on the W. by that of Wirtemberg. It is about 40 miles from E. to W. and 90 from N. to S.

OFFALS Dikes, an entrenchment cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England against the incursions of the Welch. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire.

*OFFANTO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It rises in the Apennine Mountains, in the Farther Principato; and passing by Conza, and Monte Verde, it afterwards separates the Capitanata from the Basilicata and the Terra-di-Bari, and then it falls into the gulph of Venice, near Salpe.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the Maine, 5 miles E. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Germany. K. k. k.

many, in the circle of Suabia, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kintzig, 12 miles S. E. of Strasburg, and 28 S. of Baden. Lon. 8. 1. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca of Ancona, near the confines of Abruzzo, 16 miles S. of Firmo, and 26 S. of Loreto. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

OGLIO, a river of Lombardy, which has its source in the bishoprick of Trent, and in the country of the Grisons. It runs through the lake Iseo, then on the confines of Bergamasco and of the Cremonese; and having entered the duchy of Mantua, falls into the Po, at a small place called Torre d'Oglio.

* OHIO, a river of N. America, called by the French the Beautiful River, has its source between the Alleghany mountains and the lake Erie; and running S. W. through a most delightful country, as also receiving many smaller rivers in its passage, at length falls into the Mississippi, in about 37 degrees of latitude. The French had several forts on and near it; but the whole country through which it flows was ceded by the peace of 1763 to the English.

* OIRA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Tetra d'Otranto with a bishop's see, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles N. E. of Tarento, and 20 S. W. of Brindisi. Lon. 17. 54. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

OISANS, a town of France, in the province of Dauphiny, 28 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* OISE, a river of France, which has its source in the forest of Ardennes, and afterwards falls into the Seine.

OKEHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 15, for horned cattle and sheep; May 6, for the same, and a shew of stone-horses; and on September 11, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a rich and pleasant valley, called the Vale of Catmus, and is the place where the assizes are held. It is pretty well built, and has a good church, a free-school, and an hospital. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 94 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

OKEINGHAM, OCKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays: is a large frequented place, containing several streets, and has a handsome market-house in the middle thereof. It has been of note for the manufacture of silk stockings. The fairs are on the Tuesday before Shrove-tide, June 11, and No-

vember 2, for horses and cattle. It is 28 miles S. E. of Reading, and 30 W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

OLDENBURG, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the W. by the county of Embden; on the S. by the bishoprick of Munster; on the E. by the county of Delmenhorst and the duchy of Bremen; and on the N. by the German Ocean. It is about 45 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; a marshy country, with fat pastures; but subject to great inundations, which render the inhabitants very poor.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is pretty well fortified, and the castle and house where the king of Denmark was born have been rebuilt since 1737. The church of St. Lambert contains in tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses; it is seated on the river Hunte, 45 miles W. of Bremen, and 45 S. E. of Embden. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 53. 7. N.

* OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, subject to the duke of Holstein Gottorp. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles N. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg; seated on the rivers Werra and Elbe. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, 6 miles S. of Schaumburg. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

OLDENZEL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, formerly very strong, but the fortifications were demolished 1626. It is 30 miles E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 57. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

OLDESLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, belonging to the king of Denmark, seated on the river Trave, 17 miles W. of Lubeck, and 25 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

* OLDHAM, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on May 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

OLERON, an isle of France, lying on the coast of Aunis and Saintonge, 5 miles from the continent. It is 12 miles in length, 5 in breadth, and 30 in circumference; very fertile, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is defended by a town. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

OLERON, a considerable town of France, in Gascony, and in Bearn, with a popu-

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fe; seated on the river Gave, 10 miles S. W. of Pau, and 36 S. E. of Dax. Lon. o. 14. W. lat. 43. 7. N.

OLCZO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, 56 miles S. W. of Lucko, or Lubec. Lon. 25. 10. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* OLICKA, a strong town of Poland, in Volhynia, with the title of a duchy, and a strong citadel. Lon. 26. 8. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

OLINDA, a town of South America, in Brazil, in the captainship of Fernambuco; seated on the coast, where there is a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portuguese have since retaken it. Lon. 35. o. W. lat. 8. 13. S.

OLITE, a handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, where their kings formerly resided. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, on the road from Pampeluna to Saragossa, 20 miles N. of Tudel, and 25 N. E. of Calahorra. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

OLIVA, a large and celebrated monastery of Poland, in Regal Prussia, 3 miles W. of Danzick. It contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded here in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

OLIVENZA, a very strong and important town of Portugal, in Alentejo; seated in a vast plain, near the river Guadiana, 13 miles S. of Elvas, and 40 E. of Evora. Lon. 7. 4. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

* OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the eastern bank of the river Adaja, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Leon, 30 miles S. of Valladolid. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

OLMUTZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The public buildings are very handsome, particularly the Jesuits college. It is a populous, trading, and very strong place, and yet it was taken, with the whole garrison, by the king of Prussia, in 1741. In July 1758, he besieged it again; and when he had almost taken the place, he was obliged to raise the siege, to go and meet the Russian army. It is seated on the river Morave, 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 7 S. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

OLUVE, an island, town, castle, and harbour of France, in Lower Poitou, thirty miles N. W. of Rochelle, and 258 S. W. of Paris. All these places are near each other. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

* OLOUNITZ, a town in the empire of

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Russia, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is seated between the lakes Ladoga and Onega. Lon. 24. 20. E. lat. 61. 26. N.

OLSE, or OELSE, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of Silesia, with a strong castle, surrounded with ditches, where the duke generally resides. In April 1730, a fire happened here in the night-time, which burnt down the town-house, St. Saviour's church, the public school, and 130 houses; but the castle received no damage. It is 22 miles E. of Wolaw, and 17 N. E. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

OLSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Voigtland, seated on the river Elster, 60 miles S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 27. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure; seated a little to the N. of the river Aar, between Arwangen and Araw. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

OLYMPIA. See LONGINICO.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Turkey, in the Lesser Asia. It is one of the highest and most considerable mountains in all Asia, not much unlike the Alps in Europe, the top of it being always covered with snow. There are several other mountains, which formerly had the same name.

OMANA, a country of Asia, in the centre of Arabia Felix, and under the tropic of Cancer.

* OMBRONE, a river of Italy, in Tuscany, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Tuscan Sea.

OMBRONE, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, 3 miles S. of Grosseto, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigiano.

* OMEGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Novarese, with a castle. It is a little to the N. of the lake Orta, and about 5 miles N. of the town of that name.

OMER'S ST. a strong, fortified, large, and populous town of France, in Artois, and capital of a considerable bailiwick, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a fortress of importance, and surrounded on one side with a large morass; and about it there are many sluices, which serve to carry the water off when it is overflowed; and in the midst of the morass a sort of floating islands, covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral is a handsome structure, and there are other fine buildings, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The French became

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ONE

masters of this place in 1679. It is seated on the river Aa, and on the side of a hill, 8 miles N. W. of Aire, and 185 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* OMISC, an ancient town of Dalmatia, seated on the gulph of Venice, and at the mouth of the river Setine.

OMLANDS; a name given to the environs of Groningen, in the United Provinces.

OMMEN, a small town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, seated on the river called the Lesser Vecht, 17 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

OMMENDORF, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the river Othern, 9 miles S. E. of Marburg, and 45 N. E. of Frankfurt. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* OMMIRABI, a river of Africa, in Barbary, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and crosses Tedles, a province of Morocco. It separates this kingdom from that of Fez, and falls into the Azamor, in the little gulph of Ommirabi.

* ON, a town of Africa, in Egypt, otherwise called Heliopolis, was formerly a very considerable place. It was seated near the river Nile, 10 miles N. E. of Cairo, and had a superb temple, dedicated to the sun. At present it is almost ruined, and bears the name of Amkens.

ONANDAGOGES, a tribe of the native Americans, in N. America, and one of the five nations of Iroquois, whose place of residence is near the Lake Ontario.

* ONANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Orvietan, with the title of a duchy. It is seated between Aquapendente and Pettigliano, five miles from each.

* ONE, a cape of Barbary, in the kingdom of Telenfin, to the N. of a town of that name, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

ONEGA, a river and lake of the Russian empire, between Muscovite Carelia, the territory of Cargapol, and Swedish Carelia. It is 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, having a communication with the Lake Ladoga, and consequently with Peteriburg. The river has its source in Cargapol, gives its name to a country full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a principality; but it belongs to the king of Sardinia, as well as the province, which abounds in olive-trees, fruits, and wine. It has been often taken and retaken in the

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wars of Italy, it being an open place. The French and Spaniards had possession of it in 1744, but were drove from thence by the Piedmontese. However, they became masters of it again the next winter. It is seated on a small river, 30 miles S. E. of Cogni, and 50 W. by S. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

* ONGAR, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Sept. 30, for small wares. It is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 21 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, subject to Austria, 50 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

ONRUST, a small island of Asia, in the E. Indies, lying at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. It is the place where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

ONTARIO, a lake of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois, 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Many rivers run into it, and the great river St. Lawrence proceeds from it. It communicates with the Lake Erie, by a river 30 miles in length, in which are the falls of Niagara, taken notice of in a former article.

* OOSTBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Prince Maurice became master of it in 1604, and demolished the fortifications. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the Isle of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borsholm.

OOSTERCO, a part of Friesland, in the United Provinces, which contains eleven prefectures, and two towns, namely, Leerdam and Dockum.

OPORTO. See PORTO.

OPPELEN, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a considerable duchy of the same name, with a castle and a fine hospital. The chief tribunal of justice, and the chief consistory of Silesia, were settled here since 1742. It is seated on the river Oder, in a pleasant plain, 40 miles N. of Troppaw and 35 S. E. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Mentz, and twelve N. of Worms. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

OPPIDO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Parthenope, seated at the foot of the Appennines.

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pires, twenty-five miles N. E. of Reggio, and seventeen S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 19. N.

*ORACH, a town of Bosnia, near the river Drina, 60 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

ORAN, a very strong and important town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with several forts, and an excellent harbour. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly on a plain, about a stone's cast from the sea, almost opposite to Carthage, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and well fortified; but commanded by the adjacent hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and re-taken by the Algerines in 1708; in 1732 the Spaniards became masters of it again, and have kept it ever since. It is 50 miles from Tremecen, and 125 W. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 36. 2. N.

ORANGE, an ancient and considerable town of France, a capital of a province of the same name, united to Dauphiny, with a bishop's see, an university, and several remains of antiquity, such as an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It has been very large, as appears by the ruins of the old walls. The princes of Orange had an ancient castle, seated on an eminence, which commanded the place. It was surrounded with strong bastions by prince Maurice, in 1602; but these and the castle were demolished by the French in 1660, as well as the walls in 1682. It was ceded to the French in 1713, by the king of Prussia, which was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated in a pleasant plain, watered by several rivers, 12 miles N. of Avignon, and 30 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 44. 9. N.

*ORANGBURG, a magnificent castle or place of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, seated on the river Havel, near Berlin. It is a pleasure-house of the king of Prussia.

ORATAVIA, the capital town of the island of Teneriff, one of the largest of the Canaries in the Atlantic Ocean, 150 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 20. W. lat. 28. 23. N.

*ORBA, an ancient, handsome, and pleasant town of Swisserland, in the country of Vaude, and capital of a bailiwick, whose sovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. It is seated on a river of the same name, 24 miles S. W. of Friburg, and 40 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

*ORBAISAN, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, and in

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Proper Piedmont, between Tufin and Fignerol. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

*ORBI, a river of France, in Languedoc, which has its source in the mountains of Savoy near Lodive. It passes by Beziers, and five miles below it falls into the gulph of Lyons.

ORBITELLO, a strong town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the Sienese, and in the district of Delli Presidii. It has a good harbour, defended by several forts, and is seated near the river Albegna and the sea, 58 miles S. by W. of Stenna, and 85 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

ORCHADES, or ORKNEYS, certain islands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are separated by a channel 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. They are 28 in all, or, as some say, 40; but then they comprehend those that are exceeding small. The names of the principal are Main Land, Hoy, Ronaldsha, Sanda, Setonfa, and Rousa. Orkney and Zetland send one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Kirkwall, &c.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of the French Netherlands in Flanders, 14 miles S. E. of Lille. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Islands, near the coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 miles N. of La Guaira on the continent, and 50 N. W. of Tortuga. Lon. 65. 20. W. lat. 12. 0. N.

*ODDINGE, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, seated on the river Rhine, near the county of Meurs, 5 miles below Kyserwert. Here Marshal Duebriant beat the Hessians in 1641, after which he took the town in 1642.

ORDUNNA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, seated in a pleasant valley, surrounded with high mountains, 20 miles S. W. of Bilbao. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 43. 11. N.

OREBRO, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Nericia, with a castle, seated on the river Trofa, a little above its mouth, the Lake Delmar, and 95 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 12. E. lat. 59. 12. N.

OREGRUND, a sea-port town of Sweden, seated on the coast of Upland, in the gulph of Bothland, over-against the small island of Ginson, 60 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot-baths, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which there is a handsome bridge of one arch, 47 miles S. E. of Compostella,

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possella, and 65 N. W. of Braganza. Lon. 7. 36. W. lat 42. 19. N.

* **ORIESCA**, a town of the Russian empire in Carrelia, with a strong fort, built by Peter the Great for the defence of Petersburg.

ORFA, a considerable town of Asia, in Diarbeck, very pleasantly seated; is large, and has good fortifications. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and is a place of very good trade; they deal in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made there. * It has a stately castle standing on a hill, which makes a great shew at a distance. They pretend to shew the well where Rachael watered her camels when Jacob met her, and they called it Abraham's well. It is seated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 100 S. W. of Diarbekar. Lon. 38. 20. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

ORFORD, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Midsummer-day, for toys. It is seated on the sea-coast between two channels, and was formerly a good fishing-town, but now it has lost its trade; however, it has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a good sea-mark, and near it are the ruins of an old castle, as also of a priory, St. George's chapel, and a holy house, where seamen's wives used to pray for the safety of their husbands. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, a portman, and 12 burgesses; but though it is said to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches, it has now only about 300 mean houses, with narrow streets not paved. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Ipswich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

* **ORGAN**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 miles S. of Toledo, with a castle. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

* **ORGELET**, a town of France, in Franche Comté, seated in a bailiwick of the same name, and at the source of the river Valuze, 30 miles N. by E. of Louren-Bresse. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

* **ORGIVA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 25 miles S. of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 36. 43. N.

* **ORCON**, a town of France, in Provence, with a ruined castle, seated on the S. bank of the river Durance, 10 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

ORJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terra d'Otranto, formerly a considerable place, but of small account

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now, though it has a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 40 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lon. 17. 38. E. lat. 40. 39. N.

* **ORIENT**, a harbour of France, in Bretagne, at the bottom of the bay of St. Lewis. Since the year 1726, they have built a handsome town here, where the East-India company have large magazines. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1746, but miscarried. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 47. 46. N.

ORIGUELA, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is commanded by a citadel built on a rock, and seated on the river Segura, in a fertile and pleasant country, 33 miles N. of Carthagena, and 103 S. of Valencia. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

* **ORIO**, a town of Spain, seated on the coast of Guipuscoa, at the mouth of the river Orio, eight miles S. W. of St. Sebastian. Lon. 2. 19. W. lat. 43. 23. North.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of the island of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is large and well fortified, but thinly inhabited on account of the unhealthy air; is seated on the western coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles N. W. of Cagliari, and 27 S. of Boza. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

ORIXA, a kingdom of Asia, in Indollying on the gulph of Bengal. It is divided from the ancient kingdom of Golconda by a ridge of mountains, the end of which is a little way into the sea. The prince of the country is a Gentoo, tributary to the Great Mogul, and pays to the value of 12,000 pounds yearly. This kingdom abounds in corn, cloth, cattle, deer, and antelope bears and monkeys are very numerous, and very tame: there are also water-fowls, peacocks, pheasants, and other birds, in great plenty, but none dares to kill them but the prince. It is watered with several rivers which run into the sea, and there are great many stone-bridges over them, where great numbers of beggars ask alms in the name of their god Jagranai. There are several good towns and harbours on the coast; and they have different manufactures in different places, which have been will be taken notice of in their order.

ORIAMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, seated on the river Sala, over-against the mouth of the river Orla, from whence it is

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its name, 50 miles S. W. of Leipzig.
Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

* ORLANDO, a cape on the northern coast of Val-di-Demonia in Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patù.

ORLEANS PROPER, is a province of France, bounded on the North by Upper Breuce, on the E. by Gatinois, on the S. by Sologne and a part of Blaisois, and on the W. by Dunois and Vendemois. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

ORLEANS, a city of France, the capital of Orleanois, an ancient, large, handsome, pleasant, and one of the most celebrated places in France, with an university, the seat of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with strong towers; the streets are large and clean, and most of them terminate at the quay, for the convenience of trade. The most superb structure is the cathedral, though a Gothic building, which had the finest steeple in France, till it was damaged in the time of the civil wars. There are 22 parishes, and a great many churches and religious houses. The bridge was built of stone, and supported by sixteen arches. On it was the statue of the Virgin Mary in bronze, holding that of Jesus in her arms, as if going to be laid in his tomb. On one side of her was the figure of Charles VII. on his knees, and on the other Joan of Arc, called the maid of Orleans, dressed in armour. Every year, on the 11th of May, they make a solemn procession in memory of Joan. Her story is well known; and that the first exploit she performed was the raising the siege of Orleans. But the bridge has been since rebuilt, and was opened in August 1760; and now the French boast that it is the finest in the world. The town carries on a prodigious trade in wine, corn, and brandy, which is occasioned by its advantageous situation on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Blois, and 60 S. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

ORLEANS FOREST, is in the neighbourhood of the town of that name, and contains 100,000 acres of land, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the most considerable of all France.

ORLEANS, NEW, a town of N. America, and capital of Louisiana, seated at the mouth of the river Mississippi. It was built in the time of the regency of the duke of Orleans, and is the residence of the governor. Lon. 89. 53. W. lat. 29. 58. N.

* ORLEANS ISLAND and TOWN, are said in N. America in Canada, and a

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little to the E. of Quebec. Lon. 59. 53. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

* ORLETON, a village in Herefordshire, with one fair, on April 24, for horned cattle.

ORMOND, is the north division of the county of Tipperary in Ireland, with the title of a duchy.

ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Monday, and September 8, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated near the river Douglas, not far from the large mead of Merton, 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 190 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

ORMUS, a small island of Asia, at the bottom of the gulph of the same name, at the entrance of the gulph of Persia. There is neither sweet water nor grass upon it; being a kind of salt sulphureous soil. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1597, who fortified it; and it was afterwards frequented by a vast number of merchants, who were extremely rich. In 1622 the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after the Persians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before; however, it is the key of the Persian gulph, as well on account of the importance of the place, as the communication of the harbour. The heat in this island is sometimes so excessive, that the inhabitants would be stifled, if they did not put themselves in water up to the neck for some hours. However, it is now almost deserted, for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56. 25. E. lat. 27. 20. N.

* ORNE, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its source at the village of Aunon, and falls into the sea, eight miles below Caen.

ORONOKO, a river of S. America, which rises in Popayan near the S. Sea, and running E. communicates with the Rio Negro; and by that with the river of the Amazons; for canoes have been known to pass that way a few years ago, which is a late discovery, for it was denied before. After this junction it runs N. E. through Terra Firma, belonging to the Spaniards, and falls into the North Sea in 9 degrees of N. lat. thro' several mouths. The only town of any note it passes by in its course is St. Thomas, not far from the mouths.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Castile,

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Castile, near the frontiers of Estramadura, 22 miles E. of Placentia and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

OROPESA, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 750 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Potosi. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 18. 0. S.

ORSA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Witepsk. It is fortified and defended by a good castle; is 50 miles W. of Smolensko, and seated at the confluence of the rivers Orsa and Nieper. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 54. 45. N.

ORSOWA, a town of Hungary, in the Bannat of Temeswar, seated on the north side of the Danube, almost opposite to Belgrade; subject to the Turks. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

ORSOV, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 20 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

ORTA, or **ORTI**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Tiber, 10 miles E. of Viterbo, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 37. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

ORTEGAL, a cape on the coast of Galicia, in Spain, long. 7. 35. W. lat. 43. 48. N. The natives call it Origera, and it is probably the Promontorium Trileucum of the ancients.

ORTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the south bank of the river Drave, over-against its confluence with the Lifer. Lon. 13. 38. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

ORTEZ, a town of France, and one of the principal places in Bearn, seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave, 17 miles from Pau. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

ORPON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated in a healthy country, quite destitute of wood, 12 miles S. W. of Appleby, and 233 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

ORRNAU, a country of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and separating it from Alsace. It is bounded on the S. by Breilau; on the N. by the margravate of Baden; and on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemberg. It contains three imperial towns, namely, Offenburg, Gegenbach, and Zell. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, partly to the bishoprick of Spire, and partly to the county of Hanau.

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ORVIZZO, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent palace. In this place there is a deep well, into which mules descend, fetch up water, by one pair of them, ascend by another. It is seated on a conical rock, near the confluence of the rivers Pagli and Chiana, 20 miles N. W. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, rising in the middle of that county, near S. E. by Ipswich, and falls into the sea at Landguard-fort.

OSACA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Japan, with a magnificent castle. It has a harbour, and is one of the most populous and trading places of Japan. Here they proclaim the hours of the night by the found of different instruments of music. Lon. 138. 45. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

OSERO, of **OSORO**, an island in the gulph of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Cherfo to the N. and to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital town is of the same name, with bishop's see. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a rich bishop's see, and a magnificent episcopal palace, is seated on the river Musone, 10 miles of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

OSMA, an ancient town of Spain, Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is almost gone to ruin, and seated on the river Duero, or Douro, in a plain abounding in all the necessaries of life, 80 miles N. by E. of Madrid, and 112 N. by E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 12. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

OSNABRUG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name, with an university and a castle. It is rich, and the castle well fortified; being the residence of the bishop, who has brought this place under his power. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here between Germany and Sweden in 1648, in favour of the Protestant religion. The Protestants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is highly esteemed in Germany. It is seated on the river Hase, 35 miles N. E. of Munster, and 75 of Hanover. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

OSNABRUG, the bishoprick of, a province of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Lower Mus-

on the S. by Upper Munster; on the E. by the territory of Minden; and on the W. only by Munster, and partly by Lingen. It is remarkable that this bishoprick, is possessed by the Papists and Protestants, alternately, according to the tenure of the treaty of Westphalia. The Protestant bishop is always chosen by the house of Brunnwick-Lüneburg, and the Catholic, by the papists. The inspection and administration of ecclesiastical affairs, however, belongs to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan; and the civil affairs are always governed by the Protestant bishop in his turn. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and divided into 7 bailiwicks; it abounds in cattle and hogs. Osnabrug is the capital town.

*OSNABRUG ISLAND, an island in the South-sea, called by Mr. Bougainville Pic de la Bouteuse, or le Boudoir, not far from O-Tahitee and the Society Isles. Lon. 148. 9. W. lat. 17. 52. S. The native name is MIATEA.

OSORNO, a town of S. America, in Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S. of Valparaiso. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 40. 58. S.

OSOVY, the western division of Queen's County in Ireland.

OSTUSA, an ancient and considerable town of Spain in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy, an university, and an hospital, 20 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 38. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

OSTACIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

OSTARIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, but was taken by the French and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the river Tordera, 28 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

OSTEND, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, with good harbour, and a magnificent town-wall. It is not very large, but is well fortified. It was much more considerable, before the long siege of the Spaniards, which continued from 1601 to 1604, when it was almost entirely reduced to ashes. The Dutch lost 30,000 men, and the Spaniards 3000. Isabella Eugenia, gouvernante of the Netherlands, made a vow she would not shift her smock before Ostend taken; and: but before the town was taken, it had greatly changed its colour. However, the ladies of the court, to keep her in countenance, had theirs dyed, that they might be like that of their mistress. This place was taken by the Dutch in 1706, but restored

to the emperor in 1724, when an E. India company was established here, but entirely suppressed by treaty in 1731. It was taken by the French in August 1745, after ten days siege, but rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 10 miles W. of Bruges, 8 N. E. of Newport, 22 N. E. of Dunkirk, and 60 N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

*OSTERLAND, a canton of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Naumburg, and Misnia; on the S. by Voigtlund; and on the W. by the duchy of Weymar. Altemburg is the capital town.

OSTERFRIZE. See FRIESLAND, EAST.

OSTIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated at the mouth of the river Tiber, with a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the Romans, but the air being unwholesome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choked up. There is another Ostia, over-against the former, but it does not contain above 8 or 10 houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

OSTIACKS, a people of Asia, in Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Obi. They are heathens, and worship idols made of wood and earth, some of which are dressed in silks in the fashion of the Russian ladies. Their idols are placed before their huts, which are made of bark of trees, and are as contemptible as can be imagined. They have as many wives as they can maintain, and make no scruple of marrying their nearest relations. These people are very poor, and very lazy, and in the summer-time live mostly upon fish. They are of a middle size, with broad faces and noses, and yellowish, or red hair. All their garments, from top to toe, are made of fish skins, for they have neither linen nor woollen; and indeed they might almost as well go naked. The greatest diversion is deer hunting, and they go together in crowds, with a weapon like a large knife, fastened in a stick. They have a sort of princes among them, in one of whose houses some European travellers found four wives. One of these had a red cloth coat on, and was set off with all sorts of glass beads. There was no other furniture than cradles and chests, made of bark of trees, sewed together. Their beds consisted of wood-shavings, almost as soft as feathers, and their children lay naked upon them in cradles. They all take tobacco, and swallow the smoke, which puts them into

into such disorders, that they foam at the mouth. They can neither write nor read; nor do they cultivate the land; and seem totally ignorant of times past. They have neither temples nor priests, and their boats are only made of bark of trees, sewed together. In winter they live entirely under ground, and there is no other entrance into their caves than a hole at the top. When they lie naked round the fire, as is their custom, the snow will drive in upon them, and partly cover them, which they take little or no notice of.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Po, 15 miles E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

7. ***OSTROGOTHIA**, the name of the eastern part of Gothland. See **GOTH-LAND**.

OSTROGOTSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Belgorod, 62 miles S. of Wronneiz. Lon. 40. 30. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

OSTUNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. Its territory is well cultivated; and abounds with olives and almonds. It is seated on a mountain near the gulf of Venice, 16 miles N. W. of Brindisi, and 24 N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 17. 59. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

OSWEGO, a fort of N. America, seated on the S. side of the lake Ontario, 176 miles E. S. E. of Albany, in New-York. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

OSWEICZEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, with the title of a duchy. It has a great trade in salt, and is seated on the river Vistula, 15 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 44. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

OSWESTRY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on March 13, May 13, August 15, and December 11, for sheep and horned cattle. It is a corporation, seated near the head of a small river, and had a wall and a castle, long since demolished. It has some trade from Wales, in flannels; is 18 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 52. 52. North.

* **O-TAHEITEE**, one of the Society Islands, in the South-sea, lying in 18 d. of S. lat. and 150 d. W. long. and first discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's Island. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and staid 10 days. Captain

Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither 1769, to observe the transit of Venus, failed round the whole island in a boat staid three months. It has since been visited three times by the same celebrated navigator, and two or three times by Spaniards. It consists of two peninsulas, the great part of which is covered with woods and forests, confining partly of laurel fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut-trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to that climate, particularly of a kind of ananas, or pine-apples, casuarinas, and dragon-trees. The people have mild features, and a pleasing countenance; they are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle of their own manufacture, and are wrapped about the head in various picturesque shapes, like a turban. The women, who are far from being ugly unhandsome, wear a piece of cloth with a hole in the middle, thro' which they thrust their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, which one turn sometimes fell-grace across the shoulder. "This dress," says Mr. Forster, appeared more advantageous to the human figure, than any modern fashion we had hitherto seen." The sexes are adorned, or rather disfigured, with those black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. "No language," says Mr. Forster, seemed easier to acquire than theirs, every harsh and sibilant consonant being banished from it, and almost every word ending in a vowel. The only remark is a nice ear to distinguish the numerous modifications of their vowels. O and E, with which a great part of names and words begin, we found, in the article, which many eastern nations affix to the greater part of their plantives." The houses of the natives consist only of a roof, thatched with long prickly leaves of the palm-antennae, and supported by a few pillars made the bread-tree. As a roof is sufficient to shelter the natives from rains, and from dew, and as the climate of this island is one of the happiest in the world, but houses have seldom any walls, but are open on all sides. Mr. Forster found various little birds among the shrubs

that had a very agreeable note, common report among the Europeans denied the powers of harmony (on grounds we know not to the birds warm climates. The birds most common are two sorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful sapphire blue, another of a zebrish colour, with a few red spots, a mag's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar the same hue round his white throat, a ge duckoo, several sorts of pigeons, doves, and a bluish heron. The cloth the natives is made of the fibrous bark the mulberry-tree, which is beaten to a kind of mallet, and a glue, made the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to be the pieces of bark cohere together. One of these pieces are two or three yards long, and fifty yards long. The only quadrupeds found upon the island, are hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants suffer to run about at pleasure, without ever trying to destroy them; but fish upon the coast there is a great variety of species. Long nails on the legs are a mark of distinction among natives, as among the Chinese, as they say that such persons only as have no nail to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here separately, as in many other countries. Their burying-places, called Marai, are full of several ranges of stones, like pyramids, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with grasses, ferns, and all shrubs. At a little distance is an oblong enclosure round it, made of stone, about three feet high. The provisions of the Tahitians are chiefly fish, pork, coconuts, bread-fruit, and bananas. Their diet is exceeding delicious, and entirely different from that luscious richness which makes it resist the stomach so soon in Europe. The fat is said to be little short of marrow, and the lean to have the tender taste of veal; the principal cause of which seems to be the vegetable diet they are obliged to. Besides, they are much cleaner than the European hogs, and have not the custom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the small breed, which is commonly called the Chinese, and have the zealous ears of ours. The natives employ sea water as a sauce both to fish and vegetables. A proof of the security and safety which they live, appears in this, that their houses are left entirely open, without shut doors or bars. Nothing can exceed their dexterity and agility in swimming, and climbing trees. Mr. Forster has in his praises of the gentleness,

good-nature, and hospitality of this people; and also of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features, and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort, to whose voyage, and captain Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth, we must refer the reader for a more particular account of their dress, dwellings, food, domestic amusements, navigation, diseases, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

OTLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 1, and November 15, for horned cattle and household goods. It is seated on the river Wharfe, under a high craggy cliff, and is but an ordinary place, though the houses are built with stone. It is 25 miles W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

OTOQUE, an island of America, in the bay of Panama, from whence it is furnished with provisions. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 7. 50. N.

* **OTRANTO**, or **TERRA D'OTRANTO**, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Terra di Bari, and by the gulph of Venice; on the E. by the same gulph, and on the S. and W. by a great bay, which is between that and the Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; and there is a kind of spider called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous, and cannot be cured but by the sound of musical instruments, to which the patients dance. It is often visited by locusts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they catch into slavery. But, to keep them off, they have built a vast number of forts upon the coasts, in which are garrisons. Notwithstanding this, there are a great many towns, and the capital is of the same name.

OTRANTO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Terra di Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishop resides. It was taken by the Turks in 1480, who did a great deal of mischief, but it is since re-established. It has also greatly suffered by the pirates. It is a large handsome place, and is seated on the gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Brindisi, and 60 S. E. of Tarento. Lon. 18. 35. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, 2 miles from the

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river Tiber, and 39 N. of Rome, Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

OTTONA, or **ORTONA**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo. It is the chief people, and is seated on the gulph of Venice, 19 miles N. of Lanciano, and 43 E. of Aquila. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

* **OTTENWALD**, a small territory of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of the electorate of Mentz. It belongs to the elector Palatine.

* **OTTERFORD**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on November 17. for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of linen and woollen cloth.

* **OTTERTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Easter week, and the first Wednesday after October 10, for cattle.

* **OTTERY**, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs, on Tuesday sevennight before Easter, on Whit-Tuesday, and August 15, for cattle.

OUDENARDE, a rich and strong town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which there is a considerable fort. The river Schelde runs across this place and its environs, whose soil is very fertile, and forms a large chatellany. They have here a manufacture of very fine linen, and curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege by the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, and took 6000 prisoners. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent, 15 N. E. of Tournay, and 27 W. of Brussels. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

OUDENBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, 8 miles S. E. of Ostend, and 10 W. of Bruges. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

OVERFLACKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland, lying at the mouth of the river Maese, having the island of Vourne on the N. Brabant on the E. the island of Schowen on the S. and Goree on the W. Meliland is the principal town.

* **OVERTON**, a village of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 8 miles S. of Wrexham, with four fairs, on Monday before Holy-Thurs-day, June 11, August 29, and October 18, all for cattle.

* **OVERTON**, a village in Hampshire, 8 miles W. by S. of Basingstoke, with three fairs, on May 4, July 18, and October 22, for sheep.

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OVERYSCHHE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, seated on the river Ysche, 6 miles N. E. of Brussels, and S. W. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the bishoprick of Munster; on the N. by Friesland, and the territory of Groningen; on the W. by the river Yssel; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishoprick of Munster. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Drenthe, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison of the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turfs, which are dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, and capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see and an university; seated at the confluence of the rivers Ove and Deva, which form the Aslla, 50 miles N. W. of Leon, and 208 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

* **OVINGHAM**, a village of Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcastle, with two fairs, on April 26, and October 26, for fat and lean hogs.

OULNEY, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and June 29, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is an indifferent place, where the women have a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 54 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 54. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

OULZ, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles W. of Susa. Lon. 6. 46. E. lat. 50. N.

OUNDIE, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 25, Whit-Monday, and August 21, for horses, sheep, and a few cows. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Nen, over which there are five bridges; is well built, has a handsome church, a free-school, and an almshouse. It is 26 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

OUREM, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle standing on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tago. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 39. 34. N.

* **OURIQUE**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1189. The

these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S. E. of Lisbon.

on. 8. 49. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

OUSE, a river which rises in the N. of Norfolk, runs S. E. by York, Cawood, and Selby, and falls into the Humber to the W. of St. Cay.

OUSE, a river which rises near Fitwell in Oxfordshire, and proceeds to Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, and Newport, in Buckinghamshire; from thence proceeds to Bedford, and turning N. E. passes on to Huntingdon and Ely, till at length it arrives at Lynn-Regis in Norfolk, and falls into the sea.

*QUESTIUG, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle; seated on the river Suchana, overlooking the mouth of the Jug, 100 miles below Wologda, and 180 above Archangel.

on. 43. 25. E. lat. 61. 48. N.

*QUESTIUG, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by the forest of Zirani, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by Cargapol and Waga. It is divided into two parts by the river Suchana; is full of forests, and the rivers yield plenty of fish, which the inhabitants dry in the sun, and which make their principal nourishment.

*OWER-MAYNE, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, horned cattle, and toys.

*OVERRA, or OVEIRO, a town and territory of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, in Ganney. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; however, there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are well made, and are all marked with three scissions, one on the forehead, and one on each temple. Lon. 6. o. E. lat. 6.

*OXBROUGH, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on March 25, for horses and

OXFORD, the capital of Oxfordshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Sundays, but no fairs. It is a city, a bishop's see, and an university, and besides a cathedral, has 13 parish-churches. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded with meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university contains 20 colleges, and 5 halls, several of

which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. In short, if it be taken altogether, there is not such another groupe of buildings, nor such another university in the world; which all travellers that have seen it confess. In point of situation it has much the advantage of Cambridge for health and pleasure. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, in subjection to the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends four members to parliament, two for the university, and two for the city, and has the title of an earldom; is 20 miles S. W. of Buckingham, 40 S. W. of Bedford, and 55 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It contains about 19,000 houses, 114,000 inhabitants, 280 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats: and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

OXUS, a river of Asia, much taken notice of in ancient histories, but does not rise in the N. of India, as most writers affirm; for according to the best and latest maps, made by those who have been upon the spot, it ran a course of about 260 miles, from the Caspian Sea to the Lake Aral, whose dimensions have lately been discovered, and is but very lately known to the Europeans; but, as it passes through a desert country abounding with sands, the inhabitants so diverted its course, that the old channel can hardly be discovered.

*OYE, a town of France, in Boulonois, capital of a county of the same name. The English were in possession of it till Calais was taken from them. It is 3 miles from Gravelines, and 7 from Calais. Lon. 2. o. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

OZWIEZIN, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Weichsel, near the borders of Sillesia; the houses are built of wood, and the town is covered on one side with a great morass, and on the other defended by a castle, whose walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

PACAMORES, a government of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito. The air is temperate, and it abounds in corn, cattle, and mines of gold.

* **PACEM**, a town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Achem. Lon. 97. 15. E. lat. 5. 0. N.

PACHAMAC, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas of Peru, to the honour of their god. When the Spaniards conquered Peru, they found immense riches therein. It is 10 miles S. of Lima.

PACHSU, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Epirus, and in European Turkey. It lies to the S. of Corfu, and to the W. of the gulph of Arfu. It is subject to Venice.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the S. Sea, lies between Asia and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. It had its name from being supposed free from storms and tempests; but this many sailors have found to be a mistake to their cost.

PACROLUS, a river of Natolia, in that part of it anciently called Lydia, celebrated by the poets for its golden sands. It has its source in the mountain Molus, passes by Sardis, and soon after falls into the Sarabat.

* **PACY**, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Eure, 8 miles from Vernon. It carries on a great trade. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

PADAN-ARAN, a country mentioned in Scripture, whose present name is not certainly known; for some take it to be Mesopotamia, the country between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and others Syria in general, or rather Assyria.

PADANG, a town of Asia, seated on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It has a harbour, and is in possession of the Dutch. Lon. 99. 46. E. lat. 0. 50. S.

PADERBORN, an ancient, populous, and large town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small territory in possession of its bishop, who is a prince of the Empire. It takes its name from the rivulet Pader, which rises on the top of a mountain, from which run three streams, which unite in the middle of the town. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has a chapter, into which none can gain admittance unless he has

studied at an university in France or Italy, tho' there is a college here. A French garrison was put into it in 1742, but it now belongs to the elector of Cologne. It is 37 miles S. W. of Minden, and 43 E. S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

* **PADERBORN**, the bishoprick of, is a small district of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded by the counties of Lippe, Rintburg, and Waldeck; and by Hesse, the abbey of Corvay, and the duchies of Westphalia and Bruntwick. It is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison.

* **PADIHAM**, a village of Lancashire, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 26, for coopers, and other wooden ware.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Galicia, which is seated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 18, and September 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the N. coast of the county, and is a place of some trade to Ireland, from which it is not above 24 hours sail. It is 36 miles W. of Launceston, and 231 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an university and a bishop's see. It is also capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly, for it now contains no more than 30,000 inhabitants, whereas it formerly had 100,000, and many of the houses are gone to ruin: however, the hall where justice is administered is a superb structure. The cathedral church and the college of the university are in that part called the Old Town; and there are piazzas under all the houses, where persons may walk without being exposed to the weather. The garden of the university is curious, on account of the number of plants. Here a student may take his degrees let him be of what sect of christianity he will: nay, tho' he should be a Jew or a Turk. The patron of the city is St. Anthony, who lies in the cathedral; they have such a veneration for him, that the beggars do not ask charity in the name of God, but for the love of St. Antony. The Jews live in a distinct part of the city, and the neighbouring moun-

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tains produce excellent wine and oil, with delicious fruits. It was taken by the Venetians in 1766. It is seated on the rivers Brentae and Bachelione, in a fine plain; and is about 7 miles in circumference, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. 12.1. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

PADUANO, a small province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veronese, and on the N. by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy, being about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is the capital town.

* **PAEFENHOFFEN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motter. It is 8 miles W. of Haguenau. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

PAGO, an island lying in the gulph of Venice, separated from the continent of Morlachia by a narrow channel, and subject to the Venetians. The air is very cold, and the soil barren; however, it is well peopled, and contains salt-works.

PAGOD, a name given to the temples in the E. Indies. It is also a gold coin, about nine shillings in value, with three pagods stamped on one side of it.

PAINREUF, a town of France, in Brittany, lying at the mouth of the river Loire, and is the port of Nantz, from which it lies 20 miles westward. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

* **PAINTILL**, a village in Dorsetshire, with two fairs, on July 7, and August 29, for hogs, cheese and toys.

* **PAIN'S CASTLE**, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and December 19, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

PAIS-DE-VAUD. See **VAUD**.

PAISLEY, a town of Scotland, which had formerly a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the river White-Cart, 3 miles from Renfrew.

PATTA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers; and it was taken in 1741 by commodore Anson, who plundered and burnt it, because the governor refused to ransom it. Lon. 81. 19. W. lat 5. 12. S.

PAIX, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, and on the N. coast. It was built by the French, to whom it is subject, and has a pretty good harbour. Lon. 72. 45. W. lat. 19. 38. N.

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PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the road from Seville to Cadiz, 12 miles S. of the former. Lon. 5. 24. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

PALAIS, a town of France in Lower Navarre, and in the diocese of Bayonne; seated on the river Ridoule, 15 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 43. 21. N.

* **PALAIS**, a strong town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of the island of Belleisle. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

PALAMBOANG, or **PALAMBANG**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Java, capital of a kingdom; seated at the E. end of the island, on the straits of Bally, and separated from the island of Bally by a narrow channel. Lon. 115. 10. E. lat. 7. 10. S.

PALAMOS, a strong sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a very good harbour; seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Gironne, and 47 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the river Ibola, 14 miles N. of Novigrad, and 37 N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 23. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

* **PALAPOLI**, a town of Asia, in Natolia, and on the coast of Caramania, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated at the mouth of a small river. Lon. 33. 26. E. lat. 36. 52. N.

PALATINATE, a considerable province of Germany, divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper Palatinate is also called the Palatinate of Bavaria; see **BAVARIA**. And the Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine, is an electorate. It is bounded on the N. by the archbishopsricks of Mentz and Trier; on the E. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia; and on the W. and S. by Alsatia. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar, besides several other smaller streams. It is not a very rich country, though there are very fine vineyards, fertile fields, handsome forests, good gardens, and the rivers and lakes abound in fish; besides, there are cattle, game, and wild fowl; without mentioning timber, which is very common; however, there are neither mines nor salt-works. In general, the Lower Palatinate has suffered more by the preceding wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together, during the space of thirty years; for the French have plundered the country, and demolished some of its fine towns, more than once. The

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and in Friuli. It is a very important place for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks, and was built in 1598, for that very purpose. They have cut a canal near this place, which is very advantageous. It is seated on the sea-side, 10 miles S. E. of Udino, and 55 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadam, 90 miles E. of St. Ubes. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 38. 37. N.

PALMA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Granada, 90 miles N. W. of St. Fe-de-Bigota. Lon. 73. 40. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

PALMA, one of the Canary Isles, situated in 17. 52. W. lon. 28. 37. N. lat. See CANARY ISLES.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory in Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guiney. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 4. 26. N.

PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle built on a rock; seated on the river Gadaon, 5 miles N. of Setuval, and 19 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 38. 29. N.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. Several English gentlemen have taken a journey from Aleppo, to view its magnificent ruins; and particularly Mr. Wood, an ingenious gentleman, went thither on purpose, properly attended, to take draughts of those curious antiquities, which have since been published in a very precious manner, and are well worth the notice of the curious. This part of the desert is usually mentioned by geographers by the name of the Desert of Palmyrene, or Tadmor. It is 200 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 38. 50. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

PALOS, a town in Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place from which Christopher Columbus set sail to discover the new world in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of Rio Tinto, 46 miles S. W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 46. W. lat. 37. 14. N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, to the S. of a town of the same name, and which separates the bay of Carthagena from that of Alicante, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 37. 37. N.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken by the emperor from the Turks in 1687.

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It is 40 miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

PALUDA, a town of Asia, in the government of Erzerum, seated near the Euphrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians, and it is believed the Armenian characters were first invented here. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

PALUS MAOTIS, the ancient name of a gulph between Europe and Asia, to the N. of the Black Sea, now called the Sea of Zabach, and sometimes the Sea of Asoph.

PAMTERS, a handsome town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable now as formerly, nor is it peopled in proportion to its extent. It is seated on the river Ariège, 8 miles N. of Foix and 30 S. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 43. 8. N.

PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in Languedoc, 15 miles from Alby. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishoprick. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize; there is a famous hand-mill here, very useful in case of a siege. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, and 167 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 42. 47. N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles from Santa-Fe. and 200 S. of Maricao. Lon. 71. 30. W. lat. 6. 30. N.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of a country in Asia, in Natolia, now called Carmania and Cay-Bay, between Lycia and Cilicia, on the S. coast, to the N. of the Mediterranean Sea; but Carmania is of much larger extent.

PAN, or **PAHAN**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula of Malacca. It is capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces.

PANAMA, a rich and handsome town of S. America, capital of an audience of the same name, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is the primate of Terra-Firma. It is surrounded with a stone-wall, and other fortifications, and the publick buildings are very handsome. All the merchandizes of Chili and Peru are brought to this place, particularly all the gold and silver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The

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The ships unload at a small island, 2 miles from this place, because the water is so shallow it will not admit them to come nearer. Old Panatia was burnt by Sir Henry Morgan, a buccanier, and the present town is four miles distant from it, and has a more advantageous situation. It is the seat of a governor, and stands on a bay of the same name. Lon. 80. 15. W. lat. 8. 48. N.

PANARATI, one of the Lipari Islands, lying in the Tuscan Sea. It is very inconspicuous, the soil being barren, and only 5 miles in circumference. It is 8 mile N. of Lipari, and 30 N. of the Island of Sicily; subject to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 15. 41. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, crosses the valley of Frignano, and running on the confines of the Modenese and Bologna, waters Final, and falls into the Po at Bondeno, 10 miles above Ferrara.

PANAY, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between those of Paragua and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and is the most populous and fertile of them all. It belongs to Spain, and is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital town.

PANGA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14. 23. E. lat. 6. 30. S.

PANGO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N. by Sindi, on the E. by the river Barbola and the mountains of the Sun, on the S. by Dembo, and on the W. by Barta. It has a town of the same name, seated on the river Barbola.

PANORMO, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated in the peninsula S. of Caridia. There is another town of the same name, on the coast of Epirus in Greece, about 20 miles N. of Butrinto, and in Canina. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 40. 6. N.

PANSWICK, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and September 19, for horned cattle and sheep. It is commodiously seated in a wholesome air, and has the convenience of wood, water, and stone for building; 7 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 94 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 11. W. lat. 51. 45. N.

PANTAFARIA, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily and the main-land of Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. It is near the coast of Tu-

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mis, and abounds in cotton, grain, and wine; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 36. 53. N.

PANUCO, a town and province of America, in New Spain, lying to the N. E. of Mexico, with a bishop's see. There are veins of gold, and salt-works, which are the principal revenue of the inhabitants. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, at a small distance from the gulph of Mexico. Lon. 98. 5. W. lat. 23. 0. N.

PAROON, one of the Hebrides in the South-Sea, to the S. of Malicolla. Lon. 168. 35. W. lat. 16. 30. S.

PAPA, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Veszprim. It was taken from the Turks in 1683; after raising the siege of Vienna, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 20 miles N. W. of Alba Regalis, and 45 W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

PAPHLAGONIA, was formerly a country of Galatia, in Asia Minor, bounded by Proper Galatia on the S. by Cappadocia on the E. by Bithymia on the W. and by the Euxine Sea on the N. It now makes part of the province of Amasia, though some geographers call it Rioni, and others Bolli.

PAPHOS. See BAPPA.

PAPOUL, St. a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Lembre, eight miles E. of Carrel Naudari, and 35 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 43. 25. N.

PAPOUS, or the **TERRA OF PAPOUS**, a country lying in the E. Indian Ocean, near the line, between the Grand Molucca and New Guiney. Nothing is known of it but the coast, and there it appears to be a barren, inhospitable country,averse to trade for which reason it is seldom visited by Europeans.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle where the counts reside. It is seated on the river Altmal, 17 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 35 S. of Nuremberg; it belongs to its own count. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 58. N. The count of Pappenheim is hereditary marshal of the empire, and performs his office at the coronation of the emperor.

PARA, a fort of S. America, in Brazil, and in a captainship of the same name seated near the mouth of the river Amazon, and to the E. of the eastern bar-

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at. It was an old fort of the Dutch, but has lately been rebuilt. Lon. 50. 0. W. lat. 5. 0. S.

PARAGUAY, a large island of Asia, in the E. Indian Ocean, lying between the Philippines and the Sea of Borneo, which has a king tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by that of the Amazons; on the E. by Brazil; on the S. by Patagonia; and on the W. by Peru and Chili. The territories of the missions of Paraguay not only contain the province of that name, but part of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres. The temperature of the air is good, tho' somewhat moist, and in some parts it is rather cold than hot. The soil in many places is fertile, and produces not only the vegetables and fruits peculiar to America, but also those of Europe, which have been introduced here. The chief articles of their trade are, cotton, tobacco, some sugar, and the herb called Paraguay. Every town gathers annually 5000 arrobas of cotton, 25 pounds weight each, which the native Americans manufacture into cloth. There are also great quantities of tobacco produced; but the chief article is the herb Paraguay, which only grows in this country, and the mission of it is drank in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea and chocolate. It is now about a century and a half since the Jesuits entered this province, and the inhabitants consist of Guaranies, which the impolitic Portuguese drove from their native country by their oppressions; as also of the natives of Tape. According to a very exact account in 1734, there were 42 towns of the Guaranies, inhabited by 39000 workmen. The missions of Paraguay are surrounded on all sides by savage Americans, some of which live in friendship with those towns, and others harass them by frequent incursions; for which reason every town has its magazine, in which are their fire-arms and other weapons. The militia is composed of all that are able to bear arms, and they are formed into companies, each of which hath proper officers. They have also schools in each town, where the common people are taught reading and writing, as well as music and dancing. The churches are large, well built, finely adorned and enlightened, and each has a choir of music, composed of instruments of all sorts. The houses are well built, and furnished as most of the Spanish houses in Peru; the greatest part indeed have mud-walls, and are covered with tiles; but there are some of brick and stone. There is a

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fort of mummy in every town, where women are confined who are loose livers, and where those who have no family retire when their husbands are absent. The Guaranies are so profuse and negligent, that the priests are obliged to take all the manufactures off their hands when they are ready for sale, otherwise they would waste and destroy them.

PARAIBA, a town of S. America, in Brazil, in the captainship on the river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar-canes and a great number of trees of Brazil-wood. Lon. 49. 53. W. lat. 6. 50. S.

PARAIBA, the most northern province of Brazil, in S. America, lying between Rio-Grande to the N. and the river Tamarrack to the S. the ocean to the E. and Guarates to the W. It is subject to Portugal.

PARANANA, a province of Paraguay, in S. America, bounded on the S. and E. by a great river of the same name; and on the N. by the province of Guaray. It is in the hands of the Jesuits, who have prevailed upon the people to forsake their dwellings in the woods, and live in towns, where they are formed into societies, and instructed in the Christian religion.

* **PARAY-LE-MONIAL**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Bourbince, 190 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 46. 27. N.

* **PARCHIM**, a pretty considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg; seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, in a country indifferently fertile, and the inhabitants maintain themselves by their manufactures and trade. It is 12 miles N. E. of Neustadt, and 90 S. E. of Swerin. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

PARDO, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, 5 miles from Madrid, on the road to the Escorial, with a fine park and gardens. It is a large, square building, flanked with four towers, and the principal front has a handsome square before it. The rooms are embellished with fine pictures, among which are the kings of Spain in their ancient habits.

PARENZO, a small, but strong town of Italy, and in Istria, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. of Cabo-di-Istria, and 65 E. of Venice. It submitted to the Venetians in 1267. Lon. 13. 56. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

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PARACA, a strong town of the territory of Venice, on the coast of Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, with a commodious harbour. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albanese, and seated on a rock. *Long. 20. 47. E. lat. 39. 28. N.*

PARAIA, of NEW ANGLAND, a country of S. America, and in Terra Firma, being bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the E. by Surinam; on the W. by New Granada and Caracas; and on the S. by Guiana. The N. part is called Cumana. The sea-coast is most inhabited, on which there are several towns.

PARIMA, a lake of S. America, much talked of by former geographers; but it is now no where to be found.

PARILLA, or SANTA PARILLA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima; seated in a valley, on the river Santa, and on the sea-shore, 50 miles from Truxillo, and 280 N. W. of Lima. *Long. 77. 50. W. lat. 8. 36. S.*

PARIS, the capital of France, and one of the largest and most populous cities in Europe. It is divided into three parts, the town, the city, and the university; and there are 80 cantons, called quarters, wherein are 967 thoroughfare streets, and 85 through which there are no passages; 50,000 houses, of which 300 are very large, and are called hôtels; 52 parishes, and 80 churches, besides 20 chapter and collegiate churches; as also 80 churches and chapels, which are not parochial; 3 abbeyes of men, and 5 of women; 53 convents and communities of monks, and 70 nunneries and communities of women, which make 134 in all. There are also three ecclesiastical jurisdictions, and thirty-one secular; 57 colleges, of which 10 are made great use of, 15 seminaries, 26 hospitals, 12 prisons, 50 public squares, 56 public fountains, 39 quays, 12 markets, 30 bridges great, and small, 8 gardens and public walks, 64 boards of barriers for the law, 22 boards for the finances, farms, commerce, and other affairs; 12,000 coaches, 3800 lamps, 800 officers on horseback and archers on foot, 100 watch for the safety of the city, whose gates are guarded by 177 men, and about 800,000 inhabitants, of which near 200,000 are servants. This enumeration will not be surprizing, when it is considered that Paris is surrounded by 7 large suburbs. The streets are pretty clean, and people may walk in safety as well in the night as by day, on account of the great number of lamps, which burn till morning. As soon as day appears, some hundreds of carts, like those of our night-men in London, carry off the filth from

before the doors of the houses. In the day there are a corps de garde in every street, to take care of the public safety, and in the night house and foot, which trouble through the streets to prevent disorders. Paris is an archiepiscopal city, and Notre Dame is the metropolitan church; it is a superb structure, supported by 200 columns; the body of the church is 74 feet in length 60 in breadth, and 100 in height; the towers or steeples are also very fine. The university of Paris is the most ancient in Europe; it being first founded by Charlemagne in 790; it is composed of three colleges, of which that for divinity is called the Sorbonne. There are several famous academies, namely the French academy, those of inscriptions and belles lettres, of sciences, of painting and sculpture, of architecture, and of foreign literature, and also several public libraries, the principal of which are those of the king, of Mazarin, and of St. Victor. The king's gardens are full of all sorts of plants; and there is a cabinet containing a vast number of curiosities. There are a great number of manufactures of all kinds, and the hospitals are well endowed; the principal office is the Hotel Dieu, the General Hospital, the Salpêtrière, the Hospital for Foundlings, and for Lunatics. The most remarkable buildings are the Louvre, the palace of the Thuilleries, the royal palace of Levallois, the hotel of invalids, the hôtel of the city, or town-house, the Bastille, the hall where the courts of justice sit, the Val de Grace, the cathedral, and the church of St. Sulpice. Three principal squares are the Place Royal, wherein is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIV.; the Place of Vendôme, wherein is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIV.; and the Place de Victoires, where Lewis XIV. is represented in his coronation dress, having at his feet four nations in chains, and Victory putting the crown on his head. The parliament is the most famous in the kingdom, whose jurisdiction has the greatest extent. There are also a board of accounts, a court of aids, a mint, and a treasury. The chatelet is an old castle, wherein the chief magistrates administer justice. Paris is very pleasantly seated on the river Seine, which runs through the middle of it. The principal bridges are the Pont-Neuf, whereon is the equestrian statue of Henry IV. and Pont Royal. It is 7 miles S. of Rouen, 165 S. E. of London, 62 S. N. W. of Vienna, and 68 S. N. E. of Madrid. *Long. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 30. N.* We forget to mention that many of the houses are 7 stories high, 1200 ft to 1500 ft.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handsome town of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and an university. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largest opera-house in Europe, which has seats for 8000 people; but as it required a vast number of candles, which occasioned great expence, they have contrived another which has room for 2000 spectators. The dome and the church of St. John are painted by the famous Corregio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, carried away the library to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curiosities, as also the rich collection of medals. The citadel, which is very near the city, is built in the same site as that at Antwerp. In 1734 there was a bloody battle fought here; and in 1741, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos above-mentioned, who is 60 miles S. E. of Cremona, and 60 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 44. 42. N.

PARMA, the duchy of a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po; on the N. E. by the Mantuan; on the E. by the duchy of Modena; on the S. by Tuscany; and on the W. by the duchy of Placentia. The air is very wholesome, on which account the inhabitants live to a great age. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheese was in very high esteem. Here are considerable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles, which many are very fond of.

PARNASSUS, now called **PARNASSO**, a famous mountain of Turkey in Asia, and in Locris, the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licaoura.

PARNAV, a small but very strong town of the Russian empire in Livonia, with a castle. It has been taken and retaken several times, and is seated near the mouth of the river Pernau, 52 miles S. W. of Revel, and 35 N. of Riga. Lon. 23. 37. E. lat. 58. 26. N.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, about ten miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade consists in

wheat, barley, wine, pulse, sesamum, and callosum, and did produce a great deal of oil, but the Venetians deny them all the olive-trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they sell very cheap. The inhabitants have been always accounted people of good sense, and this island has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other; likewise those excellent statues of Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wine. It lies near that of Naxia, and Paros is the capital town. The Arandelia were brought from hence.

* **PAROS**, an ancient town of the Archipelago, and capital of the Isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but it is at present little of nothing to what it was. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed long ways; some of them that stand upright support cornices of an astonishing size. The natives make their houses with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they never trouble their heads about placing the pieces in a regular manner. Their fields likewise are enclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos; however, the English, French, and Venetians have carried away the finest pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that instead of great sculptors and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and false-colours. It is a bishop's see, and seated on the western coast of the island. Lon. 23. 41. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

PARTENAV, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small district called Gâtine. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is seated on the river Thoue, 17 miles S. of Thouars, and 16 N. of St. Maccent. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 46. 44. N.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 40 miles S. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

PARTHIA, anciently a province of Asia. The greatest part now lies in Irac-Agemi, and the other in Chorazan, in Persia.

* **PARTNEY**, a village in Lincolnshire, ten miles E. by N. of Spilsby, with three fairs, on August 25, September 18, and 19, and October 18 and 19, for cattle, and all sorts of cloathing.

PAS, a town of the French Netherlands, in Artois, 12 miles S. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

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PATSELY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. It is finely seated, is the best town in the county, and formerly noted for its magnificent Abbey. It is 16 miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 55. 32. N.

* **PASSAO**, a cape or promontory of S. America, in Peru, lying under the equator. Lon. 78. 50. W. lat. 0. 0. N.

* **PASSAGE**, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and in the territory of Guipuzcoa. It is a station of the Spanish men of war, and where the French burnt several of them in the last war between France and Spain. It is a little to the E. of St. Sebastian, and 60 miles E. of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 4. W. lat. 43. 21. N.

* **PASSARO**, a remarkable cape of the Island of Sicily. It is in the Val-di-Noto, to the E. of the town of that name, and joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. In the neighbourhood the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were defeated. Lon. 13. 22. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

* **PASSARO**, a cape on the coast of Thes-

saly, in Greece, between the gulph of Armiro, and that of Zeton.

* **PAISSARVAN**, a town of Asia, in the

East Indies, and in the Island of Java. Lon. 114. 16. E. lat. 7. 0. S.

* **PASSAU**, an ancient, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a bishop's see, and a fort. The houses are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Innstadt, Hirschstadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is seated. The three first are fortified; but the last, which is only a suburb, has nothing but an old castle, wherein the bishop generally resides. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Ilz, 68 miles E. by S. of Ratisbon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 37. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **PASSAU**, the bishoprick of, is a territory of Germany, in Bavaria, and lies between Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. Its largest extent is no where above 20 miles, and has no considerable place except Passau, the capital.

* **PASSAVALA**, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the territories of the elector of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Ucker, and is famous for its excellent beer. It is 12 miles from Prenzlau, and 12 from Torgelow. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

* **PASSIGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, seated on the lake

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Perugia. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 43. 36. North.

* **PASTO**, or **ST. JUAN DE PASTO**, a town of S. America, in Popayan, seated in a fine pleasant valley, watered by several rivers. It is 120 miles N. of Quito, and subject to Spain. Lon. 76. 68. W. lat. 1. 50. N.

* **PATRANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a duchy, seated between the rivers Tago and Tago, 45 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

* **PATAGONIA**, the most southern part of S. America, whose bounds are not well determined. All that we know of the inhabitants is, that they are a savage, barbarous people, of a copper-colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarse black hair, and no beards. They are nightly addid to painting themselves, and make streaks on their faces and bodies. They go almost stark-naked, having only a squire garment in the form of a blanket, made of the skin of several animals and sewed together, which they sometimes wrap round them in extreme cold weather; and they have all a cap of the skins of fowls on their heads. Sir John Narborough has given the best account of them; for former voyagers represented them as monstrous giants of dreadful height, whereas they are no taller than the other Americans. The women, at other places, are very fond of necklaces and bracelets, which they make of sea-shells. This country abounds with an animal, called camel-sheep by some authors, but the true name is guanaco. They paste the nature of a camel, though they have a hump, and they were formerly made use of to carry burthens. They have also a bird like an ostrich, but not so large, and they differ from the African ostrich in having three toes, whereas those have but two.

* **PATAN**, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula of Malacca, and on the eastern coast between the kingdoms of Siam and Paha. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentoo, but they are all very voluptuous. The is whole some, though very hot, and has no seasons but the winter and summer. The former is more properly the rainy season, and contains the months of November, December, and January. The woods are full of elephants, and many wild animals. Some voyagers pretend that this country governed by a queen, who never married, but may have as many gallants as she pleases. They have some trade with the

Chinese

PAT

Quindé, and the principal town is of the same name, which is one of the strongest in these parts, having a well-defended harbour. *Long. 89. 6. E. lat. 27.*

PATAN, a town of Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; it is very little known. *Long. 89. 6. E. lat. 27.*

PATANA, a town of France, in the province of Orleans; remarkable for the descent of the English in 1429, and where Joan of Arc did wonders. *Long. 1. 49. E. lat. 48. 5. N.*

PATENUCA, or **PATIBOKA**, a town of N. America, in Mexico, subject to Spain, near which is a silver mine, 70 miles N. of Mexico. *Long. 99. 55. E. lat. 21. 0. N.*

PATER NOSTER, islands of Asia, in the E. Indian sea, so called because of the great number of rocks, which sailors have likened to the beads with which the Papists call their Pater-noster. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

PATI, a handsome town of Italy, on the gulph of the same name, with a bishop's see, a small fort, and an harbour. *Long. 15. E. lat. 38. 12. N.*

PATVOS, an island of the Archipelago, between Nicaria and Samos. It is considerable for its harbours, but its inhabitants are not much the better for them, because corsairs have obliged them to quit the town, which was near the harbour of Scapoli, and retire to a hill on which St. John's convent stands. This convent is a citadel, consisting of several irregular towers, and

is substantial buildings, seated on a very steep rock. The whole island is very barren, and without wood: however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels in a year. It is 18 miles in circumference, and there are scarce 300 men in it; but then there are twenty women to one man, who expect that all strangers that land in this island should carry some of them away.

This is the island in which St. John wrote his Revelations, as is supposed; and to his memory there is an hermitage on the side of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above 8 paces long and 5 broad. Overhead they threw strangers a chink in the rock thro' which they tell you that the Holy Ghost dictated to St. John. *Long. 26. 4. E. lat. 37. 24. N.*

PATNA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of a territory of the same name to the N. of the kingdom of Bengal, where the English have

PAT

factories for salt-petre, horax, and raw silk. It also produces large quantities of opium. The town is large; but the houses are built at a distance from each other. It is seated in a fertile pleasant country, 400 miles E. of Agra. *Long. 85. 40. E. lat. 43. 15. N.*

PATOMAC, a large river of N. America, in Virginia, which rises in the Allegany mountains, separates Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Chesapeake Bay. It is a broad river, and is navigable for near 200 miles.

PATRANA, or **PATRANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a duchy; seated between the rivers Tago and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. *Long. 41. W. lat. 40. 26. N.*

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town of European Turkey, in the Morea, capital of a duchy, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is pretty large and populous, and the Jews, which are one third part of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. There are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are cypress-trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times; but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the side of a hill near the sea-side, 20 miles S. W. of Lepanto, and 85 N. W. of Misitra. *Long. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 17. N.*

PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome, towards the sea-coast, and 8 miles E. of Ostia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte-di-Liviano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinium, founded by Aeneas.

PATRIMONIA-DI-ST. PETERO, or the **PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER**, is a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church. It is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by the Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S. W. by the sea, being about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Besides the proper Patrimony, it contains the duchy of Bracciano, and the district of Ronciglione. Viterbo is the capital town.

PATRINGTON, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 28, and July 18, for toys. It is pleasantly seated, and was formerly of good account, being the place where the Roman road from Pic's-wall ended. It is seated at the mouth

PAU

mouth of the river Hamble, 30 miles S. E. of York, and 171 N. of London. Lon. 0. 8. E. lat. 53. 49. N.

PAULI, a town of Sicily, in the Val di-Demone, seated on the gulph of Patti, to which it gives its name. It is 98 miles W. of Messina, is pretty populous, and the see of a bishop. Lon. 15. 22. E. lat. 38. 22. N.

PAU, a handsome town of France, in the province of Gascony, and territory of Bearn, with a parliament, a mint, and a castle, where Henry IV. was born. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of which the river Gave runs, 25 miles W. of Tarbe, and 97 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 43. 13. N.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Pavian, with a celebrated university, and a bishop's see. It is defended by strong walls, large ditches, good ramparts, excellent bastions, and a bridge over the river Ticin. In the centre of the town is a strong castle, where the ancient dukes of Milan resided. There are a great number of magnificent castles, and some colleges. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1706; by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; but retaken by the Austrians in 1746. It is 15 miles S. of Milan, and 70 E. by N. of Turin. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

PAUL, or **POL-DE-LEON**, a town of France, in Bretagne, seated near the sea, at the entrance of the British channel, with a bishop's see. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

* **PAUL**, ST. a town of France, in Provence, 5 miles W. of Nice, and 450 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

* **PAUL**, ST. a town of France, in Artois, 16 miles from Arras, and 22 from St. Omer's. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

PAUL, ST. a town of S. America, in Brasil, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republic, composed of the banditti of several nations. However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. Their religion is not known. It is surrounded by inaccessible mountains and thick forests. Lon. 45. 52. W. lat. 23. 25. S.

* **PAUL-DE-FENOUILLEDES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and capital of the district of Fenouilles, in the diocese of Alet; seated on the river Egli, among the mountains, 30 miles N. of Montpellier. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

PEC

PAUL-THOIS-CHATEAU, ST. an ancient town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, capital of Trecastillon, with a bishop's see, seated on the declivity of a hill, on the frontiers of Provence, 3 miles from the river Roan, and 16 S. of Montelimar. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 44. 31. N.

* **PAULA**, an handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria; seated near the sea, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 30 miles W. by S. of Rossano, and 12 N. W. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 9. E. lat. 39. 24. N.

* **PAVOASAN**, a town of Africa, in the title of St. Thomas, seated on the sea-side, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a pretty good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and is peopled by Italians, French, Spaniards, and Portuguese. It lies under the equinoctial, in lon. 8. 30. W.

* **PAUTKEZ**, a small town of Polish Prussia, in Pomerella, 25 miles from Danzig. Lon. 18. 41. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

PAZ, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcos, with a bishop's see; 180 miles N. of La Plata, and 350 S. E. of Cutco. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 15. 59. S.

PAZZY, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bishop's see; seated on the sea-side. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, mill-stones, and whet-stones. It is much visited on account of some rarities, called the Wonders of the Peak; namely, the Devil's Arse, Elden-Hole, and Pool's Hole, besides Buxton-Well, and the feat of the duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth.

PEARL-FORT, a fortress in Dutch Brabant, seated on the Scheldt, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river. It is 4 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

PEARL-ISLANDS, so called, are islands lying in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Panama, in America. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them, from which they are supplied with provisions.

* **PEASEMARSH**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on Thursday after Whitsun week, for pedlars' ware.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the S. side of the river Scrape, 5 miles of Douay. Lon. 3. 16. E. lat. 23. N.

PEDEM

PIRENA, an ancient town of Italy, in this, and in the territory of Venice, with bishop's see, and belonging to the duchy of Austria; 23 miles S. E. of Capodistria. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

PIRE, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, in the island of Sumatra, subject to the king of Achin, 40 miles E. of Achin. Lat. 96. 36. E. lat. 5. 22. N.

PIRABO, St. one of the islands in the South Sea, called Marquesas. Lon. 138. 51. W. lat. 9. 58. S. See **MARQUESAS**.

PIREES, a town in Scotland, capital of the shire of Tweedale. It was noted for three churches, three steeples, three gates, three bridges, and three squares. Of the bridges there is one over the river Tweed with five arches, which is the only one besides that at Berwick. The others are on the river Peebles. It is 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. The shire of Peebles sends one member to parliament. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. N.

PIRE, a small town, and county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 51. 08. N.

PEGNAFIEL, a town in Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, fortifications, and its cheese, which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the river Douro, 20 miles S. E. of Valladolid. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 41. 41. N.

PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a strong castle; 16 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 10. 30. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name; 30 miles S. W. of Olmedo. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 40. 59. N.

PEGNETZ, a river of Germany, which joins the E. part of the circle of Francofurt, near the town of the same name in the electorate of Culmbach. It runs across the territory of Nuremberg, waters the city of that name, and soon after falls into the river Regnitz.

PEU, a considerable kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, lying to the S. E. of Pegu. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Ava; on the W. and S. by the kingdom of Siam; and on the E. by the kingdom of Siam. It has a town of the same name, 170 miles within land, above an island circumference; but at present not a twentieth part is inhabited; for it was seized by the inhabitants of Barma, whose king is a potent prince. The product of the country is timber for building, elephants teeth, bees-wax, stick-

lac, iron, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, and small diamonds. They have also salpêtre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits, and wild game is very common. They have also good fish, pork, and poultry. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands, but they have cottons, silks, and silver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is arbitrary for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. He has a large handsome stone palace at Ava, with four gates, each of which is appropriated for people to pass through upon different occasions. None but ambassadors pass through the E. gate, which is also called the golden gate. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The Barmae go almost naked, and make figures on their skins like the ancient Egyptians, by pricking them in with a bodkin, and rubbing them over with charcoal. The women are much whiter than the men, small, but well proportioned. They wear petticoats, which are opened before; and this part of the dress was said to be invented by a queen of this country, to draw the men off from unnatural vices. The women are very fond of strangers; and any man may have a wife for the time he stays there. The wife goes to market, dresses the virginals, takes care of her husband's cloaths, and sells his goods by retail. If she proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he goes astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but most of wood, which are varnished and gilded. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue, affirming that religion to be best which teaches men to do most good. They have idols in their temples in a sitting posture, like taylor's, and very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. They have one instrument shaped like a galley, with about 20 bells of different sizes; and when they strike them with a stick they make no bad music. When any happens to be shipwrecked on the coast, if they repair to the temples they will be taken care of, and supplied with what they want. In the low flat part of the country, which

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is liable to be overflowed, they build their houses upon stakes; and then, in time of inundations they communicate with each other by boats. The king of Ava, who resides at the palace above-mentioned, is now master of Pegu. Lon. of the town of that name, 96. 35. E. lat. 16. 50. N.

PEINE, a town in Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick; famous for a battle fought here in 1533, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W. of Brunswick. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

PEKIN, the capital city of the empire of China in Asia, where the emperor generally resides. It is an exact square, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the new city, or the Tartar city, because it is inhabited by Tartars, ever since they conquered the empire; the other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chinese. The circuit of both these together is 52 Chinese lays, each of which contain 240 geometrical places. The gates of this city are high and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard. The gates are nine in number; and before each is an open space, which serves for a parade. The streets are as strait as a line, most of which are three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with shops on both sides; but the houses are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is surprising to see what numbers of people there are in the streets, and not one woman among them; there is always a great confusion, occasioned by the vast numbers of horses, camels, mules, asses, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the several mobs which gather about jugglers, ballad-singers, and the like. Persons of distinction have always a horseman, who goes before them to clear the way. All the riches and merchandizes of the emperor are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney-horses, and chairs in various parts, which stand ready to be hired for a trifle; and the owners of them know every street and house where any considerable person lives. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that

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time, and examine all that passes along. The emperor's palace is of vast extent, and surrounded with a brick wall, with pavilion at each corner, encompassed by galleries supported by columns. But it would be endless to give an account of the different apartments, with their ornaments and furniture, as well as of the different magazines and rich commodities kept therein; not to mention the supreme courts of justice which are six in number, and are only to be controuled by the emperor, and the grand council. Those who have computed the compass of this city a different way observe, that it is 20 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at least, two millions; that the walls are so high that they cover the town, and are broad enough for several horsemen to ride a breast; and there are strong towers at bow-shot distance from each other. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are about 2 miles in length; and the architecture of the structures entirely different from that of the Europeans, for they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples and the towers of this city, are so numerous that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is plain, but sandy, and not very fruitful; yet provisions of all kinds are exceeding plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandizes, brought from other parts by means of canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes. An earthquake which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses, which were thrown down. Lon. 116. 30. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

PELISSA, a town in Lower Hungary and capital of a county of the same name near the Danube, subject to the house of Austria; eight miles S. E. of Gran, 15 N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 40. N.

PELLA, an ancient town of Turkey Europe, in Thessaly, 50 miles W. of Salonichi. Lon. 21. 53. E. lat. 40. 41. N. PELOSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, 16 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

PELUSIUM, a town of Africa in Egypt on the eastern branch of the river Nile now called Damietta; which see. *PEMBA, a small province of Africa, the kingdom of Congo. The capital is of the same name, of which we know but very little. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 30. S.

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PENBRIDGE, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and November 22, for horned cattle. It is a small place, seated on the river Arrow, 12 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

PENBROKE, the capital town of Pembroke, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and September 25, for cattle, horses, sheep, and cloth. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford Haven, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is a place of good account, and inhabited by substantial people. It is surrounded with a wall with three gates, and has a strong castle, seated on a rock. It is a corporation, with well-built houses, two churches, and the title of an earldom, sending one member to parliament. It is 10 miles S. E. of Haverfordwest, and 214 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

PENBROKESHIRE, a county of S. Wales 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains 4320 houses, 25,920 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 5 market-towns, 16 castles, besides block-houses, and sends three members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Ilen, the Guala, the Gwin, and the Nevern, besides several others of less note. The hills are barren, but the soil in the vallies and bottoms near the sea are exceeding fertile: however, on many of the mountains there are sheep, goats, and cattle. The principal town is Pembroke.

PENBURY, a village in Kent, with a fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlars ware.

PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is seated on the confines of Spain, 6 miles E. of Idanha Velha. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle, 8 miles S. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

PENAUTIER, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne, four miles N. of that town. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

PENBENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, standing on Falmouth Bay, and on a hill of the

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same name. It was built by Henry VIII. for the security of the coast, and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Maw's. It is seated a little to the S. E. of Falmouth, 19 miles E. of Helfstone, and 282 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 6. N.

PENE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which has its source in the duchy of Mecklenburg, crosses two small lakes, and then entering Swedish Pomerania, passes by Demmin, Gutzkow, and Anclam, and falls into the western branch of the Oder.

PENEMUNDER, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, seated on the Isle of Usedom, at the mouth of the rivers Pene and Oder, where they fall into the Baltic Sea. It is subject to the K. of Prussia. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

PENGUIN ISLAND and **BAY**, lie on the coast of Patagonia, in S. America, and are 182 miles N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47. 48. S.

PENICHE, a strong town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 39. 16. N.

PENICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is seated on the river Mulse, 8 miles E. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on a high point of land on the side of the Mediterranean sea, 20 miles S. W. of Tortosa, and 60 N. of Valencia. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 40. 29. N.

PENIBURT, a village in Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on October 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

PENIBOUT, a village of Carmarthenshire, in South-Wales, with one fair, on December 5, for cattle, tallow, and pedlars ware.

PENISTREET, a village in Merionethshire, in Trawsfynydd, and in North-Wales, with two fairs on August 17, and September 21, for cattle.

PENKRDGE, a town of Staffordshire, with a small market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on September 27, and October 10, for saddle horses and colts. It was formerly a large handsome town, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horse fairs. It is 6 miles S. of Stafford, and 122 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

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PENMANMAUR, a mountain of North Wales, which is an exceeding high steep rock, that at high water forbids over the sea, that there is then but a very narrow passage by it, and it seems ready to fall down on the passengers heads. It is four miles S. W. of Aberconway.

PENNAELÖR, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the river Asa, 14 miles S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 43. 35. N.

PENNAFLOK, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, ten miles N. of Ecija, or Ex-jia; seated near the river Xenil. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 37. 44. N.

*** PENNE**, a town of France, in Upper-Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, with a castle; seated near the river Aveiro, 20 miles E. N. E. of Montauban. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

*** PENNON**, a fort of Africa, seated on a small island before the harbour of Algiers. **PENNON DE VELEZ**, a very important place of Africa, in Barbary, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean Sea, near the town of Velez. It was built by Don Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, and taken by the Moors in 1582, but re-taken by the Spaniards in 1664, in whose hands it continues. It is 75 miles E. of Ceuta, and has a good harbour. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 35. 25. N.

*** PENMACHNO**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on Aug. 22, and Sept. 21, for cattle.

*** PENMORSA**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on August 20, September 25, and November 12, for cattle.

PENRIS, a sea-port town of S. Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on May 17, July 17, September 17, and December 1, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. E. of Carmarthen, and 187 W. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

PENRITH, or **PERITH**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and Nov. 17, for horses and horned cattle; seated under a hill called Penith-Fell, near the rivers Eimont and Lowther. It was formerly strengthened with a castle, and is now a pretty large well-built place, inhabited by tradesmen, particularly tanners. It has a handsome church, and a spacious market-place, and is 18 miles S. of Carlisle, and 282 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

PENRYN, a town of Cornwall, with three

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markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, for corn, and on Saturday for provisions; and three fairs, on May 1, July 7, and Dec. 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hogs. It is a corporation, seated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, is a considerable place, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and has a church, and about 300 houses, with streets broad and paved. A manufactory has been lately set up here of serges. It is 3 miles N. W. of Falmouth, and 206 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 59. W. lat. 50. 10. N.

*** PENSACOLA**, a settlement in North America, situated at the mouth of a river on the gulph of Mexico. It was established by the French, and ceded to Great-Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 8. 24. W. lat. 30. 32. N.

PENZANCE, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and on Thursday before Advent-Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hogs. It is seated on a creek of Mounth's-Bay, and has been burnt by the Spaniards in 1593; but has been since rebuilt, and carries on a pretty good trade, and the market is served with plenty of fish. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 14 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The church is at about half a mile's distance, besides which there is a chapel in the town, which consists of about 600 houses; the streets, though bad, are paved. It is 12 miles E. of Senai, at the Land's-End, and 290 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 50. 11. N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses, and on November 8, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Chew, is a pretty good place, noted for its hats and bread. It is 7 miles W. of Bath, and 113 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

*** PENSHURST**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 1, for pedlars wares.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the principal plantations of the English in N. America. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chesapeake-Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, and furs; and they carry to the Caribbee

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Made salted beef, pork, horses, pipe, beer, and fish; taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. From England they have clothing, furniture, hardware, and all sorts of tools.

PERANTHEVRE, an ancient county of France, in Bretagne, that gives title to a duke and peer. It comprehends the territories of Guingamp, Moncontour, Rocher-Island, Lenzu, and Jugon.

PENTHRAHT-MON, a village of Anglesea, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Beaumaris, with 5 fairs, on May 5th, Friday after Trinity, August 16, October 3, and November 10, all for cattle.

PENTRY, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

PERUS, or **PEIUS**, a lake of the Russian empire, on the confines of Livonia, and Great Novogorod, which communicates with the gulph of Finland, and the lake Wasero.

PEQUENY, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Somme, 15 miles S. E. of Abbeville. It is remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI. king of France, and Edward IV. king of England, in 1475, on a bridge made for the purpose. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations; and they sell wine there as publicly in any other part of Europe, which was allowed in the city itself.

PERASLAW, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, 44 miles S. E. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 31. 50. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

PERCHE, a territory of France, in Orleanois, 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the S. by Maine and Dunois, on the E. by Beauce, and on the W. by Maine. It takes its name from a forest, and is very fertile. The inhabitants carry on a good trade, and the principal town is alluie.

PERELL, or **PREGEL**, a large valley which runs from E. to W. and makes a French community of the league of cities in the country of the Grisons.

PEREASLAW. See **PER-SLAW**.

PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 10 miles E. by N. of Tockay. Lon. 22. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

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PERSLAW SOLESKOY, a town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Rostow, so called to distinguish it from Perslaw-Rezalk, the principal place of the duchy of Rostow. The first is in lon. 38. 30. E. lat. 56. 38. N. and the second in lon. 41. 25. E. lat. 54. 18. N.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Albania, seated opposite to the island of Corfu. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

PERGAMO, an ancient town of Asia, with a bishop's see; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. It is seated on the river Germasi, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. Here they invented parchment. Lon. 27. 27. E. lat. 39. 5. N.

PERIGORD, a province of France, which makes part of Guicane, bounded on the N. by Angoumois, and a part of Marche; and on the E. by Quercy and Limosin; on the S. by Agenois and Bazadois; and on the W. by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and a part of Saintonge. It is about 83 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in iron-mines, and the air is pure and healthy. Perigux is the capital town.

PERIGEX, an ancient town of France, and capital of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of the temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre; seated on the river Isle, 50 miles S. W. of Limoges, and 65 N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 45. 11. N.

PERMSKI, or **PERMIA**, a town of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Kama, between the Dwina and the Obi. Lon. 55. 50. E. lat. 70. 26. There is another town of the same name in this province, called Old Perma. Lon. 57. 20. E. lat. 52. 6. N. The province is bounded on the N. by the Samoides; on the W. by Zairania and Ulatka; and on the E. by Siberia.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brasil, in S. America, bounded on the N. by Tameria; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Sergippa; and on the W. by Tapuyers; being about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese took it from them again. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood.

PERNE, a town of France, in the territory of Avignon, from which place it is 10 miles E.

PERNES, a strong town of the French Nether-

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Netherlands, in Artois, seated on the river Clarence, 8 miles S. W. of Bethune, and 17 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

PERONNE, a strong town of France, in Picardy, capital of Santerre. It is called the Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. It is seated on the river Somme, 27 miles S. W. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

PEËOUSA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and chief place of the valley of the same name. It is seated on the river Cluson, 16 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

PERPIGNAN, a considerable town of France, in Roussillon, with a very good citadel, university, and a bishop's see; seated on the river Tet, over which there is an handsome bridge, partly in a plain, and partly on a hill, and 100 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 43. 41. N.

PERSES, idolaters of Asia, and in Persia, now scattered into different parts, but chiefly in the E. Indies. They are worshippers of fire, or at least they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwise called Guebres. One object of their worship lies about 10 miles from Baku, which is seated to the W. of the Caspian Sea. Among other temples there is a small one, in which the Guebres now worship; there being a large hollow cane near the altar, from which a blue flame constantly proceeds. They affirm this has continued time out of mind; and they come in pilgrimage to it from their present settlements. They wear very little cloathing, mark their foreheads with saffron, and have a great veneration for a red cow.

PERSEPOLIS, is supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was persuaded, when in liquor, by the courtezan Thais, to set it on fire. It is thought to be the same as is now called Kilmanat, of which there are magnificent ruins still remaining. Some travellers that have seen them, think they far exceed any thing of this kind in the world. There are inscriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read, and which shew that this place must be extremely ancient; almost all parts of the ruins are full of sculptures, representing men and beasts. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E. of Ispahan. Lon. 56. 20. E. lat. 30. 10. N.

PERSHORE, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs,

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on Easter-Tuesday, June 26, and Tuesday before November 1, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a plain, on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and in the great road from London to Worcester. It contains about 300 houses, and has two parish-churches; but it is somewhat decayed since the dissolution of its abbey. It is 9 miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Carafin, or Carafin, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Persian Gulph and Sea; on the W. by Turkey in Asia; and on the E. by Great Bokaria and empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1225 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into 16 large provinces, namely, Shirvan, Aran, Adirbajan, Khilan, Masanderan, Asterabad, Jorjan, Korazan, Inc Agemi, Sejestan, Candahar, Sabdestan, Khufistan, Pars, Kerman, and Makren. The chief rivers, besides the Tigris and the Amucare, Khur, Aras, Kezi, Ulan Hindmend, Bendamir, Koran and Karka. No country in the world bears a more different character than this for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desert, in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, camels and buffaloes, and the horses are very numerous. In seven places naphtha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt, but the two first of these are not worked on account of the scarcity of wood. The people have a great deal of cotton cloth, some pearls, and a large quantity of silk, besides manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also all sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silk worms. Likewise dates, pistachio nuts, and trees which produce gum. They have large flocks of sheep and goat, the tails of the former are of a monstrous size. With regard to religion, they are

generally Mahometans, of the sect of Hali, but Kouli Khan, being of the sect of Omar, obliged all the Persians to conform thereto; though since his death, it may be presumed that many of them profess their religion. More particulars will be taken notice of when each province is described. *Aspahan* is the capital town.

* *PERSIAN GULPH*, a large gulph of Asia, between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates 420 miles.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is an handsome place, agreeably seated on the river Tay. The tide comes up as far as this place, and the river is navigable for small vessels, for which reason it has some trade. The shire of Perth sends one member to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat 56. 42. N.

PERTHAMBOY, a sea-port town of N. America, in New Jersey, seated on a bay of the American Ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 miles S. W. of New-York; subject to Great-Britain. Lon. 73. 0. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

PERMOIR, a small district in Champagne, between Champagne properly so called, and the Barrois, lying along the river Marne.

* *PERTUIS*, a town of France, in Provence, and in the Viguerie of Aix, 10 miles N. E. of Aix, and 27 N. of Mar-sailles. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

PERU, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious large mountains, called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes; being about 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and 125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the S. Sea; but in other places it is much broader, and, according to some, 300 miles. It never rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder is, unless towards the top of the above mountains; for, when the mathematicians from France were there to measure a degree of latitude, while they were making their observations, they not only saw it lighten, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the clouds. All the tops of these mountains are covered with snow to a very great height, and there are several volcanos, which burn continually; sometimes such torrents of water will fall down from thence, as overflow the

whole country for a certain space. There happened one in December 1742, when in some places the water was 60 feet high, and in others above 120; it carried away an infinite number of cattle, threw down 600 houses, and drowned 8 or 900 persons: in its course it removed pieces of rock, 13 feet in diameter, and forced them 30 yards from the places where they first lay. Some thought this water proceeded out of the rock, but others more judiciously concluded it came from the melting of the snow. The best houses in this country are made of a sort of reeds like bamboe-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. However, they have a sort of galleries or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole structure groan. It is not at all probable, that this country ever was so populous as the Spaniards have represented; for the villages are at 30 miles distance from each other, and are all near the sea; and there is the highest probability, that they were all much in the same state they are now. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains, which advance near the sea-side, but none of their trees are like those in Europe. The birds are much superior to those of Europe for the beauty of their plumage, but then their notes are very disagreeable. There are few birds near the sea-side, and the monkeys also get at a distance from it. The bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fish. It has been generally said there are lions here, but that which they call so is more like a wolf than a lion, and he never attacks mankind. But the tigers are as large and as fierce as those of Africa, though not of the same colour; however, it is happy for the inhabitants that there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and several sorts of them are dangerous, particularly the rattle-snake, which does not get away from men like the rest. There are several insects like those in Europe, but they are vastly larger. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are also spiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monstrous size, and will suck the blood of horses, mules, and even of men who sleep in the fields; and they have entirely destroyed the great cattle which the missionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a condor, or condor, is perhaps the largest in the world, for it makes nothing of carrying off

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off a whole buck. The animal called the guanaco is peculiar to S. America, for none have ever been found in N. America, nor any other country; it is commonly called a camel-sheep, and has something of the shape of a camel, without any bunch on its back; there are two sorts of them, one covered with a very fine reddish wool or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but small in comparison of a camel, and were used to carry burdens of about 50 pounds weight, before horses were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and by the native Americans. The latter, who live among the forests, form as it were so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by other original natives, that serve as officers. They have no distrust for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, callibashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters which they trade with, and which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth: but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels, without stirring or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards there arises a third kind, called Mestics, who are illegitimate: however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: these behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, inso-much that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. It was said above that it never rains, but this must be understood of the fourth parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively; inso-much that those who go thither in search of gold, are often

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carried off by the unwholesomeness of the climate. Those that travel over the Andes, where they are passable, find it so cold that they are often froze to death; and if they are aware of a storm coming, they have no other way to save themselves, than by killing their horses and getting into their bellies. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, some of their physical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent use, and are well known in druggists shops, particularly the Jesuits bark and Peruvian balsam. The Spaniards have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the fruits they produce are very delicious. This country is divided into three great audiencias, which are, Quito, De los Reyes, and De los Charcas, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. We hardly need to take notice of the mines of gold and silver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, because they are so generally known.

PERUGIA, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and capital of Perugia. It is an ancient, handsome, populous, and large city, with a strong citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, ten miles N. W. of Assisi, and 75 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

* PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the W. by Tuscany, on the S. by Orvieto, on the W. by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N. by the county of Città Castellana. It is one of the smallest provinces in the territory of the Church. The air is very pure, and the soil is fertile, in corn and good wine; besides, the lake Perugia supplies them with plenty of fish. The capital town is Perugia. The lake is 8 miles from the city, and is almost round, being about five miles in diameter, and in it are three islands. This province is about 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth.

PESARO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, whose streets are paved with bricks. The castle is very well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which they send large quantities to Venice. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the river Foglia, on the gulph of Venice, 17 miles

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N. E. of Urbino, and 130 N. E. of Rome. Lat. 13. 0. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

PESCARA, a very strong town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the gulph of Venice, 8 miles from Cirradingola, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 3. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

PESCHERA, a small but strong town of Italy, in the Veronese, with a castle, and a strong fort; seated on the river Mincio, or Mento, which proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 miles W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

PESNAS, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Agde; delightfully seated on the river Pein, 12 miles N. E. of Beseirs, and eight N. of Agde. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube, in a fine plain, over against Buda, 85 miles S. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

PETACUEL, a territory of South America, in Brasil, bounded on the N. by Bel; on the E. by the sea; on the S. by the dominions of Rio-Grande; and on the W. by Tupuy. It contains mines of silver.

PETAW, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Syria. It is a handsome place, and is seated on the river Drave, 35 miles N. E. of Cilley, and 109 S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 36. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

PETCHE-LI, a province of Asia, in China, and the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the sea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-si; and on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan. It contains Pekin, which is the principal city in the whole empire, on which 110 towns depend, besides a vast number of villages. The air is temperate, unless when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy season in the latter end of July, and the beginning of August; but it seldom rains any other time. The soil is fertile, and produces all sorts of corn, and there is plenty of cattle, pulse, and fruits. They have also mines of pit-coal, which is their chief fuel. There is a great variety of animals, of which a sort of cat is most remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin, where the emperor resides.

PETTERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonshire, with a bishop's see, a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 10. and

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October 2, for all sorts of stock-wrought timber, and cheese. It is seated on the river Nen, over which there is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonshire, in marshy ground. It is not a large place, for it has but one parish-church besides the cathedral, but the market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It sends two members to parliament. The cathedral was formerly a monastery, and is a majestic structure, full of curious work, and has a large choir. It is 30 miles S. of Boston, and 75 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

PETERSBURG, a large handsome city, the capital of Russia, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muscovy, in 1703. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houses, great and small. It is seated in an island, which lies on the middle of the river Neva, where the land has been considerably raised. The fort has six bastions, and opposite to it, on the Terra Firma, is a crown-work. The fort has two gates, at the entrance of which is the figure of the czar holding two keys, and within is a black eagle crowned, holding in his claws a sceptre, and an imperial globe. A little farther is the chapel of St. Nicholas, the chief patron of Russia. Within this fort or Citadel is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a high steeple, and designed for the burying-place of the royal family. The roof of the steeple is very finely gilt all over, and there are chimies which go every hour. In an arm of the river, between the crown-work and the fort, the emperor's galleys are laid up during the winter-season. On this side the fort there are two quarters, called the Slabod of the Germans, and the Slabod of the Muscovites. In the first there are the summer and winter palaces, the houses belonging to the admiralty, a church, and a dock for building ships; in the other Slabod is the palace of the empress, where she formerly resided. Beyond the forts are the Slabods of the Tartars and Finlanders; and in both there are very superb structures. In 1716 they began to cut canals in the island, to make Peterburgh resemble Amsterdam; but the czar did not live to see this project executed. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military-school, and an exchange. The worst of this place is, that it is not high enough to escape inundations, which sometimes have occasioned the loss of vast sums of money. When the merchants perceive a flood is coming on, they make dykes before their houses, to keep out the water. At first provisions were scarce, and the trade was small, because the lakes La-

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doga and Onega had not depth enough to carry large vessels; but Peter the Great remedied this inconvenience in 1700, by cutting a canal from the lake Ladoga, of about 7½ miles in length, 70 feet wide, and 10 in depth. Ten years were employed in this work, but it was not finished till the next reign; and now Peterburg may readily be supplied with provision. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of government, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All regions are tolerated, and there are packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade with the Chinese and Persians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing saltpetre, brimstone, and laboratories for fire-works. There are also yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ships, a foundery, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing-house. And here it will be proper to mention, the new road made between Peterburg and Moscow, in a straight line across the forests, planted with trees on each side, 555 miles in length. It was finished in 1718; and at the end of every 5 miles are posts set up, of 8 feet high, which serve to direct travellers. This road is divided into 24 posts, or stations, at each of which are at least 20 houses, kept ready saddled and bridled. Some streets of this city are regular and well built; and among the most elegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice chancellor's, count Gallowin's, and some others. They are mostly brick, plastered over; and though the climate is so very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who has been settled here many years, has contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The summer palace and gardens, lie to the E. where there are fine walks, and choice statues. Near it is the theatre, which was erected in the room of the wooden one, burnt down to the ground. The exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas; and all foreigners of distinction are invited to partake of these diversions, as well as to balls, masquerades, and concerts, which are frequently given at court. There are 20 Russian churches and 4 Lutheran, besides those of the Calvinists, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholics, and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000; most of whom came to settle here from other countries, there being not many original Russians among

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them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moscow 750 N. E. of Vienna, 325 N. E. of Copenhagen, and 300 N. E. of Stockholm Lon. 30. 24. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

PETERSFIELD, a handsome town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays and two fairs, on July 10, and Dec. 11, for sheep and horses, seated on the river London, on the road from London to Portsmouth. It is 18 miles N. E. of Portsmouth and 55 S. W. of London, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and constable, and has one church built with stone. It contains about 200 houses, formed into a long paved street and the inhabitants amount to about 1000 Lon. 9. 58. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and principally of Minden, seated on the river Weser, 3 miles from Minden, and 37 W. of Hanover. It belongs to the king of Prussia Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

PETRAWARADIN, a fortified town of Servavia, and one of the strongest frontiers places the house of Austria has against the Turks; seated on the river Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 30. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somersetshire with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is seated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese; seated near the confines of the duchy of Castro, 8 miles W. of Castro, and 45 S. E. of Siena Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 43. 23. N.

PETICUVAS, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, seated on a bay at the W. end of the island, and subject to France. It is 200 miles E. of Port-Royal in Jamaica, and 200 W. of St Domingo. Lon. 73. 25. W. lat. 16. 27. N.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles S. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 46. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

PETRINA, a small but strong town of Croatia, seated on the river Petruja, and subject to the house of Austria. It is 3 miles E. of Carlowstadt. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

*PETT, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on May 27, for cattle and pedlary ware.

PETRAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria.

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is an ancient place, belonging to the bishop of Salzburg, and seated on the river Drave, 30 miles N. E. of Cilley, and 28 S. of Graz. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

PERRIPOLI, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80. 46. E. lat. 15. 49. N.

PETWORTH, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle, and on Nov. 30. for sheep and hogs. It is pleasantly seated near the river Arun; is a small place, but remarkable for a fine seat belonging to the duke of Somerset. It is 15 miles N. E. of Chichester, and 46 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 50. 3. N.

PETZOKA, a province in the N. part of Moscovy, lying along the Frozen Ocean. It is full of high mountains and forests, and so cold that the river does not thaw till May, and begin to freeze again in August. It is very thin of people, and there is but one town, which is of the same name.

PEVENSEY, a village in Suffex; with the fair, on July 5, for horned cattle, and soldiers ware.

PEVUSSE, an ancient town of France, in Rouerge, with a castle; seated on a mountain, the foot of which is washed by the river Diege, 10 miles S. E. of Cadetach, and 270 from Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

PIAFENHCHFFEN, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. The French troops met with a repulse here in 1745, after a long dispute. It is seated on the river Ilm, 4 miles S. W. of Amberg, and 19 N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 12. 3. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

PIALTSBURG, or **PHALTSBURG**, a small but strong town of France, between Alsace and Lorrain, with the title of a principality, and an ancient castle. It is seated on a hill, which is a continuation of Mount Volgue, five miles from Saverne, and twenty N. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

PIEN, a town of Switzerland, in Turgw, and the chief place of a bailiwick in the dependence of the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the river Thour.

PIRT, or **FORETTE**, a town of Germany, in Upper Allace, ten miles W. of Zell, and 25 S. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 37. N.

PORTSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Salsia, and in the marquisate of Baden-

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Dourlach, with a handsome castle. It is a pretty good town, and seated on the river Entz, 15 miles S. E. of Dourlach, and 26 S. E. of Spire. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

PFALLIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and in Nord-gow, with a handsome castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Pfreint and Nab, 10 miles N. E. of Amberg, and 32 N. by E. of Ratibon. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat. 49. 21. North.

PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Andallpach, 87 miles S. W. of Ulm. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Lon. 9. 27. W. lat. 48. 8. N.

PHAROS, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite to Alexandria, in Egypt, which, with the continent, forms a spacious harbour, and has communication by a stone-cauleway and bridge. It formerly had an exceeding high tower built upon it, called the Pharos, whence the island took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 24. N.

PHARSALUS, was anciently a town of Thessaly, now Turkey in Europe, a little to the S. of Larissa, in the plains of which some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Cæsar and Pompey; but this is not certain.

PHASIS, or **FACHS**, a large and famous river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See **FAISANTS**.

PHENICIA, a country of Turkey in Europe, extending from Arabia Deserta to the Mediterranean Sea; bounded on the N. by Proper Syria, and on the S. by Palestine. This country is comprehended partly by the beglerbeglic of Tripoly, and partly by that of Damascus. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damascus, and Balbeck. It is but a small territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of letters and navigation, and was the first which we have any account of that traded with England for tin. But though it was a small territory, it frequently sent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded considerable towns.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Asia, in Naxolia; seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, from whence there is a fine view over an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijer. It contains 7 or 8000 inhabitants, among whom are about 2000 Christians, who have four churches, and

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and a Greek-archbishop. It is 40 miles E. S. E. of Smyrna. Lon. 28. 13. E. lat. 38. 28. N. It is situated on the coast of Asia Minor.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennsylvania, in North America, and in a county of the same name. It is an oblong square, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high street runs from the middle of one front to another. In the centre of the town is a square of ten acres, surrounded by the town-house and other public buildings. In each quarter is another square of eight acres. The high street is 165 feet wide, and parallel to it are eight streets, crossed by twenty more at right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide. It is seated between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill. There is a fine quay next the Delaware, to which ships of 4 or 500 tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ships, magazines, warehouses, and all manner of conveniences for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houses are most of them built with brick; but there are many more still wanting to complete the plan. The town-house was erected in 1732, in which are large rooms for the assembly and supreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The other public buildings are the court-house, two Quakers meeting-houses, two for the Presbyterians, and one for the Baptists. There is also a church for the English service, one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calvinists, and one for the Moravians; besides a mals-house, an academy, a Quakers school-house, the city-almshouse, the Quakers alms-house, the hospital, the prison, and the work-house. In the year 1749, the dwelling-houses were carefully computed, and found to be 2076. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 39. 57. N.

PHILIPVILLE, a small but handsome and strong town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on an eminence, 25 miles S. E. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

PHILIPPE-ISLE, or **PHILIPPE-FORT**, is in Dutch Flanders, on the western branch of the river Schelde, opposite to Pearl-Fort, five miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 3 N. of Sasuvan-Ghent.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, seated on the confines of Romania, 10 miles from the gulph of Contesia, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Caesar, were defeated by

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Mark Antony and Augustus. It is still in being, and is an archbishop's see, but greatly decayed, and a badly peopled. However, there is an old amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 40. N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, are islands of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea. They were discovered by Magellan in 1519. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil very fertile in rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original; and the best of the islands are subject to the Spaniards, particularly Mindanao, Manila, Leyta, Ibabao, Paraguay, Mindoro, and Sebu, besides which there are a vast number of small islands.

* **PHILIPPINES**, NEW, otherwise called Pataos, are islands in the E. Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the Old Philippines, and the Mariannes. There are about eighty-seven in all, between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Cancer; but they are but little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPPOLI, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is a pretty large place, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks, tho' they have a Turkish sangiac; it is seated on the river Mariza, 83 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 188 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

PHILIPS-NORTHON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on March 21, and Aug. 29, for cattle and cloth; and on March 27, for cloth only. It is 7 miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

* **PHILIPS**, ST., a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in Machocem, in a country where they breed great numbers of cattle.

* **PHILIPSAURGA**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is very strong, and looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the empire. It is seated on a morass, and fortified with 7 bastions, and several advanced works. The town belongs to the bishop of Spire, but all the works and the fortifications to the empire. It has been several times taken, and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; it

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was rendered back the year following, in consequence of the treaty of Vienna. It is east on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge, 7 miles S. of Spire, 22 S. E. of Worms, and 40 N. E. of Strasburg: Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, 20 miles N. E. of Carlshad, and 140 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

PILOREYS. See **FOULRES**.

PURYGIA, a country of Asia Minor, in Asia. There were two countries of this name, the Great and the Less, the former of which is now called Germiam; and the Less Sarciam.

* **PIANEZA**, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Dora. It is 33 miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an island of Italy, in the Italian Sea, 6 miles S. of that of Elba, belonging to Tuscany. It is level and low, and the name imports. Lon. 10. 34. E. lat. 46. N.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which rises in the mountains of Tirol, and running by Kadora, Belluna, and Felry, falls into the gulph of Venice in two months, a little to the N. of Venice.

* **PICARA**, a large province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada; bounded on the E. by the mountains called the Andes.

PICARDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the Sea; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by the Isle of France; and on the W. by Normandy and the British Channel. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower France, and the principal rivers are the Somme, the Oyse, the Canche, the Lis, the Senp, the Deule, and the Aa. The soil is very fertile in corn, fruits, and pastures, and produces no wine. They have a considerable trade in woollen manufactures, and the inhabitants are very industrious and very obstinate in their opinions. Paris is the capital town.

PICESTRONE, a town of Italy, in the city of Milan, with a strong castle, in the reign of Francis I. king of France was improved. It was taken by the French in 1735 but they restored it back. It is seated on the river Serio, 10 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 96 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 44. 45. 16. N.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a small brook, and is a pretty good town,

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belonging to the duchy of Lancaster. It has an old castle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all causes under 40 shillings, in the district called the Honour of Pickering; which is also called the Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N. E. of York, and 290 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 38. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **PICKERSEILL HARBOUR**, a harbour on the western coast of New-Zealand. Lon. 166. 23. E. lat. 45. 47. S. See **NEW-ZEALAND**.

* **PICO**, the largest and most populous of the Azores, or Western Islands, lying in W. long. 28. 21. and N. lat. 38. 29. It produces a great deal of wine, and that only. See **AZORES**.

PICT'S WALL, a famous barrier against the Picts, of which some small remains are yet left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carlisle, was continued from W. to E. across the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinnmouth. There are many Roman coins and antiquities found near it, and it has excited the curiosity of some good antiquarians to trace its foundation, and to give a particular description of it.

* **PIDDELE-TOWN**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, bullocks, hogs, and sheep.

PIED-DE-PORT. See **JEAN PIED-DE-PORT**.

PIEDMONT, a country of Italy, with the title of a principality; bounded on the N. by Vallois; on the E. by the duchy of Milan and the duchy of Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by Dauphiny and Savoy. It comprehends eleven small provinces, Piedmont Proper, the vallies between France and Italy, the valley of Saluza, the county of Nice, the marquisate of Susa, the duchy of Aost, the Canavese, the lordship of Versail, the county of Aft, and the Langes. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps, which separates France from Italy. It is 175 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which there are rich and fruitful vallies, as pleasant and populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The Piedmontese have more sense than the Savoyards, but then they are not so sincere. They are generally strongly attached to the Roman Catholic religion; and carry on so great

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great a trade in raw silk, that the English alone have purchased to the value of 200,000 pounds in a year. Besides this, they have corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Their sovereign is the king of Sardinia, who generally resides at Turin, the capital of this country. The vallies between France and Italy are inhabited by the Vaudois, who are Protestants. Towards the end of the last century the French king persuaded the duke of Savoy to drive them out of the country, in consequence of which 20,000 of them retired to Germany, England, and Holland; and yet they are not all extirpated, though they are obliged to have a Roman Catholic church in every parish.

PIENZA, a small populous town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 56 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

PIERRE DE CADORE. See **CADORE**. **PIERRE DE MOUTIER**, a town of France in Orleanois, and in Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with mountains, and near a dirty lake, which renders the air very unwholesome, 15 miles N. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

PIERRE, Sr. a small desert island near the coast of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lon. 56. 0. W. lat. 46. 39. N.

PIERRE, Sr. a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Viviers.

PIERRE, Sr. a town of France, in Guichené, and in the diocese of Agen.

PIERRE-PONDAS, a town of France, in the duchy of Vallois, and the chief place of a provostship, with an old castle.

PIERRE AND ST. PAUL, a river of America, which has its source in the mountains of Chiatis, and falls into the sea near the island of Tabago.

PIERRE-SUR-DROZ, Sr. a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Setz, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

PIERREVAL, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It was in possession of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built upon a rock; but being restored to the duke of Savoy by treaty in 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Chiuson, 15 miles S. W. of Turin, and 75 N. of Nice. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

PIRENEY, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, 12 miles

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N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

PILLAW, or **PILLAW**, a strong fortified town of Poland, in Ducal Prussia, seated in Samland, upon a point of a peninsula, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the Swedes in 1623, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. It is 20 miles W. of Koenigsburg. Lon. 40. 40. E. lat. 54. 38. N.

PILSEN, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, on the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia, and is seated near the confluence of the rivers Mltava and Wltava, 47 miles W. by S. of Prague, and 52 E. by S. of Eggra. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

PILSNA, **PILSNO**, of **PILZOW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, and on the confines of Cracovia, seated on the river Wliska, 50 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

PILZEN, a town in the duchy of Courland, and capital of a very fertile territory of the same name, seated on the river Windaw. between Golding and Fort Windaw. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 57. 15. N.

PINES, **ISLE OF**, a considerable island in the South Sea, near New Caledonia. Lon. 167. 43. E. lat. 22. 38. S.

PINNEY, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Trastamora, and capital of a territory of the same name, and confluence of the rivers Coia and Frio, 25 miles N. of Guarda, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

PINNEBURG, a fort and town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, a duchy of Holstein, and capital of a county of the same name in Sromaria. It is seated on the river Owe, 15 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 53. 45. N. The county is bounded on the N. by Sremberg, on the E. by Segeberg and Tondern, on the S. by the river Elbe, and on the W. by a territory of Crenschep.

PINOS, an island of N. America, off the S. side of the island of Cuba, from which it is separated from a deep strait. It is 15 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and excellent pastures, but is not inhabited. Lon. 82. 38. lat. 22. 2. N.

PINSKO, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a territory, and seated on the river of the same name. It was formerly a considerable place, but has been almost ruined by the Colacks. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 52. 18. N.

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PROMINO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and capital of a principality of the same name, seated on a bay of the Tuscan Sea, 40 miles S. of Leghorn, and 60 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 23. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

* **PIOMBINO**, the principality of, a small territory of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, lying on the sea-coast. The duchy of Elba depends upon it, and in its own prince, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies, who in a night to put a garrison into the fort.

PURIX, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the banks of a river fifteen miles from Balasore; was formerly a place of trade, and had English and Dutch factories; but since they have been removed to Hugley and Cuttack, it is entirely forsaken, by the merchants, and is only inhabited by fishermen. Lon. 86. 21. E. lat. 21. 20. North.

PIRENO, a town of Italy, in the Cambraga of Rome, 10 miles N. of Terracina, and 30 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 41. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

* **PIQUE MONTVALTZER**, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees. It is in the form of a pike, and may be seen 50 miles off. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

PIQUESI. See PEQUIGNY.

PIANO, a sea-port town of Italy, in Umbria, and in the territory of Venice, seated on a peninsula, formed by the bay of Larian, and that of Trieste, ten miles S. of Capodistria. Lon. 14. 1. E. lat. 45. 4 N.

* **PIAL**, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, said to be very good, and inhabited by a mild, good-natured people.

PIATZ, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Pomerania, and in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided here. It is seated near the lake Malin, 20 miles S. E. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

PIUA, an ancient, large, handsome, and beautiful city of Italy in Tuscany, and capital of the Pisanò, with an university, an episcopal see, and three fairs. The territory lies near the place where the river Arno falls into the sea, but is very small, and yet enriched with several fine productions; there is curious marble, good alabaster, lapis lazuli, vitriol, and salt works. The town is seated on the river Arno, at

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a small distance from the sea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Pisa, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is constructed with marble; on this bridge the inhabitants every year have a mock-fight, like that at Venice. This town is so far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that grass grows in the principal streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and on the right side of the choir is the leaning tower, so much talked of. In the great square, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue, representing duke Cosmo the Great. The Grand Duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth taking notice of. It is ten miles N. of Leghorn, 42 W. of Florence, and 10 S. W. of Lucca. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 43. N. The territory is about 42 miles in length, and 23 in breadth.

* **PISANO**, a territory of Italy, in Tuscany, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Florentino and the republic of Lucca; on the E. by the Siennese, and on the W. by the sea. It is one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCA, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships to ride in. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they send to the rest of the Spanish settlements. It is about half a mile from the sea, and 140 S. of Lima. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 13. 36. S.

PISCATAWAY, an harbour of N. America, in New Hampshire, 60 miles N. of Boston, in New England. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

* **PISILIO**, the most northern cape of Natolia, in Asia, which advances into the Black Sea, over-against Cum Tartary.

* **PISTOIA**, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houses of private persons are generally well built; but notwithstanding this it is almost deserted, in comparison of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants; but among these are 40 noble families. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Apennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles N. W. of Florence, and 30 N. E. of Pisa. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* **PITAN**, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and beyond the

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the river Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by mount Nagracut, on the E. by the kingdoms of Lalla and Alcam, on the S. by the provinces of Jemut and Mevat, and on the W. by Mevat and Varal.

PITHEA, a province of Swedish Lapland, bounded on the N. by Lapland of Lushia, on the E. by Bothnia, on the S. by Lapland d'Ulms, and on the W. by Norway. The river Pithea runs across it. There is a town of the same name, seated on the W. side of the gulph of Bothnia, 80 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 65. 11. N.

* **PITSCHEN**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

PITTENWEEM, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 49. W. lat. 56. 12. N.

* **Pizzo**, a town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, seated on the gulph of St. Eusemia, 4 miles from Mont-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain in Estramadura, with a bishop's see, a title of a duchy, and a good castle; seated on the river Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded with mountains. It is 80 miles W. of Toledo, and 80 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 39. 55. N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, and in the valley of Marquina. It submitted to the allies in 1706, but was afterwards reduced by the other party. It is seated on the river Deva, 25 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and 48 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

PLACENTIA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the S. E. part of the island. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, and is 40 miles W. of St. John, and 200 E. of Cape Breton. Lon. 53. 43. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a citadel; which is a large, handsome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants; among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744; in consequence of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743; and there was a battle fought near it in 1746. It

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is delightfully seated, in a well-cultivated country, on the river Po, 28 miles N. W. of Parma, and 83 E. of Turin. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* **PLACENZA**, the duchy of, was formerly the western part of the duchy of Parma. It is bounded on the E. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan, and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron and salt-springs, from which they make a very white salt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and the Nura, and the capital town is of the same name. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in pursuance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.

* **PLANAY**, or **PLANCY**, a town of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Troyes, with the title of a marquisate and a chapter.

* **PLANIEZ**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of France, and in the road of Marseilles.

PLANO, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Spain, and in the bay of Alicant, which is not above a mile and a half in length.

PLASSENDAL, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, 3 miles S. E. of Ostend, seated on the canal which goes from thence to Bruges.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of the province of Los Charcas, with an audience, and an archbishop's see. It has mines of silver, which they have left working, since those of Potosi have been discovered. It is seated on the river Chimab, 500 miles S. E. of Cusco. It was built by the Spaniards, and may contain about 800 families. Lon. 53. 40. W. lat. 19. 16. S.

PLATA, a large river of S. America, which has its source in the audience of Los Charcas, in Peru, and crossing Paraguay falls into the N. Sea. It is exceeding broad and near its mouth no less than 150 miles over. It gives its name to a province in Paraguay, whose principal towns are, San Fe, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, and San Lusia. There is also an island of this name in Peru, on the coast of the audience of Quito, about 5 miles in length, and 4 broad, and surrounded by high craggy rocks.

PLATEA was anciently a town of Boetia in Greece, seated at the foot of Mount Cithæron, to the S. of Thebes, and the N. of Megara. It was famous for a temple

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Temple, dedicated to Jupiter, and a victory gained by Paulinas with a few Greeks over the Persians, when the general was killed, with the flower of his troops.

PLAVEN, or **PLAWEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the circle of Mecklenburg, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg; seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, near the mouth of the same name, 17 miles S. of Gadow, and 90 N. E. of Magdeburg.

Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

PLAVEN, or **PLAWEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voigtland. It has four great fairs every year, and is seated on the river Elster, 46 miles S. E. of Erfurt, and 67 S. E. of Weissen. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

PLAYDEN, a village in Suffex, with a fair, on September 4, for pedlars ware.

PEASLY, a village in Derbyshire, with two fairs, on May 6 and October 29, for sheep, cattle, and horses.

PEIBURG, a town of Germany, in Cambrtia, seated on the river Feistez, upon a hill, at the foot of a high mountain.

PESCOW, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is a large place, and divided into four parts, each of which is surrounded with walls. It is seated on the river Muldow, where it falls into the lake Pescow, 80 miles S. of Riga, and 150 S. by W. of Petersburg.

Lon. 27. 52. E. lat. 57. 58. N.

PESCOW, a duchy in Russia, between the duchies of Novogorod, Lithuania, Livonia, and Ingria.

PESSE, a town of Silesia, on the confines of Poland, with a castle; seated on the river Vistula, 36 miles E. of Troppaw.

Lon. 18. 36. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

PESSTIS-LES-TOURS, a royal palace of France, near Tours, built by Lewis XI. where he died in 1483. It is seated in a very fine country.

PLIMPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 2, April 5, August 12, and October 28, for horned cattle, and woollen-cloth. It is seated on a branch of the river Plime, and had once a castle, now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, 7 miles E. of Plymouth, and 210 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 50. 12. N.

PLINT, a village in Cornwall, with a fair, on July 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see. The

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churches are very magnificent, and it is built upon a hill, from whence there is a fine prospect every way, near the river Vistula. It is 25 miles S. E. of Uladislav, and 65 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

PLOCKSKO, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Regal Prussia, on the E. by the palatinate of Mazovia, on the S. by the Vistula, and on the W. by the palatinate of Inowladislav. The capital town is of the same name.

PROEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 10 S. E. of Kiell. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 54. 11. N.

PLUCKLEY, a village in Kent, with one fair, on December 5, for pedlars ware.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, and chief place of a county of the same name, seated in a pleasant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W. of Inspruck. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

PLUMBIERS, a town of Lorrain, in Volge, famous for its baths, and being surrounded with mountains. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

PLUVIERS, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce, 20 miles N. of Orleans. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two fairs, on January 25, and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is seated on the river Plime, and near the Tamer, where they fall into the sea. It contains 2 parish-churches, and is one of the most important places in the kingdom, of great strength, and very well fortified. It is also a station for building and laying up men of war belonging to the royal navy, the harbour being capable of containing a vast number of ships. It is a corporation, and has four charity-schools, an hospital, and a work-house, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-councilmen. Besides the above churches, there is one about half a mile out of the town, and a chapel in the dock-yard. The town consists of about 800 houses, but indifferently built, with about 600 houses at the dock, most of which are new buildings. It is 43 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

PLYMOUTH, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-England, and capital of a county of the same name; seated at the S. end of Plymouth-bay, and is the first

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town that was built in New-England. Lon. 70. 10. W. lat. 41. 58. N.

PO, a large, celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso in Piedmont, and on the confines of Dauphiny. It runs through Piedmont, Monterrat, the Milanese, and duchy of Mantua; from thence it runs on the borders of the Parmesan, and a part of the Modenese; and having entered the Ferrarese, it begins to divide at Fichervolo, and proceeds to discharge itself into the gulph of Venice by four principal mouths. As it passes along it receives several rivers, and oftentimes overflows its banks, doing a great deal of mischief; the reason of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.

POCKLINGTON, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 24, April 25, July 24, and October 28, for cattle, cheese, cloth, and leathern wares. It is seated on a stream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles S. E. of York, and 183 N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 46. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Bamberg; seated among large forests, near the source of the river Putlaeh, 18 miles S. of Cullembach, and 30 S. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

*** PODLACHIA**, or **POLACHIA**, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Prussia and Lithuania; on the E. by Lithuania; on the S. by the Palatinate of Lublin; and on the W. by that of Mazovia. It is about 88 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the principal rivers are, the Bog and the Narew; Bielsko is the capital town.

PODOLIA, a province of Polish Russia, bounded on the N. by Volhinia and the Ukraine; on the S. by Moldavia and Pokusia; and on the W. by Red Russia. The river Neister runs along the southern borders, and the Bog crosses it almost entirely from W. to E. It consists of large fields, which would be very fertile if they were well peopled and cultivated; but the many inroads of the Tartars hinder both. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; Kamienick is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

*** POGGIBONZI**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, which had a citadel now in ruins. It is famous for its excellent tobacco, and is seated near the river Elfa, 16 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

POGGIO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany,

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near Florence, famous for a handsome place of the Great Duke. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

POIRINO, or **POVERINO**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France; seated near the edge of the forest of St. Germain, 15 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

POITIERS, an ancient, large, and considerable town of France, capital of Poitou with a bishop's see, four abbeyes, a mint and an university famous for law. It contains 22 parishes, 9 convents for men, and 12 nunneries. There are several Roman antiquities, and particularly an amphitheatre but partly demolished, and hid by the houses. There is also a triumphal arch which serves as a gate to the great street. It is not people in proportion to its extent. Near this place, Edward the Black Prince gained a decisive victory over the French taking king John and his son Philip prisoners, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is seated on a hill on the river Clain, 52 miles S. W. of Tours and 120 N. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 25. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

POITOU, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E. by Touraine, Berry and Manche; on the S. by Angoumois, Saintonge, and territory of Aunis; and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It was in possession of the kings of England for a considerable time, till it was lost by the unfortunate Henry VI. Poitiers is the capital town.

*** POIX**, a town of France, in Picardy in the bailiwick of Amiens, with a prior and the title of a principality. It is seated on a river of the same name.

*** POKUSIA**, a territory of Poland, the confines of Hungary and Transilvania; it is bounded on the N. and E. by Poland; on the S. by a part of Hungary and Transilvania; and on the W. by Russia.

POLA, an ancient, small, but strong town of Italy, in the S. part of Istria, with a cathedral and a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and a triumphal arch built by the Romans. It is seated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a spacious harbour 40 miles S. of Cabo d'Istria, 80 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 9. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

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POLACHIA. See PODLACHIA.

*POLANA, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, seated near the sea.

POLAND, a large kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Baltic Sea, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the S. by Hungary, Transilvania, and Moldavia; and on the N. and E. by the dominions of Russia. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and the duchy of Lithuania; each of which is again divided into several palatinates, or provinces. The government of Poland is monarchical and aristocratical, and is the only kingdom in Europe which, at present, is elective. The king is chosen by a general diet called together by the archbishop of Gnesna, who is the chief of the republic during the interregnum. This diet is held in the open field, in a kind of large hall erected for that purpose, above a mile from Warsaw. When it is elected he is obliged to take an oath, that he will maintain the privileges of the republic called the *Pacta Conventa*. After his coronation he may dispose of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He has a settled revenue of 140,000 l. a-year, and cannot, by his own authority, raise any new taxes or change any law.

The aristocracy of this republic consists in the senate and general diet. The senate is composed of the bishops, great officers, palatines and governors of towns, who, with the king regulate the affairs of the kingdom, and prevent him from doing any thing against the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are assemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftener when there is any important affair on the carpet. Before a general diet is held, the king sends circular letters to the palatines, declaring what the affairs are on which the assemblies are to deliberate. Upon this there is a particular diet in every palatinate, wherein nothing can be determined without a general consent; for if one gentleman opposes the opinion of the assembly, it is obliged to break up; and that palatinate, from this time, can have no voice in the general diet.

There likewise they must be all unanimous; for one senator, or nuncio can stop the proceedings of the whole. The Poles, or Polanders, are large, well made, and robust, and the nobility kind to strangers, and generally speak several languages. The burghers, or citizens, can have no estates, but houses in the towns, and a little land for about three miles round them. The peasants are poor, miserable, and clownish; and as they possess nothing, they contribute

nothing to the support of the government. They are slaves to the gentlemen, who treat them just as they please. It is not said they have so much a-year, but that they have to many peasants under them. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extensive pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, salt-petre, honey, and wax. There are so many bees, especially in Lithuania, that their common drink is mead or methueglin. They have mines of salt, which are of a great depth, out of which they dig rock salt. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, which the king must always profess; however, there are Lutherans, Calvinists, and a great many Jews. There are three universities, at Cracow, Vilna, and Koningsburg; two archbishopsricks, and fifteen bishopricks. The principal rivers are the Nieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Neister, and the Bog. Cracow is the capital town, but Warsaw is the general residence of the king.

POLERON, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of those which produce nutmegs. The inhabitants were once under the protection of the English, but they were driven from thence by the Dutch, and the natives were very barbarously treated. It is 60 miles S. E. of the island of Seram, and 190 S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 130. O. E. lat. 4. 20. S.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzescia in Lithuania, which is bounded on the N. by the palatinates of Torcia, Novogrodec, and territory of Rzeszyca; on the E. by the territory of Rzeszyca; on the S. by the palatinates of Kiow, Volhinia, and Bebz; and on the W. by those of Lubin and Podlaovia.

POLESING-DI-ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Paduan; on the S. by the Ferrarese; on the E. by the Dogado; and on the W. by the Veronese. It is about 42 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and pastures, and is the capital town.

POLICANDRO, a small island in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades; about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages, an cattle, and an harbour; but in general, nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Antiparos. Lon. 25. 31. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

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POLICASTRO, a town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is now almost ruined, and seated on a gulph of the same name, 45 miles S. E. of Salerno, and 68 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 40. 15. N.

* **POLIGNANO**, a town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see. It is a populous place, seated on a craggy rock, near the sea, 16 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

* **POLIGNI**, a town in France, in the Franche Comté, and capital of a bailiwick of a diocese of Besançon; seated on a rivulet 10 miles S. W. of Salins, and 32 S. W. of Besançon. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

POLITIO, or **POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

* **POLINA**, an ancient small town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now almost in ruins, and is 12 miles S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

* **POLOCKZKI**, **POLOCZO**, a palatinate, in the great duchy of Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Muscovy, on the E. by the palatinate of Witepsk, on the S. by the river Dwina, and on the W. by Livonia. It is a barren country, full of wood, and had formerly its own dukes. The capital town is of the same name.

POLOCKZI, a town of Lithuania, capital of the palatinate of the same name, with two castles. It is large and well fortified, and was taken by the Muscovites in 1663, but the Poles retook it in the same year. It is seated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. W. of Witepsk, and 75 E. of Braslaw. Lon. 27. 50. E. lat. 55. 43. N.

* **POLTEN**, ST. a small town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the rivulet Drafam, which falls into the Danube near Holmburg, 8 miles from Vienna.

* **POMÈGUE**, one of the three isles of Marceilles, in France, near the island of If.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, on the E. by Prussia and Poland, on the S. by the Marché of Brandenburg, and on the W. by the duchy of Mecklenburgh; one part belongs to the king of Prussia, and the other to the Swedes. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Persant,

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the Wipper, the Stolp, the Lupo, and the Lobo, are the most considerable. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pastures and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund; about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It has suffered greatly in the late war, otherwise it might have been much richer than it is. They have a custom here of eating all their flesh after it is dried in the smoke. It is divided into the Hither and Farther Pomerania, and the river Pene divides the territories of the kings of Sweden and Prussia in this duchy.

* **POMERELLA**, a district of Poland, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Prussia; on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Farther Pomerania. Dantzick is the capital town.

* **POMESANIA**, a country of Ducal Prussia, which extends from E. to W. from the river Passerg as far as the Vistula, between Regal Prussia, which bounds it on the W. and N. and partly on the E. It is a pretty large country, and full of lakes and morasses.

PONDESTURIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia; seated on the S. side of the river Po, 33 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

PONDICHERRY, a large town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is in a low situation, and the ships anchor about a mile and a half from it; nor can the boats or canoes come nearer it than a musket-shot, on account of the breakers, so that the blacks come in flat-bottomed boats to carry the men and merchandizes to the fleet. The fort was 200 paces from the sea, and very irregular; built with bricks, and covered with fine plaster, resembling white marble. The huts of the blacks lie here and there, and the walls are of bamboos mixed with the branches of trees. The French are greatly addicted to women, from whom they catch diseases that render them pale, livid, and meagre, with a frightful aspect. However, several of the French are married to a sort of Portuguese women, who are of a mixed breed, being a kind of Mulattoes. The country about it is barren, and consequently most of their provisions are brought from other places. Their trade consist of cotton-cloth, silks, pepper, salt-petre, and other merchandizes that are brought

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brought from Bengal. With regard to the religion of the natives, the most numerous are the Gentoos, but there are Mahometans or Moors, who hold a great many ridiculous opinions. The Gentoos are of different sects, and that of the Brahmins are the most. The custom of women's burning themselves with the bodies of their dead husbands was very common, but of late is much discountenanced. The slaves or servants are very numerous, and their chief food is rice; however, most of them are afflicted with the French disease, and their wives are common both to the Gentoos and Moors. These wretched people will sell their sisters, daughters, or wives, for a trifle; and they on their parts are very fond of the white men. This place was taken, and the fortifications demolished by colonel Coote; but restored to the French by the peace of 1763. It is 60 miles S. of Fort St. George, Lon. 79. 58. E. lat. 11. 42. North.

* **PONDICO**, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the gulph of Ziton, near the coast of Negropont. It is small and uninhabited, as well as two others that lie near it.

PONERRADA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Sill, on the confines of Galicia, 40 miles S. W. of Leon. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

* **PONS**, a town of France, in Saintonge, very famous in the time of the Huguenots. It is seated on a hill near the river Suigne, ten miles from Saintes. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

PONS-DE-TOMIERS, St. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on a valley surrounded with mountains, wherein are fine marble quarries, 24 miles N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

PONTAFELLA. See **PONTEFA**.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a pretty, handsome, and considerable town of France, in Lorraine, with the title of a marquise, and an university. There are several religious houses, and the Premonstrants have a magnificent church here. It is seated on the river Moselle, which divides it into two parts, two miles N. W. of Nanci, and twelve S. of Metz. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

* **PONT-ARLIER**, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, seated on the river Doux, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage to go into Switzerland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

PONT-AUDEMER, a town of France, in

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Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux. It is surrounded with walls, and is seated on the river Bille, 23 miles E. of Honfleur, and 85 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

PONT-DE-CE, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Loire, over which it is one of the principal passages. It is three miles from Angiers, and 178 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 47. 25. N.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the diocese of Evreux, with a good castle; seated on the river Seine, over which there is a very handsome bridge, five miles N. of Louviers, and 62 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Reffauze, 8 miles from Macon, and 15 from Bourg. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* **PONT-DE-VESE**, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Vesle, twelve miles from Bourg. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 46. 16. N.

* **PONT-DU-CHASSEL**, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Allier, in the election of Clermont. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

* **PONT-DU-GARD**, a bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built over the river Gardon, which served for an aqueduct. It is a very remarkable, and most magnificent work of the ancient Romans, consisting of three bridges, one above another, the uppermost of which was the aqueduct, to convey water to the city of Nîmes, which is 8 miles to the south. They all together are 192 feet high, and the uppermost 580 feet long. They are constructed between two rocks. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

PONTE-DE-LIMA, a handsome town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a handsome palace. It is seated on the river Lima, over which there is a magnificent bridge, 13 miles N. W. of Braga, and 190 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 44. W. lat. 41. 51. N.

PONTEFA, or **PONTEFELLA**, a town of Italy, in Carinthia, seated on the river Fella, which separates the country that belongs to the republic of Venice from that of the house of Austria. It has a bridge which leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 20 miles N. W. of Friuli. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

PONTEFRAC, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Saturday after February 2, Saturday after Palm-Sunday, Sept 1, Saturday

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Saturday after November 30, and Saturday after the twelfth day after Christmas-day, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is very pleasantly seated at a small distance from the river Are, and is a corporation, with handsome buildings, and sends two members to parliament. It had a very handsome castle, which was demolished in the civil wars. It is 22 miles S. W. of York, and 169 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

PONTE-STURA, a small town of Italy, in Montserrat, seated at the confluence of the rivers Siura and Po, 3 miles S. W. of Casal, and 10 S. W. of Verceil. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated almost at the mouth of the river Leriz; famous for its fishery of sardines, which makes its principal riches. Lon. 8. 27. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

* PONT-GIBAULT, a town of France, in Auvergne, and election of Clermont. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a silver-mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 19 miles W. N. W. of Clermont. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

* PONTHEU, a county of France, in Picardy, which extends from the river Somme to that of Canche. It is very fertile in corn and fruits.

* PONTIGNY, a town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Burgundy, seated on the river Serain, remarkable for its famous abbey. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

* PONT-L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Touque, 8 miles from Honfleur, and 10 from Lisieux. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

PONTO DE SOL, a considerable town in the Island of Madura. See MADURA.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the Vexin; seated on an eminence, on the rivers Oise and Vione. There is a bridge over the former, from whence it takes its name. It is 43 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 17 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, seated on the river Coesnon, on the confines of Bretagne, 188 miles from Paris, and 20 E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 30. North.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the confines of the Parmesan and republic of Genoa, with a strong castle. The Spaniards sold it to the duke of Tuscany in 1650. It is seated at the foot of the Apennine mountains, 40 miles E. of

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Genoa, and 66 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Ulez; seated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the finest bridges in France; it is 840 yards in length, and consists of 26 arches; each pier is pierced with an aperture, to facilitate the passage of the water where the river is high. The town is large, but the streets are narrow and ill-built. However, it contains several churches and convents. It is 17 miles S. of Viviers, and 55 N. E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 13. N.

* PONT ST. MAIXENCE, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oile, 5 miles from Senlis. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Seine, 17 miles from Troyes, and 55 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town of France, in the diocese of Sens, seated on the river Yonne, 8 miles N. W. of Sens. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

PONTUS, the ancient name of a country in Asia Minor, near the Euxine Sea, one of whose kings was Mithridates, who was conquered by Pompey.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on April 22, July 5, and October 10, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, but has many iron-mills, and a great manufacture of japanned mugs, and the like. It is 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 136 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

PONZA, or PONTIA, a small island of the Tuscan-Sea, well known to be the place to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. It is on the coast of the Hither Principato, and near Castellamarella-Bruca. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* POOL, in Montgomeryshire. See

WELCH-POOL.

POOL, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and one fair, on the first Thursday in November, for toys. It is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the N. where there is an entrance through a gate. It was formerly nothing but a place where a few fishermen lived, but in the reign of Henry VI. it was greatly enlarged, and the inhabitants had the privilege to wall round

round; it was also made a county of itself, and sent two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, a senior bailiff, four other justices, and an indeterminate number of burgesses. The town consists of a church and about 600 houses, with broad paved streets; and has a manufactory of knit hose. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of Winchester, and 110 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

POPÀ-MADRE, a town of S. America,

in Terra Firma, where there is a convent

and chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary,

to whose image the Spaniards in those parts

go in pilgrimage, especially those who have

been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 74.

32. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

POPAYAN, a province of S. America,

in the kingdom of New Granada, between

the audience of Panama, that of Quito, and

the S. Sea; 400 miles in length, and 300

in breadth. A chain of barren mountains

runs through the country from N. to S. and

near the sea the soil is so soaked with almost

continual rains, that few care to reside

there, except for the sake of the gold that is

met with in great plenty in the sands of the

miners. This bewitching metal brings

many in search of it, though it is a great

doubt whether they ever return back alive

or not. For this reason the savage Americans

are still masters of a great part of it,

and continually annoy the Spaniards.

POPAYAN, the capital town of a province

of that name in S. America, with a

bishop's see, a Spanish governor, and where

the courts of justice are held. The inhabitants

are almost all Creoles. It is 920

miles N. E. of Quito. Lon. 75. 55. W.

lat. 2. 35. N.

POPE, the territories of the, in Italy.

It is commonly called the territory of the

Church, and depends upon the holy see,

the pope being lord both in spirituals and

temporals. It is about 400 miles in length,

on the coast of the Adriatic Sea, from the

kingdom of Naples to the territory of Venice.

It is more narrow from N. to S. being

not above 80 miles in breadth from

the gulph of Venice to the Tuscan Sea.

The subjects of the pope have the same

manners, good or bad, as the rest of the

Italians; but, as the pope styles himself

the vicar of Christ, one would imagine his

subjects should be the happiest people in

the world; however, the case is directly

contrary; for the government is so absolute,

and so severe, that, after they have

paid all their taxes, they have hardly sufficient

left to live upon. Most travellers

have taken notice of the great poverty of the pope's subjects, which sufficiently shews what sort of a master they are under. The pope engrosses all the corn in the country, paying only half the value of it; but, when it is sold to the poor people, an extravagant price is always required. Even the bakers are obliged to buy their corn out of the pope's magazines, and have less measure than what it was bought in by. The pope's territories are divided into 12 provinces, which are separated by the Apennine mountains, some being to the E. and some to the W. of them; their names are as follow: the Campagna-di-Roma, the Provincia del Patrimonio, the duchy of Castro, the province of Orvieto, the Perugino, the duchy of Spoleto, the province of Sabina, the marche of Ancona, the duchy of Urbino, Romagna or Romagnuola, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The pope is a sovereign prince, but not content with that, pretends to be the vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. His ministers of state in church affairs are 70 cardinals, being the number of the 70 disciples of our Saviour. These cardinals elect the pope, which election is determined by the plurality of voices; but then he that is chosen must have two thirds of the votes, for fear of a schism. The Christian princes should give no directions to the cardinals in this case, and yet the crowned heads pretend to have an exclusive voice; that is to say, the cardinals ought not to elect one whom they declare against. Formerly when the pope died, the cardinals were liable to be solicited to follow the views of particular persons, which caused the election to be put off for a long time; but they have now remedied this inconvenience, and have built a palace for that purpose, called the Conclave. Therefore, as soon as the pope is dead, the cardinals are obliged to repair thither immediately, and to continue shut up till they have chosen another. The election of the new pope is immediately followed by his coronation; and this ceremony is performed in the Lateran-church, where they put a triple crown on his head. Formerly every cardinal had some hopes of being pope; but, for above 200 years past, the Italian cardinals have been only in possession of this high dignity. Though the pope may give a cardinal's hat to whom he pleases, yet he is often obliged to pay some regard to the recommendation of crowned heads. The provinces which depend on the holy see are governed by legates, but, besides the 12 above-mentioned, there is one at Avignon

in France, and another at Benevento in the kingdom of Naples. There are few countries where the Pope has not ambassadors, who are called nuncios; there is generally one at Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Warsaw, Switzerland, Venice, Brussels, and Cologne; and these nuncios are cardinals. They have the title of Legates a Latere. The title given to the pope is His Holiness, and the cardinals have that of Eminence. The datarie's office is the chancery of the pope, and the decrees issued from thence are called apostolic briefs. All the ecclesiastics, and all the religious orders who profess the Roman catholic religion, are under the pope; and every one of these orders has its general at Rome, by whom the pope is acquainted with every thing that passes in the world. As there is scarce a religious house that has not a greater revenue than they spend, and as they are all desirous of supporting the pope's authority, we may readily judge that he never wants money. It has been computed, that the common revenue which the pope receives amounts to above twenty millions sterling. However, it is difficult to know what he receives besides this, from the benefices which he confers, the dignities to which he nominates, the first fruits, the dispensations, the indulgences, the beatifications, and many other things of this kind. There was a time when his holiness had an army of 20,000 men on foot; and there is little doubt to be made, that in case of necessity he could raise three times as many. He also fits out, from time to time, a few galleys against the Turks. However, at present his forces are far from being formidable, either by sea or land. About 600 years ago the pope could raise an army of 100,000 men, under pretence of a war in the Holy Land; but in this enlightened age, he would find few willing to engage in such an expedition. The pope has a particular governor of Rome, which is one of the highest and most gainful offices in his disposal. The Roman-catholic religion is the only one allowed throughout the pope's dominions, and yet there are about 10,000 Jews settled at Rome, who are obliged to go every Sunday to hear a sermon on the controverted points; but it does not appear that they make any converts. The inquisition at Rome is called the Holy Office, and it is more mild than in other countries. Among the different congregations composed of cardinals, one of the principal is that of *De propaganda Fide*, which has been established to bring about the conver-

sion of pagans and heretics. It has a printing-house belonging to it, where books are printed in all languages; and it has also a school, where missionaries are brought up, and sent into all parts of the world. The pope's guards consist of Swiss, who are all tall and robust. The soldiers who patrol through the city every night are called *Barries*, and the chief *Barrigello*. The pope's relations are called his nephews, and the custom of enriching them is called *Nepotism*.

POPERINGUEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, which is quite open, and is seated on a river of the same name, 6 miles W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

POPO, a territory of Africa, on the Slave coast of Guinea. It is called a kingdom, but the inhabitants have scarce any houses to dwell in, besides the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. They are so harraffed by their neighbours, that they cannot cultivate their land in quiet, and therefore they would often be starved, if they did not get provisions from other places. Their chief trade is in slaves.

PORCA, or **PORCAT**, a town of Asia in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Malabar. The greatest part of the inhabitants are idolaters, though the Jesuits have made some converts. It belongs to the Dutch, and is 140 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 35. E. lat. 8. 11. N.

PORCO, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas, seated a little to the W. of the mines of Porcota. Lon. 64. 50. W. lat. 19. 40. S.

PORENTRU, a town of Switzerland, in Elsgaw, and capital of the territory of the bishop of Basle, with a good castle, where he resides. It has nothing worth taking notice of, except the cathedral and the castle. The bishop is a prince of the empire. It is seated on the river Halle, near mountain Jura, 22 miles S. of Basle. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetshire with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs on Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 9, and Thursday before November 12, for cattle. It is seated on the sea shore, and on Bristol channel, where it has good harbour or bay so called. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3. 32. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

PORTALEGRA, a handsome and spacious town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a very high mountain, in a pleasant country.

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country, 36 miles N. W. of Elvas, and 90 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 39. 6. N.

***PORT-AUX-PRUNE**, so called by the French, is a country on the coast of Africa, to the N. of the island of Madagascar. It is a rich country, and fertile in rice and sugar; it is inhabited only by the Negroes, who are an indolent, good sort of people, but very superstitious. There are no towns, but several villages, and they have some customs which seem to incline to Judaism.

***PORTBURY**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and sheep.

PORT-DESIRE, a harbour in S. America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S. Sea. It is 100 miles N. E. of Port St. Julian. Lon. 65. 40. W. lat. 47. 50. S.

***PORT-DU-PRINCE**, a town of N. America, on the northern coast of the Isle of Cuba, with a good harbour; seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 78. 15. W. lat. 31. 52. N.

PORTHEATHWRY, a village of the Isle of Anglesea, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, on August 26, September 26, October 24, and November 14, all for cattle.

***PORTICI**, a palace of the king of Naples, four miles from that capital. It has a charming situation on the sea-side, near mount Veluvius. It is enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herulanum, which is not far from thence, and was swallowed up by an earthquake which attended an irruption of mount Vesuvius, in the reign of the emperor Titus.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, where there is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands so near the sea, that it is often in danger from it. But this peninsula is chiefly noted for the stone which is got here, and greatly employed in London for building the finest churches, and particularly St. Paul's church was built therewith. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

PORT-L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT-LOUIS, a strong town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes, with a Citadel and a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. from whom it had its name, and is a station for part of the royal

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navy, and the E. India company's ships belonging to France. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 27 miles W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

PORT-LOUIS, a French fortress of America, on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, which was taken and demolished by Admiral Knowles in 1747, but has since been rebuilt.

***PORT-MAHON**. See MAHON, and MINORCA.

PORTO, a rich, handsome, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a bishop's see. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almost impregnable. It is noted for its strong wines, and there is a large quantity exported from hence into England; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal are called Port-wines. - It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douro, which forms an excellent harbour. It is 30 miles S. of Brague, and 147 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 21. W. lat. 41. 10. N.

PORTO-BELLO, a sea-port town of N. America, on the northern coast of the isthmus of Panama, and to the N. of Terra Firma, with a very large, secure, and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes. This was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who abandoned it again, after he had demolished the fortifications. At the time of the great fair it is crowded with rich merchants, who pay exceeding dear for their lodgings. It is 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Carthage. Lon. 79. 45. W. lat. 9. 33. N.

PORTO-CAVALLO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the Caracco's coast. Here the English met with a repulse when they attacked it by sea and land in 1743, and lost a great many men. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 10. 20. N.

PORTO-FARINO, a sea-port town of Africa, in Tunis; seated to the W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N. of Tunis; subject to the dey of that place. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 37. 12. N.

PORTO-FARRAIO, a handsome town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good Citadel. It is very strong, and seated on a long, high, steep point of land, to the W. of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. It belongs to the great duke of Tuscany, who always keeps a good garrison there. It is 40 miles N. W. of Orbitello. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

PORTO-GALLETTO, a sea-port town of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, seated on a small

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small river near the sea, 8 miles N. of Bilbao. Lon. 3. 11. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

* **PORTO-GRUARO**, a town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and in Friuli; seated on the river Lema, 15 miles W. of Marano, and about 3 from the ruins of Concordia, with a bishop's see.

PORTO-HERCOLE. See **HERCOLE**.
* **PORTO-LONGONE**, a small but very strong town of Italy, and in the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. The king of Naples has a right to put a garrison therein, though the place belongs to the prince of Piombino. It is seated on the E. end of the island, 8 miles S. W. of Piombino. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

* **PORTO-PEDRO**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the island of Majorca. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 39. 37. N.

PORTO-RICCA. See **JUAN-DE-PURTO-RICCO**.

PORTO-SANTO, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Africa, and the least of those called the Madeiras. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces but little corn; however, there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum or rosin called dragon's blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax, which are extremely good. It has no harbour, but good mooring in the road. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 20. W. lat. 32. 58. N.

* **PORTO-SEGURO**, a government of S. America, on the eastern coast of Brasil; bounded on the N. by the government of Rio-dos-Hilios, on the E. by the N. Sea, on the S. by the government of Spiritu-Santo, and on the W. by the Tupicks. It is a very fertile country, and the capital town is of the same name. It is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, on the coast of the N. Sea, and is inhabited by Portuguese. Lon. 38. 50. W. lat. 17. 0. S.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea; seated on a bay on the eastern coast of the island, and is 12 miles from Bonifacio, and 40 N. of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

PORTO-VENERO, a town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulph of Spetia; seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which there is a fort. It has a good harbour, and is 45

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miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

PORT-ROYAL, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Jamaica. It was once one of the finest sea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade, but in 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It is now but a small place, and yet it consists of three handsome streets, with several cross lanes, and a fine church. Not many years ago there was a yard built here for the king's naval stores, and for workmen employed about men of war. It is built on a small neck of land which jets out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a very strong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon, and a garrison of soldiers. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles E. of Spanish-town, and as much by water S. E. of Kingston. Lon. 76. 40. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

PORT-ROYAL, an island in N. America, on the coast of S. Carolina, which, with the neighbouring continent forms one of the most commodious harbours in the British plantations. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N. shore is called Beaufort. It is about 100 miles S. W. of Charles-town. Lon. 80. 10. W. lat. 31. 40. N.

PORT-ROYAL, in Nova-Scotia. See **ANAPOLIS**.

* **PORT-SANDWICH**, a harbour in the Island of Mallicolo, in the S. Sea. See **MALLIGOLO**.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a sea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Andalusia. The English made a descent here in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but they were obliged to reembark their troops without doing any thing to the purpose. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 35. 37. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town of Hampshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and one fair on July 10 for silversmiths, mercers, cabinet-makers, linen and woollen-draper, milliners, cutlers, shoemakers, hatters, ready made cloaths and bedding. It is one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land-side, and has very good fortifications. A great part of the royal navy is built here; and here are some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines of naval stores, in Europe. It is seated in the Isle of Portsea, and surrounded by the sea except

except on the N. side, where there is a river which runs from one arm of it to the other. It is much resorted to on account of the royal navy, whose usual rendezvous is at Spithhead, which is opposite to Portsmouth.. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in the common, for the use of the dock, and others, besides several meeting-houses of the dissenters. The houses of Portsmouth amount to about 2000, and the inhabitants to about 12,000. It is 20 miles S. E. of Winchester, and 73 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, because the inhabitants are not much addicted to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants instead of wheat. There are a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons. It is also nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, from whence a great deal is exported. Their foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of their own country, or in the merchandize which they receive from their plantations and settlements in various parts of the world, such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, many drugs of different sorts, and excellent in their kinds. Besides these, they have gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America, which bring them in immense riches. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now they are so fond of mules, that if they were to raise an army, they would want horses. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and silver, and the river Tagus, or Tajo, was noted for its golden sands; but now the Portuguese do not think them worth mining. There are also mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are, the Tagus, the Duero,

or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Munda or Mondego. Portugal is divided into six provinces, namely, two in the middle called Esramadura and Beira; two on the N. which are Enure-Minho-e-Douro, and Tralos-Montes; also two on the S. called Alentejo and Algarve. The principal business of the Portuguese is trade, and the merchants have all the virtues and all the vices common to people of that profession. Learning is upon the decline, and the academies and schools are gone to decay. The military art is almost forgot, they having enjoyed so long a peace. The Portuguese women are fruitful enough, and if they had not sent so many colonies abroad, this country would be full of people. The ladies are addicted to gallantry, for which reason the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but very little liberty. The government is monarchical, and there is a great deal of difference between the sovereignty of the king of Portugal and that of the king of Spain; for the authority of the pope here is very great. Besides this, the king is always obliged to live in good understanding with the states of the kingdom, which are, the clergy, nobility, and what is called the third state. Likewise the authority of the king is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, for he cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674, nor can he appoint a successor when there is any failure in the royal line. One would think the Portuguese should abound in gold, silver, and jewels, but they are naturally indolent, and so fond of luxury in every sense, that they spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign merchandises. No other religion is allowed here but the Roman catholic, and they have 3 archbishops, and 10 bishops, besides a patriarch. They have three severe inquisitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews, and even among the grandees of the court. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. Besides these, there are three orders of ecclesiastical knights, who enjoy great revenues, and who would be very formidable, if the king was not grand-master. In 1580 there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II. king of Spain got possession of the throne; but in 1640 there was a great revolution, and John duke of Braganza obtained the crown, whose descendants have enjoyed it ever since. Lisbon is the capital.

POSEGA, a very strong and considerable town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name. It was

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taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1687. The country is included between the rivers Save and Drave, having the county of Craitz on the W. and Walpo on the E. The town is seated in a fertile country on the rivers Oriana, 50 miles N. E. of Jaicza, and 120 W. by N. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 59. E. lat. 45. 86. N.

POSN. See BOLZANO.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a handsome and considerable town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a good castle, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it is a trading place, seated in a pleasant plain, surrounded with agreeable hills. It stands on the river Warta, 27 miles W. of Gnesna, and 127 W. of Warfaw. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Pomerania; on the E. by Pomerania, and the palatinate of Calish; on the S. by the same palatinate and Silesia; and on the W. by Silesia and the Marche of Brandenburg.

POTSDAM, or POTSDAM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a palace belonging to the K. of Prussia. It is seated in an island 10 miles in circumference, which is formed by the river Sprée and Havel. The palace is very curious, and finely built upon a delightful spot, twelve miles W. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 52. 52. N.

*POST-DOWN, a hill in Hampshire, with one fair, on July 26, for cheese, bacon, and horses.

POTENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the river Basento, 12 miles S. W. of Cirenza, and 8 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 42. N.

POTOSI, a very rich, populous, and considerable town of South America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas. There is the best silver mine in all America, in a mountain in form of a sugar-loaf. Silver is as common in this place as iron is in Europe; however, it is almost exhausted; at least they get but little from it, in comparison of what they did formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country about this place is so naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. Some that have been there lately affirm, that it still brings in a great revenue to Spain. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 800 miles S. E. of Arica. Lon. 64. 25. W. lat. 19. 40. S.

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POTTON, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the third Thursday in January for large horses, on Tuesday before Easter, first Tuesday in July, and on Tuesday before October 29, for cattle in general. It is pleasantly seated in a sandy, gravelly, barren soil, and is watered with a small brook, twelve miles E. of Bedford, and forty-three N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 18. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

POULTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on February 2, for horned cattle; on May 3, and July 25, for horned cattle and small ware; seated on the river Fild, near the Wire, and the market is good for corn and other provisions. It is 18 miles S. W. of Lancaster, and 209 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

POURSELU, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 280 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 100. 40. E. lat. 18. 58. N.

*POURZAIN, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and on the frontiers of Bourbonnois; seated on the river Sioule, 36 miles N. by E. of Clermont, and 100 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 46. 21. North.

*POWDER-BATCH, a village in Shropshire, with one fair, on September 27, for horn cattle, hories, and sheep.

PRABAT, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 101. 10. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

PRAGELAS, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin; subject to the king of Sardinia. The French writers say it is in Upper-Dauphiny, and in the Briançonnais, and that it was ceded to the king of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

PRAGUE, a handsome, large, famous town or city in Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends 3 towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven mountains, from the top of which there is a very fine prospect, and contains a great number of houses and inhabitants, insomuch that it can send 50,000 men into the field, without meddling with artificers, or perceive any great loss of them. There are above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs thro' the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge over it, built with free stone, and supported with 18 arches.

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is 1770 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, having a strong tower at each end, and five towers on each side. The Old Town is seated near the Muldaw, and is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits have a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reside, where they have nine synagogues; and consisted of 90,000 persons, till they disobliterated the K. of Prussia, who drove them all from it. The New Town surrounds the Old, and contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. In the church of St. Peter and Paul there is a large column, broken in three pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St. Mary's at Rome. The Little Town was built on the spot where there was a forest, and there is a popular tree yet standing, which they affirm has grown there about 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Castle, the Radshin, and the Straw-house; in the first, the elector of Bavaria received the homage of the inhabitants as king of Bohemia, in 1741. It contains a hall, 100 paces long, and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. The palace called Radshin is the place where the prince Drahomire was swallowed up alive in 921. In the Straw-house they shew the place where the Swedes entered the city in 1648. It contains 52 palaces of the nobility, but many of them have suffered in the late war. Prague was taken by storm in November 1741, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in December 1748. In 1744 the city was bombarded and taken by the king of Prussia, and he made the garrison of 16,000 men prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the king of Prussia in 1757, but to no purpose. It is 75 miles S. E. of Dresden, 158 S. E. of Berlin, and 235 N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

*PRANDNITZ, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Silesia, famous for a battle gained here by the king of Prussia on December 30, 1745.

*PRATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in Florentino, seated on the river Bisentino, ten miles E. of Pisa, and twelve N. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 54. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

PRATOLINO, a palace of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, a little to the north of

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Florence. It was a country-seat of the great duke's, and is very richly furnished. The gardens are extremely fine and pleasant, and the grottoes very well contrived, as well as the water-works. Most travellers are of opinion, that it is one of the most delightful places in Italy, especially in the summer-time. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

*PRATZ-DE-MOLO, a small strong town of France, in Roussillon, seated on the river Tec, in the middle of mountains, with a very strong castle. This town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is twenty-two miles S. E. of Mont-Louis. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

*PRAYA, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, seated on the Southern coast, upon an eminence. It has a small bay before it, where ships, going to the southward, frequently anchor to procure water which is drawn out of a well, about a quarter of a mile S. W. of the fort. Lon. 23. 25. W. lat. 14. 54. N.

PRECOP, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Little Tartary, seated at the entrance of an isthmus which joins Little Tartary to Crim Tartary. It is now greatly decayed, having been plundered twice by the Russians in their late wars with the Turks. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

*PRECOPIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia, seated on the river Morave, 20 miles W. of Nissa, and 45 S. E. of Jagodna. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 43. 31. N.

*PREMERY, a town of France, in Nivernois, in the election of Nevers, with a chapter and chatellany.

PREMESLAW, a large populous town of Red Russia, in Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 27 miles W. of Lemburg, and 110 S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

PREMONTRE, an abbey of France, in Picardy, in the wood of Voy, and territory of Couffy, the chief of the order of that name.

*PRENSLOX, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is the capital of the Ukaine Marche, and is seated on the lake Ucker, near the river of the same name, 50 miles N. of Berny.

PRESBURG, the capital of Hungary, with a strong castle seated on a hill, where the crown of that kingdom is kept. The archbishop of Strigonia resides here, and has very handsome gardens belonging to his palace. Here the Jesuits have part of a church, and a fine apothecary's shop full of

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of rations; but the houses are very mean. The Lutherans have also a church here. It is seated on the Danube, in a fine plain, abounding in wine and cattle, 32 miles E. of Vienna, and 60 S. E. of Znaim. Lon. 27. 12. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PRESTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 12, and November 1, for horned cattle, horses, small wares, and toys. It is but a small place, but the market is pretty good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is eight miles E. of Liverpool, and 177 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 51. W. lat. 53. 26. N.

PRESENZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di Lavoro. It appears by an inscription that it is the ancient *Rufe*, and its territory has the name of *Costa Ruffaria*. It is twenty-eight miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

PRESEBISI, a small territory of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Sienese. The proper name of it is *Lo Stato Degli Presidii*; and includes six fortresses, seated on the coast of Florence, and which the kings of Spain reserved for themselves when they ceded Siena to the grand duke. The fortresses were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the king of Naples. The emperor was possessed of four, and the Spaniards of the other two; but in the war of 1734, the Spaniards got possession of them all; and in 1735 they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies by treaty. The names are Orbitello, Talamone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philipppo, and Portolongone.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river *Vistula*, 20 miles E. of Craco. Lon. 20. 16. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and November 30, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated in a rich and pleasant valley, and is a large, handsome, well-built town, with paved regular streets; and here the assizes are held, and the county gaol is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt; and it has several convenient inns. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Worcester, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

PRESTON, a town in Lancashire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and four fairs, on the first Saturday after January 6, chiefly for horses; March 27, for horses and horned cattle;

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August 25, and September 27, for coats, cloths and small wares. It is seated on the north-side of the river Ribble, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It has a large market-place, and the streets are open, large, and well paved. Here is a court of chancery held, and other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. It has several alms-houses, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. The markets on Wednesdays and Fridays are for provisions, and that on Saturdays for corn, cattle, linen-cloth, and other commodities. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 212 N. N. W. of London. It is noted for the defeat of the rebels here by the king's forces in 1715, when they were all made prisoners, and brought up to London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

PRESTON, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 23, for pedlars wares.

PRESTON-PANS, is a village so called, eight miles E. of Edinburgh, in Scotland. It is noted for the defeat of general Cope by the rebels, on September 21, 1745. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 45. 58. N.

* **PRESTON-LOVE**, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles S. E. of Settle, with two fairs, on February 18, and September 3, for horned cattle.

* **PREVESA**, an ancient sea-port town of Albania, seated on the gulph of Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, to preserve the memory of his victory over Mark Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, 70 miles N. W. of Lepanto, and 103 W. by S. of Larissa. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 39. 14. North.

* **PREUILLY**, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Loches, with the title of a barony, and a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Claise and near it there are mines of iron.

* **PRIAMAN**, a sea-port town of Asia, in the Island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. S.

* **PRIDDLE**, a village in Somersetshire with one fair, on August 10, for horses, oxen, and sheep.

* **PRIEST**, St. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne with the title of a barony.

PRINCE GEORGE and **PRINCE CHARLES**, two counties of N. America in Virginia, lying to the N. of James river.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of N. America

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ria, in Virginia, lying to the S. of James's river.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, 250 miles S. W. of Loango. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 1. 49. N.

PRINCIPATO, the name of a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which is divided into two parts, called by the Italians the Principato Ultra, and the Principato Citra, that is, the Hither and Further Principato.

The Hither Principato is bounded on the N. by the Further Principato, and part of the Terra-di-Lavora; on the W. and S. by the Tuscan Sea; and on the E. by the Basilicata. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and the soil is fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and they have a great deal of silk, besides several mineral springs. The capital town is Salerno. The Further Principato is bounded on the N. by the county of Molese, and the Terra-di-Lavora; on the W. by the Tuscan Sea; on the S. by the Hither Principato; and on the E. by the Capitanata. It is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The Apennine mountains render the air cold, and the soil is not very fertile, either in corn or wine, but it produces chefnuts, and pastures in great plenty. Benevento is the capital town.

***PRISDENIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bosnia, near the confines of Servia, with a bishop's see, and a magnificent church. It is seated on the river Drina, 32 miles N. E. of Albanopoli, and 195 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 3. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

PRISTINA, a large town of Turkey in Europe and in Servia. It was pillaged by the Imperialists in 1689; and is seated on the river Rulca, 58 miles N. W. of Niffa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

***PRIVAS**, a town of France, in Viverra, near the pafs of Alevyrou, and near the junction of three small rivers. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

***PROBUS**, a village in Cornwall, with three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and September 17, for horses, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

PROBITA, an island of Italy, in the gulph of Naples, near that of Ischia. It is about 8 miles in circumference, and is very fertile and populous. The capital town, which is of the same name, is a small handsome place, pretty well fortified, and built on a high craggy rock, by the sea-side. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 40 43. N.

PROXA, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the kingdom of Ava, seated

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on the river Menan, 200 miles N. W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 0. E. lat. 17. 50. N.

PROPONTIS. See **MARMORA**.

PROVENCE, a province in the S. part of France, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the W. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc; and on the E. by the Alps, and the river Var, which separates it from the dominions of the king of Sardinia. It is 138 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The air is very different; for near the Alps and Dauphiny it is cold, on the sea-coast hot, and in the middle temperate. In that which is called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pastures; but in Lower Provence dry and sandy. It however produces wine, oil, figs, almonds, pruens, and pomegranates, along the sea-coast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields; many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It has no large river except the Durance; and Aix is the capital town. They trade to Italy with cloth, druggets, ferges, honey, pruenis, figs, salted eels, capons, olives, anchovies, and oils; as also in cotton manufactures of Marfeilles, shirts, shifts, linen, and woollen stockings, which bring in great sums of money. To Spain they send linen of all kinds, brocaded and other silks, box-combs, hardware, camblets, woollen stuffs, and many other commodities. They have also a very great trade with Turkey, whither they carry their own manufactures, as well as those of other countries.

PROVIDENCE, a plantation or colony of New-England, which, with Rhode-Island, constitutes a charter government, independent of any other part of New-England. It is inhabited chiefly by quakers, with some few of the church of England; and, though small, is in a flourishing condition. Lon. 71. 21. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

PROVIDENCE, an island of the American ocean, and one of the least of the Bahamas, but the best of those that are planted and fortified by the English. It belongs to the crown, and is a station for cruizers; seated on the E. side of the gulph of Florida, 200 miles E. of the continent of that name. Lon. 77. 1. W. lat. 24. 50. N.

PROVIDENCE, a small island in the American-ocean, which the English Buccaneers formerly fortified, and defended against

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against the Spanish guards costas; but they afterwards abandoned it. Lon. 80. 44. W. lat. 13. 25. N. It is about 150 miles E. of Nicaragua and the Mosquito country.

PROVINC, a town of France, in Brice Champenoise, seated on the rivers Morin and Vanzie, 30 miles S. E. of Maux, and 47 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany in Austria, and on the confines of Hungary, seated on the river Leita, 22 miles S. W. of Presburg, and 22 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany, in Sittavia, seated on the river Muer, 66 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

PRUTSA. See **BURSA**.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Lithuania and Samogitia; on the S. by Poland; and on the W. by Braudenburg, Pomerania, and Cassubia; about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth where it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals, besides game, which is very common; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish; besides the common game there are elks, wild asses, and wri, in the forests. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beeves. Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they sell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the sea-coast, particularly in the circle of Samland. There are also mountains of white sand, covered with oaks and pines; and there they find a vitaceous substance, which being exposed to the air, turns to yellow amber; but the greatest part proceeds from the sea; and when the wind begins to blow, the peasants run to the sea-side, and fish for amber with great iron rakes, of which the whitest is in the highest esteem. There are two large lakes, besides the rivers Vistula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good constitution, laborious, robust, and good soldiers. There are a great number of mechanics; but the principal business of the inhabitants is husbandry, and feeding of cattle. Prussia is divided into two parts, Ducal Prussia, otherwise called Polish Prussia, and Regal Prussia, or rather the kingdom of Prussia, because it was made an here-

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ditary kingdom by the emperor in 1706. Polish Prussia comprehends the palatinate of Pomerania, of which Danitzick is the capital; the palatinate of Culm, of which Thorn is the principal town; the palatinate of Marienburg, whose principal town is of the same name; and the territory of Wermland, whose principal place is Braunsburg. Regal Prussia is divided into three great circles, and each of these circle contains three small provinces. The circle are those of Samland, Nantangen, and Hockerland, which see. The inhabitants are generally Protestants, after the confession of Augsburg, though there are a great number of the Reformed, and Roman Catholics, who live in harmony with each other. There are two orders of knighthood; the first of which is the Black Eagle, instituted by Frederick I. in 1701, the day before his coronation. The chain of this order is compoled of cypher of the king's name mixed with eagles. The mark of the order is a star with points, enamelled with azure; and in the middle are the letters F. R. At the four corners of the escutcheon are four spread eagles. The ribband is orange, which is a symbol of the boule of Orange. Besides, the knights have an embroidered star on their breasts, in the middle of which is a black eagle, holding a laurel crown in his claw. Their number is never to exceed 30. The other order is that of Merin founded by his present Majesty in 1740. The mark is a golden cross with 8 points enamelled with azure; and on the upper most point is the letter F. crowned; on the three lowermost points the motto, FOR MERIT: on the four other points, which form a St. Andrew's cross, are so many spread eagles in gold. This star is fixed to a black ribband which they put about their necks, and it hangs down the breasts.

PRUTH, a river which rises in Red Russia, and in the mountain of Capadocia, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg afterwards runs through all Moldavia and falls into the Danube, a little below Axipoli.

PRZEYMYSLA. See **PREMYSLAW**. **PTOLEMAIS**, a sea-port town of Asia in Phoenicia, now called Acre; seated on the coast of the Levant, on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. of Tyre. Lon. 34. 0. E. lat. 32. 40. N.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Esframadura, seated near the river Guadiana, 15 miles W. of Meridad. Lon. 6. 23. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

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POEBLA-NUOVA, a seaport town of America, in Mexico, and in the province of Veragua, seated on a bay of the S. Sea, 80 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 83. 28. W. Lat. 8. 48. N.

PUNTA-DEL-REYNA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, seated on the river Agra, 70 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 39. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

PUNTE-DE-ARCHOBISPO, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, which belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is seated on the river Tago, over which there is a handsome bridge, 40 miles S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 39. 38. N.

PUI CERDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Catalonia, and capital of the county of Cerdagne. It is seated on the river Guegra, on the confines of Roussillon, 20 miles above Ourgel, and 76 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

PULAO N, an island of Asia, in the Indian Sea, lying to the W. of the Philippine Sea. It is very fertile, and subject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 129. 12. E. lat. 9. 30. N.

PULO-CANTON, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, and on the coast of China-China. Lon. 109. 35. E. lat. 15. 10. N.

PULO-CONDOR, the name of several islands of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, the principal of which is the only one inhabited. It is about 13 miles in length, and 9 in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over. The soil of these islands is barilla, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stoney. The trees are not very thick, but large, tall, and fit for any use. The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes, and ballard nutmegs. The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanoes, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in other parts. The inhabitants are small stature, of a dark complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little eyebrows, and black, straight hair. Their chief employment is to get tar out of very large trees that grow here. They are very fine of their women, and will bring them on board the ships, where they are kept by the sailors while they stay. They are idlers, but of what kind is not known; however, they have images of elephants in their temples, as well as horses. Lon. 107. 25. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

PULO-DINDING, a small island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, near the continent of Malacca, which belongs to the Dutch, and where they have a fort.

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PULO-TIMON, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca. It is pretty large, covered with trees, and the valleys very pleasant. It is often touched at for taking wood, water, and other refreshments, and there is great plenty of green turtles. Lon. 104. 30. E. lat. 3. 9. N.

PULO-WAY, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, near that of Sumatra. It is the largest of all those that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and peopled by men banished from Achem. Lon. 95. 39. E. lat. 5. 59. N.

PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on the river Narew, 20 miles N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 47. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

PULTOWAY, or **PULAWA**, a fortified town of Poland, in the Ukraïn, famous for a battle fought between the Czar Peter the Great, and Charles XII. king of Sweden, wherein the latter was defeated, himself wounded, and obliged to fly into Turkey, 8000 men left dead on the field of battle, and the remaining 16,000 obliged to surrender at discretion. This happened on June 27. 1709. Pultoway is fortified with a castle, and surrounded by a morass. But after the said battle it was entirely pillaged by the Russians, who found a large treasure, hid by Mazeppa, general of the Cossacks, who had retired there for refuge. It is 100 miles S. W. of Belgorod. Lon. 34. 25. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

PUNA, an island in the S. Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Guaiquil, 115 miles N. of Patay. Lon. 81. 6. W. lat. 3. 17. S.

PUNTA-DEL-GUDA, the capital town of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour.

PURBECK ISLAND, is a S. E. part of Dorsetshire. There are several towns in it, the principal of which is Corfe-castle, already taken notice of in its proper place.

PURYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in N. America, built and peopled by a colony of Swiss, carried over at the charge of the trustees of Georgia. It is seated on the river Savannah, and is 30 miles N. W. of the town of Savannah. Lon. 80. 40. W. lat. 32. 22. N.

PUY-CERDA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagne; seated between the rivers Carol and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the mountains, 53 miles W. of

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Perpignan, and 76 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 42. 36. N. See **PUIÇERNA**.

***PUY-EN-ANJOU**, a town of France, in Anjou, on the confines of Poitou, 10 miles S. W. of Saumur, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 47. 6. N.

***PUY-LAURENS**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in Lauragais, with the title of a duchy; and had a Protestant academy before the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It is 8 miles S. W. of Castres, and 23 E. of Toulouse. Lon. 1. 57. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

***PUY-L'EVEQUE**, a small town of France, in Quercy, and in the election of Cahors. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

***PWLLHVELLY**, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, on May 13, August 19, September 24, and November 11, all for cattle. It is seated on the sea-side, in the S. part of the county, 6 miles E. of Newin, between two rivers; is a pretty large town, and has a good market on Wednesdays, for corn and provisions. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, structures formerly counted one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Libya. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded: most imagine they were designed for tombs, though there is no entrance into two of them. There are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are E. S. E. of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are 7 or 8 others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: the two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters; a thing the more surprising, as the Nile never rises high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any shell-fish in that river. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and clamber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus, which shews by its

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dimensions, that men were of the same size then as now. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but have all the figure of a pyramid, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the N. side. The opening leads successively to five different passages, which, though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S. and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the sarcophagus just mentioned: it is of granite, and if you strike upon it with a key, it sounds like a bell. The ascent to the top of the pyramid on the outside are by steps, which are the height of each stone the lowermost of which is 4 feet high, and broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base at the N. side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimension and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 3079 feet, and the perimeter of the basis 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the base contains 480,049 square feet, or 11 English acres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but is a little flat, or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations; but this is denied by others.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or **PYRENEES**, are the mountains which divide France from Spain; and are the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean Sea, as far as the ocean, and are about 918 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places wherein they stand. Some think they are as high as the Alps; but the passages over them are not so difficult, whatever some travellers may think who have not crossed the former.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick. Here is a castle kept by a governor under the counts of Waldeck, and a little distance from it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe. They are often frequented by persons of the highest rank; and even the king of Prussia has been here to drink the waters. The Protestant

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of this place have the free exercise of their religion. It is 40 miles S. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is a pretty good place, and has a castle upon a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been sometimes made use of as a prison of state. Near it is a very fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is seated, 10 miles S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 56. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

*PYSECK, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the river Attoway, near the Muldaw. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1619, and is 90 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

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QUADIN, a town in Upper Egypt, seated on the western banks of the Nile, between Esfeney and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUAKENBRUGGE, or QUAKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and the bishoprick of Osnaburg, subject to the house of Brunswick. It is seated on the river Hase, 28 miles W. of Osnaburg, and 35 S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

QUANGSI, a province of China, bounded on the N. by Koc-Icheau and Hu-Quang; on the E. by Yunan and Quantong; on the S. by the same and Tonquin; and on the W. by Yun-nan. It produces great plenty of rice, being watered by several large rivers. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees. It contains mines of all sorts; and there is a gold-mine lately opened. They have a particular tree, of whose pith they make bread; and there are little insects which produce white wax. Among other animals there are porcupines and rhinoceroses. The capital town is Quie-ling.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bounded on the E. by Kiang-Si, and Fokien; on the S. by the Ocean; and on the W. by Tonquin. This province is diversified by valleys and mountains; and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, sugar, brags, iron, steel, salt-petre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; besides fruits of all sorts, proper to the climate.

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They have lemons of the size of a man's head; and another sort which grows out at the trunk of the tree, whose rind is very hard, and contains a great number of little cells full of an excellent yellow pulp. They have a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens; and a remarkable tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron-wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of moss which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the capital town.

*QUARTEN, a town of Switzerland, with a bailiwick, near the lake Vallensladt, 5 miles E. of Glaris. This bailiwick, which is not very large, is common to the cantons of Glaris and Switz.

QUEBEC, a handsome and large town of America, and capital of Canada. The first place taken notice of upon landing here, is a square of an irregular figure, with well-built houses on each side, on the back of which is a rock; on the left it is bounded by a small church, and on the right are two rows of houses, parallel to each other. There is another between the church and the harbour; as also another long row on the side of the bay. This may be looked upon as a kind of a suburb, and between this and the great street is a very steep ascent, in which they have made steps for the foot passengers to go up. This may be called the Upper Town, wherein is the bishop's palace; and between two large squares is a fort where the governor lodges. The Recollects have handsome houses over-against it, and on the right is the cathedral church: over-against this is the Jesuits college, and between them are well built houses; from the fort runs two streets, which are crossed by a third, and between these is a church and a convent. In the second square are two descents to the river of St. Charles. The Hotel Dieu is in the mid-way, and from thence are small houses, which reach to the house of the intendant. On the other side of the Jesuits college, where the church stands, is a pretty long street in which is a nunnery. Almost all the houses are built of stone, and there are about 7000 inhabitants; the fort is a handsome building, but not quite finished. Quebec is not regularly fortified; but cannot easily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two bastions, which at high tides are almost level with the water. A little above one of the bastions is a demi-bastion, partly taken out of the rock; and above it, on the side of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of 25 pieces of cannon: still

still above this is a square fort, called the citadel, and the ways from one fortification to another are difficult to pass. To the left of the harbour, on the side of the road, there are large batteries of cannon, and some mortars; besides these, there are several other fortifications, not very easy to be described. In 1711, the English fitted out a fleet, with a design to conquer Canada, which failed on account of the rashness of the admiral; who, contrary to the advice of his pilot, went too near the Seven Isles, and so lost his largest ships, and 3000 of his best soldiers. It is about 300 miles N. W. of Boston in New-England. On October 18, 1759, it was taken by the English, under the command of general Wolfe, who lost his life in the battle; after he had the satisfaction to know our troops were victorious. Admiral Saunders commanded a squadron of men of war, and did immense service in reducing this place; there being not a man in the navy but what was active on this occasion, not excepting the sailors belonging to the transport vessels. After this valuable acquisition, all Canada came under the jurisdiction of the crown of Great-Britain; and was given up by the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 69. 48. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and near the strait of Malacca. The king is tributary to Siam. The principal town is of the same name, and said to contain about 8000 inhabitants; and is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N. of Malacca. Lon. 100. 5. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick; with a famous abbey, whose abbess is a princess of the empire, and who sends deputies to the diets. Her contingent is one horseman, and ten footmen; the inhabitants of the town live by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles S. E. of Halberstadt, and 32 W. of Bernberg. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of Kent, in the Isle of Sheppy, whose market is discontinued; and it has but one fair, on August 5, for toys. It is an ancient place, sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, and 4 jurats. It has one small church built with stone and bricks, and about 100 low brick houses; few being above two stories high. It consists of one wide street paved, and about 350 inhabitants. It has a town-hall, and had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still

to be seen. Here is no manufactory, for the chief employment of the inhabitants is oyster-dredging, oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 39 E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

QUEEN-CAMEL, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on October 25, for all sorts of cattle.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a Sound at the Northern extremity of the Southern island of New Zealand, near Cooke's Strait, lying in 41. 6. of South lat. and 174. 19. of East lon. The climate here is much more mild than at Dusky Bay, and though there is not such plenty of wild fowl and fish, that defect is amply compensated by a greater variety and abundance of excellent vegetables. Most of the hills about the Sound consist of an argillaceous stone of a greenish grey, or bluish or yellowish brown colour. A green talcous or nephritic, which the jewellers call jade, is likewise very common, together with horn-stone, flint, several sorts of flinty stones and pebbles, some loose pieces of basalt, strata of a compact mica argillaceous, with particles of quartz. So that Mr. Forster thinks there is great reason to suppose, that this part of New Zealand contains iron ore, and perhaps several other metallic bodies. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky Bay, and the hills near the sea-side are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable as those of Dusky Bay. Captain Cooke sowed here the seed of many vegetables that have useful and nutritive roots. He sowed also corn of several sorts, beans, kidney-beans, and pease. The dogs here are of the long-haired sort with pricked ears, and much resemble the common shepherd's cur, but they are very stupid animals. They are fed with flint and even dogs flesh, and perhaps human flesh, which the natives also eat. Captain Cooke and Fournieux left on their islands a boar and two fows, with a pair of goats, male and female, and some geese, with a view to benefit the natives, and future generations of navigators. They left likewise among the natives, a number of brass medals gilt, of one side of which was the head of his present Majesty, with the inscription George III. King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. On the reverse, a representation of two men of war, with the names Resolution and Adventure over them; and the exergue, Sailed from England March MDCCXXXII.

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QUEENS-COUNTY, a shire in Ireland, 9 miles in length, and 29 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Kings County; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Kilkenny; and on the W. by the province of Munster. It is full of woods and bogs, and the capital place is Maryborough. It contains 10,118 houses, 39 parishes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament.

QUEENS-FERRY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of West Lothian, seated on the S. side of the river Forth, 8 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

QUEICH, a river of France, in Alsace, that runs through Landau, and falls into the Rhine near Germersheim.

QUENTIN ST. an ancient, famous, and strong town of France, in Picardy, and capital of Vermandois. The church is thought to be one of the finest in France.

A famous battle was fought here in 1557, between the French and Spaniards. It is seated on an eminence by the river Somme, 21 miles S. of Cambay, and 83 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

QUERCI, a province of France, in Guenée, bounded on the N. by Limosin; on the E. by Rouergue, and Auvergne; on the S. by Upper Languedoc; and on the W. by Agnois, and Perigord. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. Cahors is the capital town.

QUEENFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name, subject to the prince of Saxe-Weissenfels. It is seated on the confines of Thuringia, 12 miles S. E. of Mansfeld, and 15 N. of Naumberg. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

*** QUERGUENECY**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Tripoly. It has a fort, and several villages of the Berberies.

QUESNOY, a small town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the territories of the Valenciennes, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and re-taken by the French in 1713. It is seated in a large plain, 9 miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and 15 N. E. of Cambay. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

QUIBO, an island of the South-Sea, and in North-America, lying upon the coast of the province of Veragua, in New Spain, where there are a great number of monkeys and fallow deer.

*** QUIBRON**, or **QUIBERON**, a small island of France, in Bretagne, in the bi-

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shopricks of Vannes, and to the N. of Belleisle; as also a small island called the Point of Quibron, separated from the peninsula by a channel, and the sea next it is called the Bay of Quibron.

QUILLÉREFF, a small town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the diocese of Ronen; seated on the river Seine, 8 miles S. W. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

*** QUIEMANCI**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda, lying at the mouth of a river of the same name, and belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 30. S.

QUILLOA, a sea-port town of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, with a small citadel; seated in a fertile country, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and was discovered by the Portuguese, to whom it is now tributary. It is 300 miles N. of Mosambique. Lon. 39. 9. E. lat. 9. 30. S.

*** QUIMBATA**, a province of S. America, in Popayan, 37 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, extending from the river Cauca, to the mountains called the Andes. **QUIMPER**. See **KIMPER**.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and in the diocese of Kimper, with a Benedictine abbey. It is five miles from the sea, and eight N. W. of Port Lewis. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

QUINCEY, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, and in the district of Dole; seated on the river Louve, near a remarkable grotto, 42 miles E. of Dijon. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

*** QUINTEN**, a town of France, in Bretagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle. It is seated in a valley near the river Goy, and near a large forest of the same name, 8 miles S. of St. Brieux, and 300 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and in the Viennois, seated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

QUIRIMBA, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures.

*** QUISAMA**, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated; but the Portuguese get abundance of salt there.

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* **QUITEOA**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Drafe, with a castle. It is inhabited by Beriberries. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 28. 6. N.

* **QUISTELLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river Secchia, three miles from the place where it falls into the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Imperialists in 1734, when marshal Broglie was surprized in his bed. It is 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

QUITO, a town of S. America, in Peru, seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of high mountains called Cordillera-de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea, according to very exact observations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a bishop's see. There are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of universities, under the direction of the Jesuits and Dominicans. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one third are original Spaniards. All sorts of merchandizes and commodities are exceeding dear, partly on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. It is the seat of the treasurer of the kingdom, as well as of the other officers. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 0. 13. S.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in S. America, lying between two chains of the high mountains called Cordillera-de-los-Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and the church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and respect the four quarters of the world; and indeed, all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, in so much that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country, but it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tigers and serpents are below in the forests. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an exclusive privilege of making it themselves. They have no vicunas or guanacoës here, but they have an animal of the same kind, called by the natives lamas, which is like a small camel, and can carry 50 pounds

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weight: They have all sorts of materials proper for dyeing, and several sorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, besides those that naturally grow here. They have also imported bevers and sheep. In the N. parts they get a great deal of gold. It is commonly reckoned 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, but this account is not very exact.

QUIXOS, a province of S. America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

* **QUIZINA**, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the desert of Garet to the river Nacor; the inhabitants are said to be rich and warlike.

* **QUOJA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guiney, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coast, and contains besides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Bolm, Gila, Quilliga, and Carredahu; but all these countries are very little known.

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R A A B, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads towards Alba Regalis. All the country round is plain, and there is nothing that seems to command it but a small hill at some distance, which is undermined and may be blown up. It was taken by Amurath III. with the loss of 20,000 men; but was soon prized soon after by count Palfi, who killed all the Turks that were found therein. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ral and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 30 miles W. of Gran, and 55 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

* **RABASTEENS**, an ancient town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, with an old castle, almost gone to ruin. It is seated on the river Tarn, 18 miles from Alby. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

RABAT, a large and handsome sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Truculen, with good castle and an harbour. It has fine mosques and handsome palaces, and is seated at the mouth of the river Barrige, almost in the mid-way between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5. 28. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

RACKERSBURG, a town of Germany,

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the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria. It is a strong, ancient place, and near it is a castle seated on a mountain. The Turks were beaten here in 1418. It is seated on an island formed by the river Muer, 92 miles S. E. of Graz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 46. 54. N.

* RACKHAM, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 30, and October 13, for bonded cattle and horses.

RACLIA, a small uninhabited island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

* RACONI, a populous town of Italy, in Piedmont; seated in a pleasant plain, on the road from Savillan to Turin, on the river Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignan, who has a handsome castle here. It is 6 miles from Sevilan, and 6 from Caignast. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 44. 39. N.

RADICOFANI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, near the frontiers of the Senese; seated on a mountain, and defended by a good citadel on an adjacent hill, 95 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

* RADMANDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola, near the river Save.

RADNOR, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Radnorshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on October 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated near the spring-head of the river Soar, in a pleasant valley, at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It is a corporation, has large privileges, and sends one member to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

* RADNORSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Herefordshire; on the W. by Cardiganhire; on the S. by Brecknockhire; and on the N. by Montgomeryshire. It contains 3160 houses, 18900 inhabitants, 52 parishes, 4 market-towns, and sends two members to parliament. It is not a very fruitful country, being full of mountains, which renders the air very cold. It has several rivers, of which the Wye, the Terne, the Laig, and the Arrow, are the chief.

RADOM, a town, of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomer, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on a creek that falls into the Vistula, 30 miles N. of Sandomer, and 50 S. of Warsaw. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* RADSTAY, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, seated on the river Elms.

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* RAGIVORO, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and in the duchy of Mantua, seated between the cities of Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Mauro, 12 miles N. of Modica. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, and capital of Ragusen. It is about 2 miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land-side, and on the side of the sea a strong fort. It has an archbishop's see and a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his office. It carries on a considerable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles N. W. of Scutari, and 110 N. of Brindisi. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

* RAGUSEN, a territory of Europe, in Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulph of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic under the protection of the Turks and Venetians. Ragusa is the capital town.

RAJAHMAL, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal. It was formerly a place of great trade, carried on by the river Ganges, but it is now removed from thence. It is 100 miles N. of Hugely. Lon. 88. 20. E. lat. 23. 40. North.

RAJAPORE, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Malabar, and seated on a river of the same name, fifty miles N. of Goa. Lon. 73. 50. E. lat. 17. 20. N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Acha, near the Lech, 5 miles E. of Donavert, and 8 W. of Luburg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 50. N. There is another town of the same name in Lower Stiria, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle, on the confines of Carniola. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

RAKKA, a town of Asia, and in the dominions of the Grand Seignior, seated on the river Euphrates, in the ancient Mesopotamia, and is the residence of a beglerbeg; but the castle is going to decay. This is but an indifferent place, though lately built; but old Rakka, whose ruins appear near it, was very magnificent. This latter place is 110 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 38. 55. E. lat. 36. 1. N.

RAKONICE, a town of Germany, and capital of a circle of the same name, in the kingdom of Bohemia; seated on a river which

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which falls into the Miza, 30 miles W. of Prague, and 65 N. E. of Egra. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* RAMA, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, now called Ramula by the Moors. It is seated in a plain on a rising-ground; the streets are narrow and the houses contemptible, though built of free stone. However, there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which shew what it has been formerly. It is 8 miles from Jaffa, and 90 from Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

RAMADA, a sea-port town of S. America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and in the government of St. Martha, near which is a rich copper-mine. It is seated at the foot of the snowy mountains, 100 miles E. of St. Martha. Lon. 72. 20. W. lat. 11. 10. N.

* RAMANANCOR, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, and towards the S. end of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It lies near the country of Maravas, and is about 23 miles in circumference; is very sandy, and has only a few villages in it, and a temple. Lon. 79. 45. E. lat. 9. 25. North.

* RAMBERT-LE-JOUGH, a town of France, in Burgundy, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated near a branch of Mount Jura. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 45. 53. North.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of Lorraine, and capital of Chatellany, seated on the river Agne, 30 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 22 S. of Marfal. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

* RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the Isle of France, and in Hurepoix, 25 miles from Paris, with a superb castle, and the title of a duchy.

RAMEGINS, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Zealand, which was one of those put into the hands of the English by the Dutch, as a security for their fidelity, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the S. coast of the Isle of Walcheren, about four miles S. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

RAMERA, a town of Lower Champagne, in France, seated on the river Aube, 18 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

RAMILLIES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, remarkable for a famous battle fought here in 1706, when the duke of Marlborough beat the French, took most of their artillery, baggage, and colours, with 6000 prisoners, not to mention those that were slain. It is 10 miles

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N. of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

RAMMELBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony. There is a mountain of the same name, in which there is a rich mine, between Brunswick, Gollar, and Thuringia.

* RAMPANO, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the Morea. Lon. 20. 17. E. lat. 36. 54. N.

* RAMSBURY, a town in Wiltshire, on the road to Bath, and well known in London for its fine beer. It is a small place and has no market; but two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, and toys. It is 46 miles E. of Bristol, and 69 W. of London.

* RAMSEY, a village in Huntingdonshire, with a small fair on July 22, for pedlars ware.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on July 22, for small pedlars ware. It is seated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and pastures, and near the meads of Ramsey and Whiteley, which afford excellent fish. It was formerly famous for an abbey, which brought such riches to the inhabitants, that it was called Ramsey the Rich. It is 12 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 67 N. of London. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

RAMSEY, an island of S. Wales on the coast of Pembrokehire, about two miles length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are several small outcrops, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks. It is 4 miles W. of St. David's, and 17 N. W. of Milford-haven. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 55. N.

RAMSGATE, a sea-port town of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, where a very fine pier has been lately built, for the security of ships that come into the harbour, seated near the Downs, between the N. S. Foreland, 10 miles N. E. of Canterbury. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

RANCHIERA, a sea-port town of South America in Terra Firma, and in the province of New Granada. There was formerly a pearl-fishery here, and the Spaniards destroyed a great number of the natives, by forcing them to dive for pearls beyond their strength. It is seated on a coast of the N. Sea. Lon. 72. 0. lat. 11. 34. N.

RANDANS, a town of France, in Languedoc, near the river Allier, between Maringues and Vechy. It had formerly the title of a duchy. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 55. N.

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RANDERSON, or **RANDERS**, an ancient town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, seated near the mouth of the river Gude, on the Baltic Sea. Near it is a plentiful salmon fishery. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 56. 20. N.
 * **RANGAMATI**, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, seated on the confines of the Great Mogul's dominions. In the road from Dacca to Rangamita is a river full of crocodiles, over which the passage is very dangerous. Lat. 27. 0. N.

* **RANGNITZ**, a town of Ducal Prussia, on the confines of Samogitia, seated on the river Neimen, 55 miles E. of Königsburg. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

RANTZOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It is 8 miles N. of Eutin, and 4 N. of Lubeck; subject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Golconda. There is a rich diamond-mine near this place, which is 70 miles W. of Masulapatan, and 120 S. W. of Golconda. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 4. 30. N.

* **RAON L'ETAPE**, a town of Lorraine, in the county of Salm, seated at the foot of Mount Vofgue, at the confluence of the rivers Etape and Marte, about 30 miles above Nanci. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

RAPALLO, a maritime town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, seated on the gulph of the same name; 20 miles E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 11. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

RAPERSWIL, a town of Switzerland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich, and of the territory of Gaster, with an old castle. It is strong by situation, being seated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake of Zurich, and over which there is a bridge 830 paces long. It is subject to the cantons of Bern and Zurich, and is 12 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 62 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* **RAPOLSTEIN**, a town of France, in Upper Allace, with the title of a barony. All the musicians of Allace depend upon this baron, and are obliged to pay him a certain tribute, without which they cannot play upon their instruments. It is called in French Ribau-Pierre, and is 8 miles N. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 48. 13. North.

RAPOLLO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. In September 1694, an earthquake threw down above 100 houses, and took many more. It is 56 miles W.

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of Barri, and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 51. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

RAPPAHANOCK, a river of N. America, which rising in mountains W. of Virginia, and running E. S. E. falls into Chesapeake-Bay.

* **RASCARANSCHI**, a cape on the S. coast of Val-di-Noto, in Sicily, surrounded with small islands, and lies five miles E. of Camarana.

RASCIA, a territory of Turkey in Europe, which is the N. part of Servia. It takes its name from the river Rasca, which falls into the Moraw. The principal town is Belgrade.

RASEBORG, a town of Sweden, capital of a canton in Finland, and in the territory of Nyland; seated on the gulph of Finland, where there is a good harbour; 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Lon. 23. 18. E. lat. 60. 16. N.

RASEN, a town of Lincolnshire; with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on October 6, for horned cattle. It is commonly called Market Rasen, and is seated on a branch of the river Anker, 14 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 145 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

* **RASLAPHA**, an ancient town of Asia, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Euphrates, on the confines of Arabia Deserta.

* **RASOCALMO**, a cape of the Val-di-Demona, in Sicily, lying on the N. coast, near a town of the same name, to the W. of Cape Faro, and to the N. of the city of Messina.

* **RASTAT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Archbishoprick of Saltzburg; seated on the river Ens, on the confines of Austria and Styria, 48 miles E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

RASTAT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and marquisate of Baden, with a handsome castle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Imperialists in 1714, and is seated on the river Merg, near the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Baden, and 24 S. W. of Philippsburg. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

* **RATENAU**, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg, seated on the river Havel, 15 miles N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 49. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, seated on the river Inn, with a castle. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 47. 30. North.

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RATHMINES, a remarkable place in Ireland, about a mile and an half from Dublin, where the Duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament's forces in 1649, when there was 4000 killed, and 3000 taken prisoners.

RATIBOR, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes, and is seated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N. E. of Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. 17. 54. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

RATIPORE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of the province of Malva, 100 miles S. E. of Agra. Lon. 77. 40. E. lat. 25. 30. N.

RATIBON, an ancient, large, rich, handsome, and strong city of Germany, in Bavaria, free and imperial, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handsome structures, particularly three monasteries, and three abbeyes. The town-house is very magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire meet; only in 1749, there being a war in Germany, the meeting of the diet was transferred to Francfort on the Main, till after the death of the emperor Charles VII. It is seated on the Danube, and is pretty well fortified, over which river there is a stone bridge of 15 arches, so that in the time of war it is a passage of very great consequence. The inhabitants are Protestants, and all the magistrates must be of that persuasion; however, the Roman Catholics have the liberty of saying mass there once a week. The abbot, and the two abbesses, have the rank of prelates of the empire. Provisions are very plentiful here, and they have a good trade in time of peace, the river on which it stands being navigable, and by which it communicates with a great part of Germany. It is 55 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, 62 N. of Munich, and 195 W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

RATOLFEZEL, a strong town of Germany, in Suabia, near the W. end of the lake Constance. It is seated on that part of it called Bodensee, and belongs to the house of Austria, who took it from the duke of Wirtenburg, after the battle of Nordlingen. It is 12 miles W. of the city of Constance.

RATZBURG, or **RATZEMBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Law-

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enburg, with a bishop's see, and a castle. The town depends on the duchy of Lawenburg, and the cathedral church on that of Ratzburg. It is seated on an eminence and almost surrounded with a lake 25 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. This place is noted for its excellent beer, and is 19 miles S. E. of Lubeck, and 12 N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

RATZLA, the eastern division of Slavonia, subject to the house of Austria, whose inhabitants are called Ratsians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fortified castle, where they keep state prisoners. The houses are built of wood, and there is a Jesuit's college. It is seated in morals covered with water, which proceeds from the river Rava, with which it is surrounded. It is 45 miles S. of Bloko, and 55 S. W. of Warlaw. Long. 19. 55. Lat. 51. 51. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Bloko; on the E. that of Mazovia; on the S. by that of Sandomer; and on the W. by that of Lencica.

RAUCOUX, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege, where a battle was fought by the French and Germans in 1746. It is 11 miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Macfried. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

***RAUDEN**, a town of Germany, Silesia, and in the principality of Legnica, seated on a small river.

RAVELLO, a sea-port town of Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and in the Principato. There are magnificent palaces and fine houses, and it has a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles W. Salerno, and 25 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 41. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on June 8, and August 5, for horned cattle, and yarn. It is seated between the rivers Irt and Esk, which, the sea, encompasses three parts of it; it has a good road for shipping, which brings it a little trade, being a well-placed place. It is 24 miles S. of Cockermouth, and 272 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 30. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, capital of Romagna, with archbishop's see, two academies, several colleges, four abbeyes, and a great number of religious houses. They had a very flourishing trade, but it has greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little im-

ter, and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is most remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood.

RECKANATI, a town of Italy, in the Theodoric king of the Goths resided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek empire. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, remarkable for being covered by a single stone, 98 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is now continually going to decay. It is seated near the river Mantone, 37 miles S. E. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

***RAVENSBERG**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by the bishoprics of Minden and Osnabrug; on the E. by Lemgow; on the S. by the bishopric of Paderborn; and on the W. by that of Munster. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and has its name from the castle of Ravensburg. Hervorden is the capital town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algov. It is well built, and the public buildings are handsome. The inhabitants are partly Protestants, and partly Papists; and without the walls is a house belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Oden, 10 miles N. of Buckhorn, and 15 N. W. of Lindaw. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 51. 39. N.

RAVESTEIN, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a county of the same name, with an ancient and strong castle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, but the Dutch have a right to put a garrison therein. It is seated on the river Meuse, on the confines of Guelderland, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen, and 15 N. E. of Bois le Duc. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

***RAVIERES**, a town of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Langres; seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly at the foot, on the river Armanzon, 10 miles from Ancy le Franc, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

RAVLEIGH, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses and toys. It is an ancient place, but not large, and the market is very small. It is 13 miles S. E. of Chelmsford, and 35 E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 37. N.

***RAUMO**, a town of Sweden, in Northland, seated on the gulph of Bothnia, at the mouth of a small river.

***RAUSCHENBERG**, an ancient town

of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, and in the county of Ziegenheim, and near it there is a handsome castle.

RE, an island of France, on its western coast, and in the territory of Aunis, 8 miles from Rochelle. It is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and produces wine and salt. It lies well for trade, and is very populous, and defended by four forts. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

READING, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 1, for cheese and horses; on May 1, chiefly for horses; on July 25, for horses and other cattle; and on September 21, for cheese. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near the confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best town in the county, with three parish churches, and large handsome streets. It had once a fine rich monastery, of which there are large ruins remaining. It also had a castle, built by king Henry I. but it was afterwards levelled with the ground. It is a corporation, enjoys several privileges, and sends two members to parliament. The two navigable rivers render it a fit place of trade. It is 75 miles E. of Bristol, and 40 W. of London. Lon. 0. 52. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

REAL. See CHIAPA.

REALAIO. See RIALEA.

REALMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, 32 miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg; seated on the lake Muritz, 10 miles S. of Warren, and 30 S. E. of Guttrow. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Aluta, with a bishop's see; 45 miles S. W. of Targowisk.

RECKANATI, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and has a great fair every year in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII, is in the cathedral church. It is seated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine prospect, near the river Musone, 14 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a chapter of noble women. It is seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles

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miles from Ham, and 26 from Rhynberg. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

RED RUSSIA, or **LITTLE RUSSIA**, a province of Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland; on the N. by Lithuania; on the E. by the country of the Little Tartars; and on the S. by Moldavia, Transilvania, and a part of Hungary. It comprehends Russia, properly so called, Volhonia, and Podolia. It is about 650 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth. It consists chiefly of large fields, but little cultivated on account of the frequent inroads of the Tartars, and because there is no water carriage. It had the name of Red Russia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. Russia, properly so called, comprehends the three palatinates of Leopold, or Lemburg, Belsko, and Chelm, which see.

* **REDBURN**, a thoroughfare town on the road from London to Dunstable, in Hertfordshire, with no market, nor any considerable fair, they being all for toys. They are on Wednesday after January 1, Easter-Wednesday, and Whitfun-Wednesday. It is 6 miles N.-W. of St. Alban's.

* **REDNICH**, a village in Worcester-shire, with one fair, on the first Monday in August, for all sorts of cattle.

* **RED-LINCH**, a village in Somerset-shire, with one fair, on June 29, for oxen and sheep.

* **REDON**, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Villaine, 20 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 38. N.

* **REDONDA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a good castle, and a manufactory of cloth; seated at the mouth of the river Mondego, 17 miles S. W. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

* **REDONDELLA**, a small but rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a good castle. It was pillaged by the English in 1702; and there is a fishery for anchovies on the coast. It is seated at the bottom of a bay, 8 miles S. of Pontevedra. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 42. 18. N.

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, whose market is disused; but it has three fairs, on May 2, September 5, and October 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is 12 miles N. N. E. of Helstone, and 273 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 13. W. lat. 50. 13. N.

RED SEA, a name given to the Arabic gulph, through a mistake; for that which was anciently and more properly called the

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Red Sea, lies to the S. of Arabia and Persia. It is now called by the Arabians the Sea of Sulph.

* **REES**, a considerable and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 10 N. W. of Wesel. Lon. 6. 4. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **REETH**, a village in the N. riding of Yorkshire, near Bernard-castle, with four fairs, on Friday before Palm-Sunday, Friday se'night before May 12, Friday before August 24, and Friday se'night before November 22, for pewter, brass, hawkers, and pedlars ware.

REGEN, a river of Germany, which has its source in Bohemia, runs across part of the circle of Bavaria, passing by Chamb, and falls into the Danube over-against Ratibon.

REGENSBURG, a handsome though small town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle; seated on a hill which is part of Mount Jura. There is a well sunk through a rock, 36 fathoms deep. It is 10 miles N. W. of Zurich.

REGGIO, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a woollen manufactory. It is seated in a country which produces plenty of dates, on the freight or pharos of Messina, and is a large populous place, 12 miles S. E. of Messina, and 190 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

REGGIO, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It has been ruined several times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is seated in a fertile country to the S. of the Apennines, and to the N. of a spacious plain, 15 miles N. W. of Modena, and 80 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 44. 43. N. The duchy of this name is bounded on the W. by that of Modena, and produces a great deal of silk, and belongs to the duke of Modena, except the marquisate of St. Martin, which belongs to a prince of that name.

REGINA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria.

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14 miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 39. 34. N.

* **REGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and patrimony of St. Peter. It is but thinly inhabited, and is seated near the river Tiber, 17 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

* **REICHENAU**, an island of Germany, in Suabia, and in the lake of Zell. It is extremely beautiful, and in it is a famous Benedictine abbey, with a library, in which are curious manuscripts. It is 3 miles W. of the city of Constance, and belongs to the bishop of that place. It also has the title of a barony.

* **REICHENBACH**, a town of Germany, in Voigland, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is a place of great trade. There is another town of the same name in Silesia, and in the palatinate of Sweden, seated on a river of the same name. It was taken by the Austrians in 1533; who put all the inhabitants to the sword.

* **REICHENBERG**, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the county of Catzenelbogen. It is seated on a mountain near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Hesse-Rhinfels. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* **REICHENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, 5 miles from Glatz, famous for the mines in its neighbourhood. Lon. 16. 55. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

* **REICHENSWEIR**, a town of France, in Alsace, below Keyserburg.

* **REICHERSBERG**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the river Inn.

* **REICHSHOFEN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, with a castle in the neighbourhood of Haguenaw. It was taken by the count Palatine in 1633.

* **REIFERSCHEID**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the territory of Eifel, with a castle.

* **REIFFENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle, seated on a mountain.

* **REILLANE**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Aix, with the title of a viscounty.

* **REINE**, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and the bailiwick of Semur-en-Auxois, seated on a mountain, and frequented by pilgrims.

* **REITBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and the chief place of a county of the same name, which is 15 miles long, and five broad. It lies near Faderborn, and belongs to the king of Prussia.

* **REIREMONT**, a town of Lorraine, in the diocese of Toule, and in the Vosge,

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with an illustrious chapter of canons, who are obliged to prove their nobility, and whose abbey is a prince's of the empire. All the ladies may marry except the abbess. It is seated on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Vosgue, 42 miles S. by E. of Nanci, and 55 N. E. of Besançon. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

* **REMY**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Avignon, 10 miles from Arles.

* **RENDSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, on the confines of the duchy of Sleswick, with a castle. It is not large, but strong by situation, standing in an island formed by the river Eyder. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

* **RENFREW**, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name, seated on the river Clyde, 45 miles W. of Edinburgh. The shire of Renfrew sends one member to parliament. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 55. 51. N.

* **RENNES**, a town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of that province, with a bishop's see; two abbeyes, a parliament, and a mint. It is very populous, the houses are six and seven stories high, and the suburbs of larger extent than the town itself. The cathedral church is large, and the parliament-house a handsome structure. The great square belonging to it is surrounded with handsome houses. There is a tower, formerly a pagan temple, which now contains the town-clock. It suffered greatly by fire in 1720, and is seated on the river Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes, and 42 S. E. of St. Maloes. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

* **RENTI**, a town of the French Netherlands in Artois, with the title of a marquise. It is seated on the river Aa, 12 miles S. W. of Arras, and 50 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* **REOLE**, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Bazadois, with a benedictine abbey; seated on the river Garonne, 20 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 44. 30. N.

* **REPAILLE**, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is three miles from Thonon, and 20 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 21. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

* **REPEHAM**, a town of Norfolk, with a market

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market on Saturdays, and one fair, on June 29, for ordinary horses, and petty chapmen. It is seated in a valley, and has two handsome churches standing in one church-yard, said to be built by two sisters. It is 15 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 111 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

REQUENA, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, on the confines of the kingdom of Valencia, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French next year. It is seated on the river Oliana, 40 miles W. of Valencia, and 130 E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 39. 24. N.

RESCHT, a large town of Asia in Persia, and capital of a territory of the same name, and of all Ghilan; seated in a fertile plain, surrounded with mountains. Near 40 years ago it was surrounded by a thick wood, which rendered it extremely unhealthy; but when the Russians got possession of it, they cleared the ground for 15 miles to the southward. No province in Persia produces such plenty of rice and silk; but the land being low, and often under water, it swarms with frogs, gnats, and spiders. The women, mules, and poultry, enjoy health, when all other animals pine away with sickness. It is remarkable for producing great quantities of box-trees, which the camels are fond of, though it is immediate death if they are not prevented from eating it. It is seated on the S. W. coast of the Caspian Sea, 110 miles N. of Calbin. Lon. 52. 16. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

* **RESOLUTION ISLAND**, a small island in the South Sea, in the lat. 17. 24. S. and lon. from Greenwich W. 141. 45. so called from the ship Resolution, in which Captain Cooke made his second voyage to the South Sea.

* **RESOVIA**, or **REZOW**, a town of Little Poland, in the Palatinate of Russia, with a castle; a great fair is held here every year. It is seated on the river Wisloch. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 40. 43. N.

* **RESSEL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Warmia, near the lake Zain. A body of Tartars were defeated here in 1120.

RETTFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 23, and October 2, for horses and horned cattle. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 134 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and capital of the Rethelois, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on a mountain near the river Aisne, 20 miles

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N. E. of Rheims, and 108 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 49. 30. N. Rethelois is bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Argonne and Clermonts, on the S. by Rhemois, and on the W. by Lannois. It contains a great deal of timber, several forges, and good pastures.

RETHIGEN, an imperial city of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Echez, near the Neckar, 20 miles S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **RETIMO**, a town of the island of Candia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where a balisaw resides. It was taken by the Turks in 1647, who have kept it ever since. All along the shore there is nothing to be seen but gardens, whose fruits are well tasted. The silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N. coast of the island, in a pleasant country, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 35. 22. N.

REVEL, a town of France, in Upper Langudoc, and in the diocese of Lavaur, near the Black Mountain. The fortifications are now demolished. It is 5 miles N. of St. Papoul. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

REVEL, a large, rich, and strong town of the Russian empire, in Upper Livonia, and capital of Esthonia, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and good bastions. The houses are well-built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college with four professors, and in 1733 two churches were allowed to the Protestants. It is become a place of great trade, since the Russians have it in possession, and there are two great fairs every year, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. The Russians besieged this important place in 1711, without the loss of a man, because most of the inhabitants were dead of the plague. It is seated on the coast of the gulph of Finland, partly in a pleish plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles S. E. of Abo, and 133 W. by S. of Peterburg. Lon. 23. 57. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

REVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, seated on the river over-against Ofsiglia, 10 miles N. E. of Mirandola, and 20 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

* **REUTLINGEN**, a handsome, free imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated in a plain, on the river Eischez, near

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Nekar, and adorned with handsome public buildings, and has a well frequented college. It is 10 miles E. of Tubingen, and 37 S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, with the title of a county; 8 miles N. E. of Mons.

* REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a plain, with a castle built upon an eminence, 3 miles from Lerida, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle. It was taken from the Moors in 1185, by Alphonso IX.

* REZ, a town of Germany, in Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, seated in a country fertile in good wine. It was taken and ravaged by the Bohemians in 1424.

REZAN, or KEZANSKOI, an ancient town of Russia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but it was almost ruined by the Tatars in 1568. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. It is seated on the river Oca, 100 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 37. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

RHADORGWY, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on August 6, August 27, and September 26, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Wye, in the hilly part of the country, and is but a small place. It is 18 miles W. of Radnor, and 170 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

RHEIMS, a city of France, in Champagne, and capital of Rheims. It is one of the most ancient, celebrated, and largest places in the kingdom, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop is duke and peer of France. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains several fine squares, large streets, well-built houses, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is considerable for its largeness, fine architecture, and the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an university, and 5 abbeyes, the most famous of which is that of St. Remy. There are also several triumphal arches, and other monuments of the Romans. It is seated in a plain, surrounded with hills which produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 miles N. of Troyes, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which has its source in Mount Gothard, in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League. After it has crossed part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into

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two branches, one of which preserves the name of the Rhine, and loses itself in the sands below Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, and falls into the Merwe, 5 miles N. W. of Dordrecht. It passes by a great number of towns and places in its very long course, all which will be taken notice of, as being seated on the Rhine, when there is an account given of them in their proper places.

RHINE, the Lower Circle of, is one of the nine provinces which now compose the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the S. to that of Westphalia, which lies to the N. To the E. is the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Franconia, and to the W. the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorraine, and Luxembourg. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, or Triers, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, the circle of the Upper Rhine, is one of the nine provinces of the empire of Germany, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the land-graves of Hesse-Cassel, Darmstadt, and Rhinfeld, the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanaw, Isenburg, Seine, Wied, Wigenstein, Aatzfeld, and Waldeck, together with the abbeyes of Fuld and Hirschfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlaw. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the bishopricks of Balle, Straburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts; the counties of Spanheim, Sarbruck, Falkenstein, and Linenge, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. Alsace, Lorrain, and Savoy, were formerly in the circle, but do not now belong to Germany. The directors are the bishop of Worms and the count of Spanheim.

RHINEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and diocese of Cologne. It was in possession of the French, but restored to the archbishop of Cologne by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 40 S. E. of Guelderland. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

* RHINECK, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 50. 27. N. There is another town of the same name in Swisserland, capital of Rhinthal, seated on the Rhine, near the lake of Constance, with a good cattle. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

RHINFELD,

RHINFELD, a small but strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the best of the four forest-towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been often taken and retaken in the German wars, and is seated on the Rhine, over which there is a handsome bridge, 8 miles E. of Basle, and 90 S. W. of Fribach. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

RHINFELS, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county of the same name. It is looked upon as one of the most important places seated on the Rhine, as well in regard to its strength as situation. It is near St. Goar, and built on a craggy rock. This fortress commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and those who pass are always obliged to pay a considerable toll. In the time of war it is of great importance to be masters of this place. It is 15 miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* **RHINLAND**, a name given to a part of S. Holland, which lies on both sides the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town.

RHIN-SABERN, or **SAVERNE**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and bishoprick of Spire, with a castle. Overagainst it, on the other side of the Rhine, is the town called Sckeck, near which prince Charles of Lorrain passed that river with the Austrian army in 1744. It is 15 miles S. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

* **RHINTHAL**, a valley of Swisserland, lying along the Rhine, one end of which reaches to the lake of Constance. It is a fertile country, especially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, namely, to the eight ancient ones, and to that of Appenzell.

* **RHINWALD**, a large valley in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League, where the Rhine has its source.

RHODES, an island of Asia, on the S. side of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, being about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got possession of it. The principal town is of the same name, is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers built to defend the passage. Here in all probability stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, for a ship with

all its sails might pass between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island in 665, they knocked it in pieces with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took it from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks as above. It is the only town in the island, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being furnished with triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to live within the walls in the night time. Lon. 28. 25. E. lat. 36. 24. N.

RHONE, a large river of France, which has its source in Mount Fourche, on the confines of the bailiwick of Swisserland and runs across the Valais, the lake, and the city of Geneva. After which it separates Bresse from Savoy, and from Dauphiny as far as Lyons, where turning directly S. it enters Lyonnois and Languedoc which are to the W. and Dauphiny with Provence which lie to the E. and then proceeds to discharge itself into the Mediterranean Sea, by several mouths. It receives several rivers in its passage, and walls several towns, namely, Stion, Geneva, Seyfill, where it begins to be navigable by boats; from thence it passes to Bely, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viers, St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucare, Tarascon and Arles.

* **RHOS FAIR**, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on August 5, August 26, and October 13, cattle, horses, wool, and pedlars were sold.

* **RHYTYLAFARD**, a village in Carnarvonshire, in S. Wales, with one

on June 29, for cattle.

* **RIALEXA**, a town of N. America New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; seated on a plain, on a small river miles from the S. Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome, on account of the morasses. It is 60 miles W. of Leon, and the lake caragua. Lon. 89. 10. W. lat. 12. North.

* **RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a fine salt-bour. It is near the mouth of the river badco, 25 miles from Lucaro, and is upon a rock. Lon. 6. 47. W. lat. 30. N.

* **RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain.

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8 miles S. W. of Orense. Lon. 7.45. W. lat. 42. 13. N.

*RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a marquissate; it is seated on the river Xarama, 8 miles from Madrid.

RIBBLE, a river which rises in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish channel below Preston.

*RIBEMONT, a town of France, in Picardy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated near the river Oise, upon an eminence, 10 miles from St. Quentin. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

*RIBEIRA-GRANDE, a town of Africa, in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd islands, with a good harbour and bishop's see. The general of these islands resides here. It is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23. 24. W. lat. 15. 9. North.

*RIBIERA BRABA, a pretty large town in the Island of Madura. See MADURA.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the title of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. There is a nunnery for noble women, and it is seated on a bay of the Baltic Sea, 12 miles from Rosstock, and 40 E. of Wismar. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

RICHIEU, a handsome town of France, in Lower Poitou, and diocese of Poitiers, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle. It was built by cardinal Richlieu in 1693; the streets are as frail as a line, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the rivers Amable and Vide, 27 miles N. of Poitiers, and 152 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

RICHMOND, a village in the county of Surrey, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly resided. It has a very fine park, with delightful gardens, and is visited by a great number out of curiosity. It is 12 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

RICHMOND, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, the first Saturday in July, and September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Swale, over which there is a stone-bridge; and is a corporation, containing two churches, and handsome houses, many of which are of the stone. The streets are handsome, the market-place large, and it sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, and has, or had, a manufacture for stockings and caps. It is 40 miles N. W. of

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York, and 262 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

*RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Colne, eight miles S. W. of St. Alban's, and twenty W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

Rieti, an ancient and rich town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 27 miles S. by E. of Spoleto, and 37 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 42. 23. North.

RIEUZ, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Rife, 25 miles S. W. of Toulouse, and 83 W. of Narbonne. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

RIEZ, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is a pleasant, populous place, though small, but was formerly much larger than it is at present. It is seated on the river Auverstre, in a plain abounding with good wine and excellent fruits, 35 miles N. E. of Aix, and 50 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

RIGA, a large, strong, populous, and rich town of the Russian empire, and capital of Livonia. It is a large trading place, and has a very considerable fortrefs; the trade is chiefly in corn, skins, leather, and naval stores. It was taken by the Russians in 1710, after they had blocked it up a long while, during which the inhabitants were afflicted with the plague. The castle is square, and defended by four towers and six bastions; besides which it has a fine arsenal. The Protestants have still a handsome college here. It is seated in a large plain, on the river Dwina, 5 miles from its mouth, and 250 S. E. by E. of Stockholm. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 56. 53. N.

RIMINI, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, in Romagna, which is part of the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see, an old castle, and a strong tower; as also many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. It is famous for a council in 359; consisting of 400 bishops, who were all Arians except 20. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Ravenna, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 39. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

*RIMMEGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Rhine. It is remarkable for several Roman

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antiquities, and it was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1683.

*RINGAUD, a territory of Germany in Mentz, which lies almost 20 miles along the Rhine. It is very populous, and is full of gardens and vineyards.

RINCOPING, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, in the diocese of Ripen, seated on the western coast of that province.

*RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is a very ancient place; the kings of Denmark formerly resided, and were buried here. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 11, for pedlars wares, and forest colts. It is seated on a river near the sea, and is a large town, with a plentiful market. It is governed by a constable, and has one church, with about 400 houses; the town chiefly consists of one street, which is pretty broad, but not paved, and about a mile long. Here is a considerable manufactory of worsted knit hose. It is 30 miles S. W. of Wintchester, and 96 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

RINTLEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Schawenburg, with an university; seated on the river Weser, 15 miles from Minden, and 35 S. W. of Hanover. It is subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA. See HACHA.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA. See PLATA.

*RIO-DE-VOLTA, a very rapid river of Africa, in Guinea, on the Gold Coast, which falls into the sea, twenty-five miles from Ackraw.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Terra Firma, which rises almost under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, falls into the N. Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, in 11 degrees of lat. Some take it to be a branch of the Niger, of which there is not the least proof.

*RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Brasil, which has its source in an unknown country; it crosses the captainship of Rio-Grande, and falls into the sea at Natal los Reyes.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river of S. America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in lon. 42. 38. W.

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lat. 22. 54. S. The province of Janeiro is one of the richest in Brasil, and produces gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones.

RIOM, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on a hill, in so agreeable a country, that it is called the garden of Auvergne. It is 8 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

*RIONS, a town of France, in Guicenne, and in Bourdelois, eight miles from Bourdeaux.

*RIOXA, a small province of Spain, in Old Castile, abounding in corn, wine, and honey. The river called Rio Oxa runs through it, from whence it has its name.

*RIVATRANSONE, a small, handsome, populous, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see; 5 miles from the gulph of Venice, and 8 from Fermo. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several of the kings of Denmark are in the cathedral church, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour which has contributed greatly to the prosperity of this place, is at a small distance being seated at the mouth of the river Nipfas, in a country which supplies the beehives in Denmark. It is 55 miles N. W. of Sleswick, and 60 S. by W. of Wiburg. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 55. 25. N. The diocese is bounded on the N. by those of Wiburg and Arhuys, on the S. by the duchy of Sleswick, and on the E. and W. by the sea.

RIPHOEAN MOUNTAINS, are a chain of high mountains in Russia, to the N. E. of the river Oby, where there are said to be the finest fables of the whole empire.

RIPLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, at one fair, on August 25, 26, 27, for sheehorned cattle, and linen. It is seated on the river Nyd, 23 miles W. N. W. of York, and 193 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

*RIPLEY, a village in Derbyshire, at one fair, on October 23, for horses and horned cattle.

RIPPON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday and 6 fairs, on Thursday after January on Thursday after March 21, and May and 13, Holy Thursday, first Thursday after August 12, and November 22, for horses and sheep. It is seated on the river York.

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over which there are two bridges, and is an ancient place, famous for its religious houses. It is at present a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has a church as magnificent as a cathedral, adorned with three lofty spires. It is 60 miles N. W. of York, 190 N. N. W. of London, and is noted for its manufactures of hardware, particularly spurs. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

*RIVETER, an ancient town of France, in Poitou, and in the county of Ponthieu, with a celebrated abbey, seated on the river Gardon, 5 miles N. E. of Abbeville, and 33 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

*RIS, a town of France, in Bourbonnais, and in the election of Gannat. It is seated on a hill, half a mile from the river Allier.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 6, for cattle. It is seated on the hills 10 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 34 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

RISENBERG, the highest mountain in Silesia, wherein are mines of tin, copper, iron, and vitriol; as also, some gold and silver, and several sorts of precious stones; many rivers have their sources here, and it is seated between the countries Jawn and Bohemia.

RITTURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, about 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It has a castle, and is seated on the river Embs, 12 miles N. W. of Paderborn, and 35 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

RIVA, a strong town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, who soon abandoned it. It is seated at the mouth of a small river, on the Lake Garda, 17 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 11. 7. W. lat. 46. 4. N.

RIVADEA. See BIBADEO.

RIVADEC, a sea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, 39 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 43. 38. N.

*RIVALLO, a handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

*RIVESALTES, a town of France, in Roussillon, and in the diocese of Perpignan, seated on the river Egly. It is famous for fine wine.

*RIVIERE, a town of France, in Fois, and in the election of St. Etienne.

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RIVIERE VERDUN, a territory of France, which makes part of Armagnac, near the county of Comminges. It lies along the river Garonne, and forms an election.

*RIVOLI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, 9 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, seated on the E. side of the Lake Garda, 20 miles N. W. of Verona, and subject to Venice. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

*ROA, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Aranda, and 70 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

*ROAD, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Monday after August 29, for cattle and cheese.

ROAN. See ROUEN.

ROANOAK, an island of North America, near the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle-county. Here the English first attempted to settle in 1585; but for want of being supplied with provisions, were forced to abandon it. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

ROANOAK, a river of N. America, which rises in Virginia, runs through Carolina, and at length falls into the sea, where it forms a long narrow bay, called Albemarle's Sound.

*ROBBEN ISLAND, called sometimes in English charts, Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 33. 59. S.

*ROBIL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muiretz.

*ROCCA-D'ANFO, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Bressano, seated on the Lake Idro, 25 miles S. E. of Trent. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

*ROCCA D'ANNONE, and ROCCAD'ABAZZE, are two forts of Italy, in Montserrat, each of which are seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

*ROCH-BERNARD, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the diocese of Nantes, seated on the river Villaine, 40 miles from its mouth, with the title of a barony.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 14, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7, for horned cattle, horses, and woolen-cloth,

ROC

cloth. It is seated on a vale on the river Roch, and is but a small place, though the market is very considerable. It is 55 miles W. S. W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 38. N.

ROCHE, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and in the forest of Ardenne, with a strong castle seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S. of Liege, and 32 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

ROCHE, a strait to the E. of America, 360 miles E. of that of Le Maire, in lat. 55. 0. S. It was passed through in 1675, by a captain of the same name, in his return from the S. Sea to Europe.

* **ROCHE**, a village in Cambridgeshire, with one fair, on Rogation-Monday, for horses.

* **ROCHE CHOUART**, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, on a small river that falls into the Vienne. It is 60 miles S. by E. of Poitiers, and 189 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

* **ROCHE-DIRIEN**, a town of France, in Brittany, 5 miles from Friguere, famous for the sieges it has sustained, and for the battle fought here in 1347.

ROCHFORD, a town of Essex, in a hundred of that name, which formerly had a market, and has now two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for toys, and on the Wednesday after Michaelmas-day, for wholesale taylor, gloves, and toys. It is 10 miles S. of Malden. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

ROCHFORD, a handsome and considerable sea-port town of France, in the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, and one of the most famous in the kingdom. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval stores. There is also one of the finest halls of arms in the kingdom, and a great many workmen employed in making them; there are also forges for anchors, work-houses for ship-carpenters, who are employed in every thing that relates to the fitting out of ships, that comes within the compass of their province. They likewise cast great guns here; and have artists, whose employment is sculpture and painting. There are also stocks for building men of war, ropewalks, magazines of provisions and powder, a manufactory of sail-cloth, an hospital for sailors, and proper places to clean the ships. Add to these, the house of the intendant, the square of the Capuchins, and the superb

ROC

structure, which contains lodgings for 300 marine guards, where they are taught the business and exercises belonging to seamen and officers, who go on board the men of war. It is seated on the river Charente, 10 miles from its mouth; and the entrance of the river is defended by several forts. It is 5 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 29 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 54. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

ROCHFORD, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Condros, with a handsome castle. It is seated among the rocks, on the confines of the bishoprick of Liege, fifteen miles S. E. of Dinant, and fifty N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

ROCHE-FOUCAUD, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Tardouere, 12 miles N. E. of Angoulême, and 208 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

ROCHELLE, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and celebrated city of France, capital of the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious and safe harbour, a bishop's see, a college for humanities, an academy, a school for medicine, anatomy, and botany, and a mint. The houses are fine, and supported with piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets in general as straight as a line; there are several handsome churches, and other structures, besides a remarkable pump in the square of Dauphiny, which throws out the water through several pipes. There are no remains of the old fortification, except on the side of the harbour, where there are bulwarks and strong towers, to defend the entrance. The new fortifications are in the manner of Vauban. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, especially in wines, brandy, salt, paper, linen-cloth, and serge. Lewis XIII. took this place from the Huguenots in 1628, after 13 months siege. It is seated on the ocean, 67 miles S. by E. of Nantes, and 220 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 46. 9. N.

* **ROCHE MACHERAN**, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a very strong castle, 15 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 49. 46. North.

* **ROCHE-POSAY**, a town of France, in Tourain, seated on the river Creuse, and remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

* **ROCHE-SUR-YON**, a town of France in Poitou, with the title of a principality, seated near the river Yon, 20 miles N. W.

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of Luzon, and 10: S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 46. 40. N.

ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and two fairs, on May 30, and December 11, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It is seated on the river Medway, over which there is a very handsome stone bridge, with strong iron work on the castings. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at present. Its castle rendered it of great importance; but it is now in ruins: and there are here also some remains of a priory. It is a bishop's see, and has an handsome cathedral, with a parish churches, built with stone and flints. It contains about 700 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. It consists of only one principal street which is wide, and paved with flints. The houses are generally well built with brick, and inhabited by tradesmen and inn-keepers: it has also four narrow streets; but no sort of manufacture is carried on here. It has two free-schools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here also an almshouse for 6 poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, with fourpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night. Stroud is at the W. end of this place, and Chatham at the east. It is 27 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

***ROCHILZ**, an ancient town of Germany, in Saxony, and in the circle of Leipzig, with a castle, copper-mines, and an handsome bridge over the river Muldaw.

***ROCKBO**, a large river of Asia, in China, which rises in the province of Yunnan, whence it runs S. through the kingdom of Tongquin, and falls into the bay of Cochinchina.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloaths. It is seated on the river Weland, which falls into the river Nen, and was formerly of note for its castle, long since demolished. It is 12 miles S. of Oakham, and 83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

***ROCKINGHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, near Falkenstein.

***ROKISAW**, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. It was

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taken and burnt in the year 1421, but it has since been rebuilt.

***ROCOUX**, a village of the Netherlands, near Liège, remarkable for a battle fought here on October 11, 1746, when the French gained the victory.

***ROCKOY**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Retelois; seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, on the confines of Hainault, 7 miles from the river Maese, and 26. N. of Rethel. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

***RODAS**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal. It is a very strong place, and seated on a mountain, 340 miles S. E. of Patna. Lon. 70. 33. E. lat. 25. 22. N.

***RODESTO**, or **RODOSTO**, or **RUDISTO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumania, with a harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. It is a populous trading place, seated on the side of a hill, on the coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles S. W. of Heraclea, and 62 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 37. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

RODEZ, an ancient and handsome town of France, capital of Rouergue, with a bishop's see. The steeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and is thought to be the best built in France. It is seated on the river Aveiro, 32 miles W. by S. of Mende, and 150 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 2. 39. E. lat. 44. 21. N.

ROER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which runs across the duchy of Westphalia, and by Ervingburg, and then passing into the county of Mark, it proceeds to discharge itself into the Rhine below Duisburg.

ROER, or **RUER**, a river of the circle of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, as also Ruremond in Guelderland, and a little after falls into the Maese.

ROERMOND. See **RUREMOND**.

***ROEUX**, a handsome town of the Netherlands in Hainault, with the title of a county; 8 miles N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

ROGAROFF. See **ROHACZOW**.

***ROGATE**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 27, for horned cattle and horses.

***ROHACZOW**, a considerable town of Europe in Poland, and in the duchy of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name; seated at the confluence of the rivers Nieper and Ordrwa, 37 miles N. W. of Rzezica, and 158 N. of Kiow, or Kiow. Lon. 30. 40. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

ROHAN,

ROM

ROHAN, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Van, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Aouff, 20 miles N. of Vannes. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 48. 0. N.

ROLDUC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle; 12 miles E. of Valkenburg, and 7. N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

***ROM**, or **ROEM**, an island of Denmark, on the eastern coast of S. Jutland, between those of Manoe and Sylt. It is 5 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy, in the Pope's territories, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese; on the S. by Tuscany and the duchy of Urbino; on the E. by the Gulph of Venice; and on the W. by the Bolognese and a part of Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fine fruits, and pastures. It has also mines, mineral waters, and salt works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital town.

***ROMAIN-LE-PUY**, ST. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of Mont-Brison.

***ROMAIN-MOTIER**, a small handsome town of Swisserland, in the territory of Romand, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated in a valley at the foot of a high mountain.

***ROMAND**, a territory of Swisserland, bounded on the S. by Vallais and Savoy; on the W. by the territory of Gex; and on the E. by the Franche Comté. It extends to the cantons of Berne and Friburg, and is of a triangular figure; 60 miles in length, and divided into 13 bailiwicks.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria; on the E. by the Black Sea; on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora; and on the W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria; being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thracæ, and is the principal and largest of all the provinces the Turks possess in Europe. It is a fruitful country in corn and pastures, and there are mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three great governments or sangiacates; namely, Kirkel, of which Philipoli is the capital; Gallipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, or Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital. The Turks bestow the name of Romelia on all the territories they possess in Europe.

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***ROMANO**, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bargamafco, and which carries on a great trade in corn. It is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and the Serio.

ROMANS, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is an ancient place, moderately large and populous, and has some trade. There is a handsome wooden bridge, which joins the town to the suburbs, over the river Isere, on which it is seated. It is 22 miles S. W. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Vienne. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, founded 750 years before the birth of Christ. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present, and is now one of the largest and handfomest cities in Europe. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, as many churches, 6 bridges over the Tiber, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are a great many monuments of the ancients; such as baths, obelisks, amphitheatres, cirques, columns, mausoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches; besides a prodigious number of fine statues. The pope has three superb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican, which stands by St. Peter's church, where he resides in winter. They reckon 560 apartments in it, and 3 galleries, one above another. The garden has delightful walks, groves of orange trees, water-works, and many other fine ornaments. His summer-house is built on Mount Cavallo; and the third is the palace of the Lateran, near the church of St. John, where they crown the popes. St. Peter's church is the largest in all Christendom; and is incrusted within and without with marble. It is 840 feet in length, 725 in breadth, 300 in height, and 450 in circumference; 23 popes have seated themselves in its foundation; and it has cost twenty-three millions of crowns. In the great square before this church is an obelisk of granite 80 feet in height without the pedella, which is 82 feet high. The church of St. John Lateran is the cathedral of the bishop of Rome, and adjoining to it is the Santa, which has 28 steps of white marble, on which every one must ascend on the knees, because they pretend it is the same on which Christ went up in the palace of the big priest Caiaphas. The Rounda is very remarkable for having no pillar; and was a temple of the ancient Romans, called the Pantheon. It is now dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints; but a few years ago the roof unhappily fell in, to the great damage.

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damage of that ancient structure. The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world, especially since that of Heidelberg was carried to Rome, above 100 years ago. There is a vast number of manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages, besides excellent pictures by the best painters. Rome is divided into 14 wards, called Rione; and the castle of St. Angelo is sufficient to keep the whole city in awe. It is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with 5 bastions, and defended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is a large tower, called the Mausoleum of Adrian, and was built by him for a sepulchre. Here they keep the archives and treasure of the church; and there is a subterranean passage to it from the Vatican. There are a great number of magnificent places, the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borghese. But what is as remarkable as any thing at Rome, are the hospitals where they take care of the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate; here are not only hospitals for each particular nation, but there are houses of charity for widows, old maids, women that have bad husbands, and repenting prostitutes. The university called the Sapienza, is not much frequented; but the Jesuit's, called the Roman College, has a pretty large number of students. Rome is said to take up as much ground as Paris within the walls; but then it is not all inhabited, for there are many gardens and vineyards. The inhabitants are said to be very polite, and far from bigotry, though the contrary might be expected. Rome is very well supplied with water by their magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions, with a great variety of vines; but a price is set upon every thing by the magistrates. Rome has been several times taken, pillaged, and burnt, by the Goths, Vandals, and other nations, and all of all, by the emperor Charles V. which is the reason it has lost so much of its ancient splendor. It is seated on the river Tiber, which runs through a part of it, and it is 600 miles S. E. of Paris, 410 S. S. W. of Vienna, 780 S. E. of London, 700 S. S. E. of Amsterdam, 580 S. W. by S. of Cracow, 730 E. by N. of Madrid, and 760 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

*ROMHILDEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to the duk of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August

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21, for pedlars ware. It is one of the cinque-port towns, and is seated in a marsh of the same name, famous for feeding cattle; but the air is unhealthy. It was once a very large place, containing 5 churches, a priory, and an hospital, but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

*ROMONT, or RONDONT, an handsome and strong town of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg; seated on a mountain, 10 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Bern. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

*ROMORANTIN, a town of France, in Blaisois, and in Sologne, with a castle; 45 miles E. of Tours, and 100 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

RONCIGLIONE, a town of Italy, and capital of a small district of the same name, in the Pope's territories. It is seated on the river Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 12 miles S. of Viterbo, and 24 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 52. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

RONDA, a handsome and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, on the frontiers of Andalusia, with a castle. It was taken from the Moors in 1486, and is seated on a craggy rock near the Rio Verde, 20 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 62 S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 12. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

*RONEBY, a populous town of Sweden in Blekingia, surrounded with rocks, and 3 miles from the sea.

RONNE. See ROUANE.

*RONSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Hettlein, with a castle.

*ROQUE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and the diocese of Nismes. It is finely situated in a place difficult of access.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a castle, seated near the sea. It is 3 miles from Monaco.

*ROQUEFORT, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Milhaud.

*ROQUE-DE-MARSAN, a town of France in Gascony, in the diocese of Aire, seated on the river Douze, 10 miles from Mont-de-Marsan.

*ROQUEBLAURE, a town of France, in Armagnac, with the title of a duchy.

*ROQUEMADOUR, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the diocese of Cahors.

*ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock near the Rhone, 6 miles N. W. of Avignon. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

*ROSANA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodec; full of very handsome buildings, and seated

ROS

feated near the river Zolva, 20 miles S. W. of Novogrodek. Lon. 25. 45. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

* **RUSAY**, a town of France, in Brie, with a magnificent castle near it. It is 15 miles from Meaux, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

ROSBACH, a town of Germany, in Saxony, famous for a victory obtained here by the king of Prussia over the French on November 5, 1757, in which 10,000 of the French were killed and taken prisoners; with the loss of no more than 500 Prussians.

ROSKILD, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a small university. It is famous for a treaty concluded here in 1658; and in the great church there are several tombs of the kings of Denmark. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 15 miles W. of Copenhagen, and 65 S. E. of Arhuys. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Longford and East-Meath; on the N. by Sligo and Letrim; on the S. by Galway; and on the W. by another part of Galway, and Mayo. It is a level, fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 8,780 houses, 59 parishes, 6 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. The principal town is Athlone.

ROSEBRUGGE, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 11 miles N. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ROSENFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Taych, 12 miles S. W. of Sultz. Lon. 8. 49. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

ROSES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and Empordan, with a harbour, defended by a strong citadel. It is seated near the Mediterranean Sea, on the bay of the same name, 15 miles N. E. of Gironne, and 62 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 42. 16. N.

ROSETTO, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the western branch of the river Nile; the Egyptians call it Rafehid, and account it one of the pleasantest places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above two or three streets. Any one that sees the hills about Rosetto, would judge that they were the ancient barriers of the sea, and conclude that the sea has not lost more ground than the space between the hills and the water. They have a great

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manufactory of striped and other coarce linens; but the chief business of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Cairo; for all European merchandizes are brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and thence carried by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here, who transact business. The country to the N. has delightful gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron-trees, and almost all sorts of fruits, with a variety of groves of palm-trees; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. It is 95 miles N. E. of Alexandria, and 100 N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 45. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

ROSIENNE, a town of Poland, in Samogitia; seated on the river Dubisse, 70 miles S. of Mittau, and 188 N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 23. 45. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

ROSIERS-AUX-SALINES, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the bailiwick of Nancy, famous for its salt-works. The works that king Stanislaus has made here are much admired. It is seated on the river Muert, 9 miles S. E. of Nancy, and 170 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* **ROSLEY-HALL**, a village in Cumberland, with a fair on Whit-Monday, and every fortnight after till September 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linen-cloth.

ROSS, a town of Herefordshire, with market on Thursday, and 5 fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle and sheep on June 13, for horned cattle and cheese on July 20, for horned cattle, sheep, and wool; on October 10, for horned cattle, cheese, and butter; and on December 1 for horned cattle and hogs. It is commonly seated on the river Wye, and is handsome town, containing about 30 houses, and the market is good for corn and cattle. It is 12 miles S. E. of Hereford, and 117 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

ROSS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Strathavern; on the E. by Sutherland and the German Ocean; on the S. by Inverness; and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It has many bays, particularly on the western coast, and' abounds in woods and pastures, but has little corn; however, there are flocks of sheep, cattle and deer. It sends one member to parliament.

ROSSANO, a strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is pretty large, well peopled, and seated on an eminence surrounded

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surrounded with rocks, 3 miles from the gulph of Venice, and 186 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

ROSSE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on a bay of the ocean, 20 miles S. W. of Kinsale. Lon. 8. 58. W. lat. 51. 32. North.

ROSTOCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, with an university, and a very good harbour. It is the best town in this country, and has good fortifications, with an arsenal. Some years since the duke built a strong castle, which may be looked upon as a citadel: there are several handsome churches, and it was formerly one of the Hanseatic Towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle towns. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg; is seated on a lake where the river Varne falls into it, and carries large boats, three miles from the Baltic Sea, twelve N. of Gussrow, and 60 E. of Lubeck. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

ROSTOFF, or ROSTOW, a large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a territory of the same name, with an archbishop's see, seated on the Lake Coteri, 95 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 57. 5. N. The duchy of Rostoff is bounded on the N. by Jaroslaw, on the E. by Studtal, on the S. by the duchy of Moscow, and on the W. by that of Tuere.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, 7 miles N. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat. 36. 35. N.

ROTENBURG, a handsome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and on the confines of Suabia, with very handsome public buildings, seated on the river Tauber, 32 miles W. of Nuremberg, and 15 N. W. of Anspach. Lon. 10. 23. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the county of Hoenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the circle of Austria, is seated on the river Neckar, 7 miles W. of Tubingen, and remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the river Fulda, with a castle, 25 miles S. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

*ROTHBURY, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, but has four fairs, on Friday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and November

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1, or horned cattle, linen and woollen cloth. It is 9 miles S. W. of Alnwick, 30 N. by W. of Newcastle, and 281 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

ROTHERHAM, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep; and on December 1, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Don, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is a well-built place, and the market is large for provisionst cattle, and corn. It is 31 miles N. of Nottingham, and 161 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 24. W. lat. 53. 24. N.

ROTHERFIELD, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on June 18, and on October 20, for cattle and pedlars ware.

*ROTHERSTRIDGE, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 25, for pedlars ware.

ROTHSAY, a borough-town of Scotland, in the Isle of Bute, 70 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 5. 17. W. lat. 55. 50. N.

*ROTHWELL, or ROWEL, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and leather. It is seated on the side of a hill, 13 miles N. N. E. of Northampton, and 69 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 7. W. lat. 52. 21. North.

ROTTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town in the United Provinces, in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for largeness, beauty of its buildings, trade, and riches, next to Amsterdam. Indeed the whole city may be said to be a harbour, there are so many fine deep canals, that the greatest ships may unload at the very doors of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency, consisting of 24 counsellors, and 4 burgo-masters. There are a great many handsome buildings, and the town-house, the bank, those of the E. India company, and the arsenals, are very magnificent. It is more frequented by British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and a single tide in two or three hours will carry a vessel into the open sea. The English and Scots have each of them a church here. Erasmus was born in this place, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen.

is seated on the river Maese, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 30 S. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

ROTHWEIL, a town of Germany in the circle

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circle of Suabia; and in the Hegow. It is a free imperial city, and in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1513. A mile and a half from this place is a famous abbey, where they receive none but noble women. It is seated on the river Neckar, near its source, and also near that of the Danube, 17 miles S. of Tubingen, and 37 N. of Briſach. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

* **ROVANE**, or **ROANZ**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Frenz, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Loire, at the place where it begins to be navigable for boats, 42 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 215 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 9. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

ROUEN, a city of France, and capital of Normandy, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, a mint, a handsome college, an academy, two abbies, and an old castle. It is 7 miles in circumference, and surrounded with 6 suburbs, and contains 35 parishes, and 24 convents, for men and women. The metropolitan church has a very handsome front, on which are 2 lofty steeples, whence there is a fine view of the town and country. The great bell is 13 feet high, and 11 in diameter. The church of the Benedictine abbey is much admired by travellers. The parliament-house is adorned with beautiful tapestry and fine pictures. There are a great number of fountains, though the houses are ordinary; but the walk upon the quay is very pleasant, and there are 13 gates from thence into the city. The number of the inhabitants are about 60,000, and they have several woollen manufactures. It is seated on the river Seine, and the tide rises so high, that vessels of 200 tons may come up to the quay; but one of the greatest curiosities is the bridge of 270 paces in length, supported by boats, and consequently is higher or lower according to the tide. It is paved, and there are ways for foot-passengers on each side, with benches to sit upon; and coaches may pass over it at any hour of the day or night. It is often called Roan by English historians, and is 50 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

ROVERE, or **ROVERDO**, a strong town of the Tirol, on the confines of the republic of Venice; seated on the river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream, over which there is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle, 8 miles S. of Trent. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

* **ROVEREIT**, a town of Italy, in the

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Tirol, on the confines of the republic of Venice. It is seated near the river Etsch, and belong to the Venetians.

ROUZOUZ, a province of France, in the government of Guenne, bounded on the E. by the Cevennes and Gerandun, on the W. by Querci, on the N. by the same and Auvergne, and on the S. by Languedoc. It is 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It is divided into a county, and the upper and lower marche. Rhodex is the capital town.

* **ROVIGNO**, a populous town of Italy, in Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, in a peninsula on the western coast, 8 miles S. of Parenzo, and 32 S. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo, belonging to the Venetians, seated on the river Adige, 21 miles S. of Padua, and 37 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

* **ROUMOIS**, a territory of France, in Upper Normandy, which lies partly in the diocese of Rouen, and between the river Seine and Rille.

ROUSSELTART, a town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, 10 miles N. E. of Ypres, and 20 S. E. of Ostend. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

ROUSSILLON, a province of France in the Pyrennees, bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W. by Cerdagne, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrennees. It is a fertile country, about 50 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and remarkable for its great number of olive-trees. Perpignan is the capital town.

* **ROWEL**, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday for horses, horned cattle, and leather.

ROXBURGH, a shire in Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

ROXENT CAPE, or the **ROCK OF LISBON**, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N. entrance of the river Tayo, 22 miles W. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

ROYAN, formerly a large town in Saintonge, and famous for a siege maintained by the Huguenots against Lewis XIII. in 1629; and is now almost in ruins. It is seated at the mouth of the river Garonne, 30 miles S. of Rochelle. Lon. 9. 57. W. lat. 45. 38. N.

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ROZE, a strong town of France, in Upper Picardy, and in the territory of Saint, capital of a bailiwick of the same name; 8 miles S. W. of Nelles, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

ROYSTON, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, Easter-Wednesday, Whit-Wednesday, first Wednesday in July, and the Wednesday after September 29, for all sorts of cattle. It is a large place, seated in a fertile vale, full of inns, and the market very considerable for corn. It is fifteen miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and thirty-eight N. of London. There was lately discovered here, almost under the market-place, a subterranean chapel of one Rosia, a Saxon lady; it has several altars and images cut out of the chalky sides, and is in the form of a lugat-loaf, having no entrance but at the top. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

RUABON, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on the last Friday in February, May 22, and November 20, for cattle.

RUATAN, an island of N. America, in the gulph of Honduras, lately planted and fortified by the English, having a good harbour, proper for ships that resort to this gulph for the cutting of logwood. However, it is now abandoned.

* **RUBIERA**, a small, but very strong town of Italy, and one of the keys of the Motenese; seated on the river Secchia, 8 miles from Modena. Lon. 11. 14. E. lat. 44. 39. N.

RUBININSKOI, a northern province of Russia, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by Syrias, on the S. by Belozero, and on the W. by the Lake Onega.

* **RUDELSSTAT**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, and in the county of Swartzburg, near the river Sala, with a castle.

* **RUDEN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, seated on the river Moen; it is on the confines of the bishoprick of Paderborn, and belongs to the elector of Cologne.

* **RUDESHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, and in the Rhingow, three miles from Bingen, and three from Geisenheim. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

* **RUDZEWICK**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Trinity Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

* **RUDHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on May 17, and October 2, for horses.

* **RUBSLAN**, a village in Flintshire, in N. Wales, 3 miles N. W. of St. Asaph, with 3 fairs, on February 2, March 25, and September 8, for cattle.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey, and the title of a principality, which belongs to the house of Austria, seated on the river Gürk, in a country fertile in good wine, 12 miles N. W. of Merlin, and 45 S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

* **RUE**, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, seated on the river Maye, three miles from Crotuy. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

* **RUEL**, a town of France, five miles from Paris, seated on the river Seine, with a handsome castle built by cardinal Richelieu, and now belongs to the duke of Richelieu.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in Alsace, capital of the territory of Mundat; is seated on the river Rotbach, 7 miles S. of Colmar, and 17 N. W. of Basle. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

* **RUFFECQ**, a town of France, in Angoumois, and in the diocese of Angoulesme, seated on the rivulet Lieu, with the title of a marquise.

* **RUFFORD**, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on May 1, for horned cattle.

RUGHY, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 22, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is a town indifferently large, and has a free-school, and four alms-houses; 11 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 86 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

RUGELY, a town of Staffordshire, with a small market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on June 6 and October 21, for horses, sheep, and cattle; seated on the S. side of the river Trent, near Cankwood, on the road from London to Chester, and is a good thoroughfare town. It is 6 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 126 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 52. 57. N.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Pomerania, over-against Stralsund, about 28 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, with the title of a principality. It is strong both by art and nature, abounds in corn and cattle, and belongs to Sweden. The chief town is Bergen. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

* **RUGENWALD**, a handsome town of Germany, in Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Wiper, 8 miles

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from the sea, and 35 N. E. of Colberg. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 54. 35. N.

RUGLAN, or **RUTHERGLIN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, 3 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 55. 49. N.

* **RUISHTON**, a village in Essex, with one fair, on White-Monday, for bullocks and toys.

* **RUITON**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horses and sheep.

RUMELIA. See **ROMANIA**.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and one fair, one June 24, for cattle. It is a large thoroughfare-place, with several good inns, and is noted for its hog-market on Tuesdays, and its corn-market on Wednesdays. It is 17 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 12 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

* **RUMILLY**, a handsome town of Savoy, seated in an elevated plain, at the confluence of the rivers Seram and Nepha, 5 miles from Annecy. The French demolished the fortifications in 1630. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

RUMNEY, NEW, a small borough in Kent, which sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and 12 jurats. It consists of only one street, which is broad, and paved with stones, and contains about 100 houses.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, August 26, and November 8, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hogs. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgesses, a town-clerk, recorder, and two sergeants at mace. It has a very large church, and about 500 houses. Here is a large manufactory of shalloons, which are esteemed as good as any in England, and near the town are several paper and corn-mills. It is eight miles N. N. W. of Southampton, and 78 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

RUPEL, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, being the Neckar, so called after its confluence with the Demer. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheldt at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and territory of Maesland, seated on the river Scheld, over-against the mouth of the river Rupel, 8 miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 22 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

RUPERT, FORT, a fort in N. America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, seated on the E. side of the bottom of Hud-

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son's Bay. Lon. 80. 0. W. lat. 51. 3. N. * **RUPIN**, or **RAPIN**, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and capital of a duchy of the same name; it is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient castle, very well furnished, the present king of Prussia, before his father's death, residing there. New Rupin is seated on a lake, and become a considerable place of trade, with a manufactory of cloth. It is also noted for brewers, and is 35 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 27 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

RUREMONDE, an handsome, populous and strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with a bishop's see. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times in the late wars. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Maefe and Roer, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 12 miles S. of Venlo, and 70 N. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* **RUSHLAKE-GREEN**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, otherwise called **NIEMEN**, which see.

RUSSIA, the empire of, is a large country, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the East by the sea of Japan, and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. There were three countries, that had the name of Russia, namely, Red Russia, which now belongs to Poland, and has before been taken notice of; White Russia, which comprehends the great duchy of Lithuania, which has also been described; and Black Russia, otherwise called Muscovy, which is a large country. This empire taken all together, that is, with the conquests lately made in Asia, may be likened to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. The Sea of Russia are, the Baltic, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea near the frontiers of Turkey, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Nieper or Boristhenes, which runs between Lithuania and Poland, the Wolga, which runs through the middle of the country, and falls into the Caspian Sea; the Don, which after several turnings runs into Little Tartary, and falls into the sea of Aloph into the Dune, which running northward falls into the White Sea, and the Oby, which running N. falls into the Frozen Ocean. It may easily be convinced, that a country of such vast extent must lie in different climates.

mates, and that the soil must be very different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn: the N. part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and over-run with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Besides domestic animals, there are wild beavers, rein-deer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermins, and sables, whose skins make the best furs in the world; as also hyenas, called by the Russians *Rolamcha*, which signifies gluttons, for they are voracious animals; those that hunt these creatures for their skins, use no fire-arms, for fear of spoiling them. The seas, the lakes, and the rivers, supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, of which they dry part, and sell to the Russian monks. There are a vast number of sturgeons, and in some places they have melons which weigh 30 pounds weight; they had very few vines before Peter the Great caused them to be planted in different places. In Russia there are also large quantities of cotton and silk, with which they make all sorts of stuffs; the other merchandizes are, skins, furs, Russia-leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia-cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandizes of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. It is divided into Western Russia, Eastern Russia, Muscovite Lapland, and Muscovite Tartary; which are again subdivided into several provinces, taken notice of in their proper places. The inhabitants in general are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion; they are great eaters, and very fond of brandy; they use beebing, but smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the deities, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly the most ignorant, brutish people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Russians were seen in other countries, and they seldom or never sent ambassadors to foreign courts; but now the gentlemen are more polite, and study the interests of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous, to which their victories are to be attributed rather than to their valour. They had no men of war, nor merchant ships, before the reign of Peter the Great; and he first sent a fleet into the Black Sea against the Turks. They then employed their sea-force against Sweden; but a fleet of English men of war sent into the Baltic, is always sufficient to keep them in awe.

The late empress augmented her forces so much by sea and land, that in the last war against the Turks and Tartars she had considerable success. Since her reign Russia has undergone several revolutions; and the court had so little policy, that after the peace in 1739, they sent home a great number of German officers, who had done very great service. Formerly the Russian women were shut up, and their dress was very ridiculous; likewise, a man never saw his wife before the day of marriage: the women thought they were never beloved, unless their husbands beat them very often; but now the case is greatly altered, for they dress like the German women, and imitate their manners. Their religion is that of the Greeks, and they depended formerly on the Greek patriarch, who resided at Constantinople. When they baptize their children, they plunge them into the water up to the head. They use red wine at the sacrament, and give it by spoonfuls, mixed with crumbs of bread; and for eight days before the communion they eat no flesh. They will not allow Jesus Christ to be an intercessor; but say, it is the Virgin Mary and St. Anthony that perform this office. They have images in their churches, and believe no man sure of salvation in this life; for which reason the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is desired to intreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good Christian. The church is governed by a patriarch, and under him are four metropolitans, and 8 archbishops. Every priest is called a pope, and of these there are 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought to be a learned man who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce arts and sciences, and in 1724 the first-university was founded that ever was in Russia; and there is also an academy of sciences at Petersburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe. The czar is an absolute and despotic prince, and all his subjects are reckoned slaves; but this is felt mostly by tradesmen and peasants. There are 32 great councils, called in their language *pricedes*, and each have their proper department. They can raise at any time an army of 300,000 men, and generally keep 100,000 regular troops in pay. In the reign of the empress Catherine they had 140 galleys, on which they embarked 30,000 men; but the water in the harbour of Cronstot being fresh, vessels cannot lie long without rotting. The ordinary revenue of this vast empire is 20,000,000 of rubles, which is partly drawn

drawn from contributions, partly from duties on merchandizes, and farms. The orders of knighthood are, that of St. Andrew, St. Catharine, and St. Alexander Newski, which are all of late institution. The punishment of their criminals is barbarous, nor have they always the privilege of a fair trial, for they extort confessions by racks and tortures. The lowest punishment is the knot, in pursuance of which the criminal is whipt with instruments that tear his flesh, or beaten with cudgels till he is not able to stand.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 10, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a vale on the river Clwyd, and had once a strong castle, now in ruins. It is well inhabited, has a large hospital, a free-school, and the best market in the vale. It is 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 53. 7.

RUTLANDSHIRE, a county of England, and the least of them all, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Leicestershire; on the N. by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire; and on the E. and S. E. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It contains 2360 houses, 19,560 inhabitants, 48 parishes, and two market towns, and sends only two members to parliament, which are for the county. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Great Ouse, in which are plenty of fish. The shire-town is Oakham.

* **RUTIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terradi-Bari, five miles from Bari.

RUVO, a populous town of Italy; in the kingdom of Naples, and Terradi-Bari, with a bishop's see; 16 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

RYE, a town in Sussex, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but no fairs. It is one of the cinque ports, and is a handsome well-built place, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has a church built with stone, and a town-hall, and consists of three streets, paved with stone. One side of the town has been walled in, and the other is guarded by the sea. It has two gates, and is a place of considerable trade

in the shipping way. From thence large quantities of corn are exported, and many of the inhabitants are fishermen. It is 34 miles S. E. by S. of Tunbridge, and 64 on the same point from London. The mouth of the harbour is of late choaked up with sand, which, if well opened, would be a good station for privateers that cruise against the French. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

RYEGATE, a town in Surrey, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 3, and Sept. 14, for bullocks and horses. It is seated in a valley called Homedale, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is a pretty large place, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles E. of Guildford, and 20 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland seated between the Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace; and is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name in White Russia. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wydzewick and Nieper, 12 miles N. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

* **RZEWA**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, bounded on the N. by the duchies of Tveres and Moscow, on the S. by Biela on the E. by the palatinate of Vnielik, and on the W. by Pleskow. The town is seated on the river Volga, near its source. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 56. 11. N.

* There is another town of the same name in this province, called Rzeva the Defart. Lon. 29. 35. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

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SAADAH, a town of Arabia Felix in Asia, very strong and populous, and where they make fine Turkey-leather. It is about 108 miles N. E. of Almachar. Lon. 44. 55. E. lat. 17. 50. N.

SABA, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees; about 12 miles in circumference, pleasant and fertile, inhabited by few Dutch families from the island of Esflatia, and almost all shoemakers. It is a little to the W. of St. Christopher. Lon. 63. 12. W. lat. 17. 39. N. * **SABA**

* **SABA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Iac-Agemi, on the road from Sultanis, in Kom, seated in a large plain. Lon. 5a. 15. E. lat. 34. 56. N.

* **SABAKSAR**, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Cazan, to the S. of the river Volga, and the isle of Mok-
nit.

* **SABATO**, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which has its source in the Higher Principato, crosses the Farther Principato, and receives the Calore a little below Benevento, after which it joins the Volturno in the Terra-di-Lavero.

SABIA, a cape of Africa, on the Barbary coast, in the kingdom of Tripoly, and at the bottom of the gulph of Sidra, on the coasts of the kingdom of Barca.

SABINNA, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church; bounded on the N. by Umbria; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by the Campagna of Rome; and on the W. by the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is 22 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. There is no walled town in it, and Magliano is the principal place.

* **SABIONCELLO**, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, about 75 miles in circumference. It lies to the S. of the gulph of Narenta, and to the N. of a channel which separates the islands of Corfu and Meleda.

* **SABIONETTA**, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of Mantua and Cremona, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SABLE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Maine, with the title of a marquise; seated on the river Sarte, on the confines of Anjou, 25 miles N. E. of Angiers, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 47. 50. N.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly province of Nova Scotia, in N. America, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65. 24. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

SABLESTAN, or **SABLUSTAN**, a province of Asia in Persia, on the frontiers of Balochan; bounded on the N. by Khorasan; on the E. by the mountains of Balk and Candahar; on the S. by Sagestan, or Segestan; and on the W. by Heri. It is a mountainous country, very little known to Europeans; nor is it certain which is the capital town.

* **SACANIA**, a name given to one part of the Morea, lying between the gulph of Lepanto, Engia and Napoli, as also between the duchy of Clarence and the isthmus of Corinth.

SACCAI, a very strong town, and one of the most famous in Japan, with several fortified castles, handsome temples and places, as well without as within the city. It has a harbour, and is seated on the sea-shore, having a mountain on one side, which serves as a rampart. It is 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lon. 134. 5. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

* **SACILE**, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Trevisano, which makes part of the state of Venice, and is called the garden of that republic.

SADERASAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 40 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 20. E. lat. 12. 26. N.

* **SADUGAL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with the title of a county; seated on the river Coa, 12 miles from Guarda.

* **SAFIA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Daquela, with a castle. The Portuguese were in possession of it a long while, but they forsook it in 1641. It is a trading place, and surrounded by several eminences which command the town. Lon. 8. 58. W. lat. 32. 28. N.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It is a pretty strong place, well-built; has double walls, a handsome castle, and a priory belonging to monks of the Augustine order. There was a jesuits college, but it was burnt to the ground in 1730. By the permission of the emperor, in 1709 there was a Lutheran school founded here. It is seated on the rivers Bober and Queis, 67 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 100 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 27. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

* **SAGRES**, a very strong town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, with a harbour and a fort, wherein is a strong gar-rison. It is about four miles from Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

* **SAGUENAY**, a province of N. America, lying along the river of St. Lawrence, in Canada, of which Quebec is the capital town.

SAGUNTUM. See **MORVEDRO**.

* **SAHAGUN**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich abbey; seated

seated on the river Sea, in a plain fertile in corn, 17 miles from Plectenia. Lon. 5. 23. W. lat. 42. 33. N.

SAHARA, or **ZARAI**, a large desert of Africa, commonly called the Desert of Barbary, and lies to the N. of Negroland from the river Albach, over-against the Canary islands, as far as Egypt and Nubia. It consists principally of barren burning sands, and is almost uninhabited, except by people who ramble from place to place, and live rather like beasts than men. Caravans, indeed, pass over it from Barbary to Negroland, but sometimes meet with no water for 8 or 9 days together; and there have been instances, wherein great numbers have been buried in the sands.

SAID, a town of Africa, in Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 150 miles S. of Cairo. Some pretend that it is the ancient Thebes. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 27. 32. N.

* **SAINT ANNE**, the name of three islands of America, on the coast of Brasil, in the bay of St. Louis de Maragnan. They are all covered with trees, among which there are a great number of birds called boobies, which are easily taken. Lon. 43. 35. W. lat. 1. 57. S.

* **SAINT ANNE**, an island and harbour of N. America, on the coast of Cape Breton. The harbour is good and very large, and the fishery plentiful.

* **SAINT ANN'S HILL**, a place in Wiltshire, near the Devizes, with one fair, on August 6, for horses, cheese, and sheep.

* **SAINT AVIULD**, a town of Lorrain, in the bishoprick of Metz, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **SAINT DECUMANS**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 24, for cattle, and all sorts of goods.

* **SAINT HARMON**, a village of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 15, for cattle, and horses.

* **SAINT LAWRENCE**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on August 10, for toys.

* **SAINT MARGERITS**, a village in Wiltshire, near Marlborough, with one fair, on July 31, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* **SAINT MARGERITS**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 31, for breeches, gloves, ribbands, and toys.

* **SAINT MARY-CRAY**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on September 10, for toys.

* **SAINT NINION**, a village in Northumberland, near Fenton, with one fair, on September 27, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and merchants goods.

* **SAINT STEVENS**, a village in Corn-

wall, with three fairs, on May 12, July 31, and September 25, for horses, oxen, sheep cloth, and a few hops.

* **SAINTES**, the name of three small islands of America, in the W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lon. 61. 52. W. lat. 15. 57. N.

SAINTES, an ancient and considerable town of France, and capital of Saintonge with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the river Charente. The castle is seated on a rock, which renders it impregnable; and the cathedral church has one of the largest steeples in France. There are several convents, besides a jesuits college, and an abbey remarkable for its steeple, built with small stones, which admits the light. It is seated on an eminence, 37 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 262 S. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 45. 45. N.

* **SAINTONGE**, a province of France, bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poitou and the territory of Aunis, on the W. by the Ocean, and on the S. by Bourdelois and Giron, about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the finest and most fertile provinces in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, and they make the best salt here in Europe.

SAL, an island of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verds. It lies to the E. of St. Nicholas, and is about 42 miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from sea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. It is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 29. 51. W. lat. 16. 38. N.

SALA, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, enters Saxony, and passing through several territories, falls into the river Elb below Dessau.

SALA, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, on the frontiers of Upland, 30 miles W. of Upsal, and 50 N. W. of Stockholm. It had formerly mines of silver, but they have done working them. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 59. 50. N.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, populous, and trading city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, consisting of 24 handsome colleges. The first sciences are taught, where all sorts of sciences are taught, is very large and curious, being built with free-stone. It is adorned with handsome structures, magnificent

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cent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing else that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of a city. There were formerly 7000 soldiers, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now 4 or 5000 from all parts of the kingdom. The scholars are all clothed like monks, having their heads shaved, and caps thereon. In every college are 30 that live upon the foundation, for they have all large revenues. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple, about which are galleries to walk in. There are also several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, being surrounded with a wall. It contains 8000 houses, and is accounted one of the best cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which waters its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman causeway, as appears from the inscriptions. It is 37 miles S. E. of Miranda, 105 S. of Leon, and 88 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 16. W. lat. 41. 8. N.

SALAMANCA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, and in the province of Jucatan, near the gulph of Honduras, 140 miles S. of Campeachy. It is now an inconsiderable place, and almost reduced to a village. Lon. 89. 58. W. lat. 17. 55. N.

SALAMIS. See **COLOURI**.

SALANCHES, a town of Italy, in Savoy, on the Upper Faucigny, on a brook which falls into the Arvo, 12 miles N. of Cluses.

SALANAKEM, a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, and territory of Surmium; remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden over the Turks in 1601. It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles N. W. of Belgrade, and 25 S. E. of Peterwaradin. Lon. 20. 53. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

SALÉ, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour and several forts. It is famous for its piracies, and is seated on the river Guerou, 100 miles W. of Fez. Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 34. 0. N.

SALEM, a sea-port town of New-England, in N. America, a little to the N. of Boston, and was the first settlement of the English in New-England. Lon. 70. 19. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

SALERNO, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Principato, with an archbishop's see, a castle an harbour, and

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an university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles S. E. of Naples, and 32 S. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

*** SALES**, a town of France, in Upper Auvergne, seated among the mountains, in the election of St. Flour.

*** SALHBERG**, a town of Sweden, in Westermania, seated on the river Salha, near a mountain wherein there are mines of silver.

*** SAIRES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in Bearn, remarkable for its springs of salt water, wherewith they make very white salt.

*** SALIGNAC**, a town of France, in Upper Perigord. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 45. 40. North.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain, in Biscay, and territory of Guipuscoa, 28 miles S. E. of Bilbao. It is seated on the river Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles N. of Victoria, and 28 S. E. of Bilbao. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

SALINES, a considerable town of France in the Franche Comté, with a strong fort. It is remarkable for its salt works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place: It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 20 miles S. of Belazon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

SALISBURY, a city of Wiltshire, of which it is capital, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and woollen-cloth; on Monday before March 25, for broad and narrow woollen-cloth; on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, for broad cloth and pedlars ware; and on Tuesday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheese. It is a bishop's see, has the title of an earldom, and is pleasantly seated on the river Avon, that waters most of the principal streets, which are large and spacious. It has several handsome buildings, particularly the cathedral, which is a stately handsome structure, and commonly said to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days. It is adorned with a lofty spire, which may be seen at a great distance. It has also a large cloister of curious workmanship; and near it is the bishop's palace. The town hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles N. W. of Southampton. X X X

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arription, and 84 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

SALLEE, an ancient, considerable, and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with an harbour and several forts. It is one of the best harbours in the country, and yet on account of a bar that lies cross it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are hardly ever used, for want of skill and materials. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New Towns, by the river Guero. It has long been famous for its rovers, or pirates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W. of Fez, and 150 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 34. 0. N.

SALM, a town of France, in Lorraine, on the frontiers of Alsace, and in the Vosgue, with a castle, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the source of the river Sar, 20 miles W. of Strasburg, and 55 S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and in the Brescian; seated on the lake Digarpa, 10 miles N. W. of Garda, and 17 N. E. of Brescia. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

SALOBRENA, or **SOLOBRENA**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a well fortified castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Almuñecar, and 36 S. of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 36. 31. N.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence, seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Durancé, 20 miles N. W. of Aix, and 24 N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

SALONA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulph of Venice. It was formerly a very considerable place, and its ruins shew that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N. of Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SALONE, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, and are pretty equal in number; the Jews are not suffered to live there. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which there is a citadel, 20 miles N. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 1. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

SALONICHI, formerly called **THESSALONICA**, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with

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an archbishop's see. It is ancient, large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter a many synagogues; the Turks also have few mosques. It is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and defended on the land-side by a citadel, and near the harbour with three forts. It was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1431. The principal merchandize is silk. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 50 miles N. of Larissa, and 270 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 22. 53. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

SALSES, a very strong castle of France, in Rouffillon, on the confines of Langue doc. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1642, and is seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

SALSETTA, an island of Asia, in the Indian ocean, near the peninsula on the side the Ganges, and on the coast of the kingdom of Decan. It is 25 miles in length and 12 in breadth, and is very fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It belongs to the Portuguese, and the Jesuits possess the best part of it. It has a great many villages and churches, but no town, except an old one called Cora, hewn out of the side of a rock, which is extremely ancient. It is near a mile in length, and has many antique figures and columns, curiously carved in the rock; at present it has no inhabitants, but wild beasts and birds of prey. They have no trade, except in dried fish, because it is so near Bombay, being only separated from it by a channel less than a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1694, the Arabs made a descent here, and made great ravages, burning the villages and churches, and killing the priests. They also carried away 140 people into slavery. In 1720 the priests wanted to disturb the English; but a bomb being thrown into one of the churches and killing a few people, made them quiet. In 1729, they wanted to be troublesome again, but after 40 of them were slain, the rest ran away. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Lobregat, 4 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

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* **SALTA**, a town of S. America, in Tucuman, which carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and cattle. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is 37 miles from Esfresco. Lon. 65. 46. W. lat. 26. 30. S.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February, and August 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill, and consists of three streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain. It is a corporation, has some trade, especially in malt, and sends two members to parliament. It is 6 miles N. W. of Plymouth, and 226 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 17. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

* **SALTZA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt-pits, and is 12 miles from Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

SALTZBURG, a large, ancient, and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name, belonging to the archbishop of Salzburg, who is a sovereign prince. It is populous, well-built, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, has a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer house, but that for winter contains 163 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The houses are five stories high, but the streets narrow; the university depends on the Benedictine monks. In 1737, a college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is very fine, and well built, containing five organs. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S. by W. of Passau, and 155 W. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 47. 37. N. Near it are salt-works, which bring in a great revenue.

* **SALTZBURG**, the archbishoprick of that name, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Austria; on the S. by Carinthia and Tyrol; on the W. by the same, and by Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It is about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; the principal town is of the same name.

* **SALVADOR**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and in the province of Sogno, with a large palace, where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It is seated on a craggy mountain. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

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* **SALVADORE**, Sr. a large, populous and handsome town of S. America, in Brazil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts; it is the residence of the viceroy, and contains several religious houses. The inhabitants are voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and superstitious, but carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built with stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, wood for dyers, raw-hides, tallow, and train-oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All-Saints, and the harbour is just below it. Lon. 40. 10. W. lat. 13. 30. S.

* **SALVAGES**, small uninhabited islands, near Madeira. It has Desertas, corruptly called, by the English sailors, the Deserters, small barren isles near Madeira. Lon. 15. 49. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

* **SALVATAT**, a town of France, in Rouergue, in the election of Ville Franche, seated near a rivulet.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Tajo, and where there is a royal palace. Lon. 7. 51. W. lat. 38. 59. N.

* **SALVATIERRA**, a very strong town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the river Elia, 12 miles N. E. of Alcantara, and 37 S. W. of Placentia. Lon. 6. 14. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, seated on the river Minho, 30 miles N. W. of Brague, and 56 S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

* **SALVATIERRA**, a town of Spain, in Biscay, and one of the principal places of the province of Alava. It is seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E. of Vittoria. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 42. 54. N.

SALUZZO, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see; the cathedral church is very magnificent and rich. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 37. E. lat. 44. 44. N. The French call it Saluces, and it is subject to the king of Sardinia.

* **SALUZZO**, the marquisate of, is a province of Italy, in Piedmont, bounded on

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the N. by Dauphiny, and the province of the four valleys; on the E. by those of Savignano and Fossano; on the S. by that of Cona, and the county of Nice; and on the W. by Barceloneta. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1601.

* **SAMARAND**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the eastern part of the island of Java, and is very populous.

SAMARCAND, or **SARMACAND**, an ancient, large, strong, handsome, famous, and populous town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars, with a castle and a famous university. The houses are built with stone, and it was the seat of the famous Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated near the river Sogde, which runs into the river Amo, 150 miles E. by N. of Bokharia. Lon. 69. o. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

* **SAMARI**, or **TANDAY**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian ocean, and one of the Philippines, to the S. E. of Luzon; from which it is separated by a strait. It is about 390 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile vallies.

SAMARIA, formerly a town of Asia, in Palestine, now entirely destroyed, though it is said the ruins of it are still to be seen.

SAMBALÉAS, several islands of America, on the N. coast of the isthmus which joins N. and S. America. None of them are inhabited, but they are claimed by the Spaniards who live on the isthmus of Darien. They are so situated, as that with the mountains and neighbouring forests, they yield a charming prospect, and were formerly the rendezvous of privateers.

SAMÈRE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source at the village of Novion, in Picardy; and passing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maefe at Namur.

* **SAMLAND**, a circle so called in Regal Prussia, lying near the gulph of Courland, and is very famous for the amber found on the coast. It is divided into four bailiwicks, and the principal town is Cönningsburg.

* **SAMMATAN**, a town of France, in Comminges, formerly a strong place, and has still a very strong castle, standing on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, 5 miles N. of Lombez. Lon. 1. o. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the N. by Courland; on the E. by Lithuania; on the W. by the Baltick

Sea; and on the S. by Regal Prussia, being about 175 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active horses, in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Rossenna and Wormia are the principal places.

SAMOIEDA, a country of the Russian empire, between Asiatick Tartary and Archangel, lying along the sea-coast as far as Siberia. The inhabitants are so rude a people, that they can hardly pretend to humanity, except in their face and figure; for they have little understanding, and in many things resemble brutes, for they will eat dead animals of every kind. They travel on the snow on sledges, drawn with an animal like a rein-deer, but with the horns of a stag. Those that have seen them affirm, that no people on the earth make such shocking figures; their stature is short, their shoulders and faces broad, with flat broad noses, great blubber hanging lips and staring eyes; their complexion is dark, their hair long, and as black as pitch, and they have very little beards. If they have any religion at all, it is idolatry, though there has been some attempts of late to convert them. Their huts are made of birch bark sewed together, which are laid upon flakes set in the ground, and at the top is a hole to let out the smoke; the fire is made in the middle, and both men and women lie naked round them all night. They have little regard to the nearness of kin, and take as many wives as they can keep. The stories about their conjurations are ridiculous, and not worth repeating; their only employment is hunting and fishing.

SAMOS, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia; bounded on the S. by a gulph of the same name; on the S. by the gulph of Ephelus; and on the E. by the isle of Nicaria. It is about 32 miles length, and 22 in breadth, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their ease, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. The women are very nasty and ugly, and they never shift above once a month. They are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or blood tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent muscadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common

lost, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and their honey and wax admirable. This island abounds with wild fowls, such as partridges, woodcocks, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtles, snipes, and wheat-eats; besides which their poultry are excellent: they have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour: they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almost all Greeks, and the monks and priests occupy most part of the island. They have a bishop who resides at Corea.

SANOTHRACIA, now called SAMAN-DRACHI, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni, and the coast of Romania, and to the N. of the isle of Iabro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated, but has no remarkable place. Lon. 25. 17. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

* SAMFORD-PEVERIL, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on April 21, and August 29, for cattle.

* SAMSHA, a province of Asia, in Georgia; bounded on the S. by Armenia; on the W. by Guerel; on the N. by Immeretia; and on the E. by Caker. It has a prince of its own, tributary to the Turks, but has no remarkable place.

* SAMSO, or SAMSOI, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Jutland, from whence it is 8 miles distant. It is 8 miles long, and three broad, and is very fertile and pleasant. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

* SAMSON, St. a town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer. There is another town of that name in Maine, and in the election of Mano; as also another in Angou, and in the election of Angiers.

* SANAA, a large, populous, and handsome town of Asia, and capital of Arabia Felix, and in Proper Yemen. Its situation is very pleasant among the mountains, and there are fine orchards: It is 80 miles N. E. of Aden. Lon. 41. 35. E. lat. 14. 28. North.

SANBACH, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Thursday after September 10, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Welock, and is not large, but it has a handsome church. In the marketplace are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E. of Chester, and 152 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

SANBENDETTO. See BENEDITTO.

* SANCERRE, a town of France, in Berry, on the frontiers of Nivernois, seated on a mountain near the river Loire, 52 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

* SANCIAN, a small island of Asia, on the coast of the province of Quan-tong in China, about 48 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier.

* SANCOINS, a town of France in Berry, on the confines of Bourbonnois, seated on the rivulet Argent.

SANDECZ, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is the capital of a chetellany. It is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 38 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 20. 39. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

* SANDHURST, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* SANDO, an island of Japan, on the N. coast of Niphon, with a town of the same name, and about 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 139. 30. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

SANDOMIR, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a hill on the river Vistula, 75 miles E. of Cracow, and 112 S. of Warlaw. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* SANDOMIR, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Little Poland. It is bounded on the N. by those of Lencicza, Rava, and Mazovia; on the E. by those of Lublin and Russia; and on the S. and W. by the palatinate of Cracovia. The soil is very fertile, and it has mines of gold, silver, and copper.

SANDULIET, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant, seated on the river Scheld, 12 miles N. W. of Antwerp, Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on September 4, for drapery goods, haberdashery wares, shoes, and hard ware. It has the title of an earldom; is a corporation and cinque-port, governed by a mayor, and 11 jurats, and sends two members to parliament, called barons. It has three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St. Mary's, and had another called St. James's. This town consists of about 1500 houses, most of them old and built with wood, tho' there are a few new ones built with brick and flints. It has three long narrow streets paved, and 30 cross streets or alleys, with about 6000 inhabitants, but no particular

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particular manufactory. The town is walled round, and also fortified with ditches and ramparts; but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are still standing. This was once a town of considerable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the harbour being so choked up with sand, that a ship of 100 tons burthen cannot get in. It is 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* SANDWICH ISLAND, a large island, and one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, the middle of which lies in 17. 41. S. lat. and 168. 38. E. lon.

SANGÜESA, a town of Spain, in the Kingdom of Navarre, and on the frontiers of Arragon, seated on the river Arragon, 90 miles S. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 42. 34. N.

* SANQUHAR, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Nithdale, 24 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 55. 30. N.

SAN-MATHEO, a town of Valencia, in Spain, 58 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 40. 14. N.

SANTA-CLARA, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Guyana, on the coast of Peru, 90 miles W. of the city of Guyanaquil. Lon. 82. 36. W. lat. 2. 18. S.

* SANTA CRUZ, a pretty large town in the island of Madura. See MADURA.

* SANTA CRUZ, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Sus, and kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour and a fort. The Moors took it from the Portuguese in 1536. It is seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on the Cape Aguer. Lon. 10. 7. W. lat. 30. 38. N.

* SANTA CRUZ, a large island on the S. Sea, and one of the most considerable of those of Solomon, being about 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130. 0. W. lat. 10. 21. S.

SANTA CRUZ, a sea-port town of N. America, in the island of Cuba, seated at the N. side of the island, 60 miles E. of the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23. 10. North.

* SANTA CRUZ DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of S. America, and capital of a province of that name in Peru, and in the audience of Los-Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapay. Lon. 59. 55. W. lat. 19. 46. S.

SANTA FEE, a town of N. America, and capital of New Mexico, seated among the mountains, near the Rio-del-Nore, 950

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miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 106. 35. W. lat. 35. 32. N.

SANTA-FE-DE-BOGOTA, a town of S. America, and capital of New Granada, with an archbishop's see, a supreme court of justice, and an university. It is seated on the river Magdalena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of silver in the mountains, 360 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 73. 5. W. lat. 3. 58. N.

* SANTA MARIA. See MARIA, St.

SANTAREN, a handsome town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain near the river Tago, in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. They get in their harvest here two months after they have sown their corn. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 20 miles S. of Syria, and 35 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 25. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Cleves. It has a handsome church belonging to the Papists, wherein is an image of the Virgin Mary, which they pretend performs a great many miracles. Here the fine walks begin that run as far as Wesel, from which it is five miles distant to the W. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

SANTERRE, a small territory of France, in Picardy, bounded on the N. by Cambresis, on the E. by Vermandois, on the W. by Amienois, and on the S. by the river Somme. It is very fertile, and the capital town is Peronne.

SANTILIANE, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the sea-coast, fifty miles E. of Oviedo, and 900 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 32. W. lat. 43. 34. N.

SANTORINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. W. of Naphio. It is 8 miles in length, almost as much in breadth, and almost covered with pumice-stone, whence the soil in general must be dry and barren: it is however, greatly improved by the labour and industry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their bees but once a-year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes it very hard to length. The inhabitants are all Greeks and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital town, and there are several little

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owns and villages. The have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain-water in cisterns, and though they are subject to the Turks, they chuse their own magistrates. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

*SAO, a territory, called the kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guinea, hard by two miles in length along the shore. It produces abundance of Indian corn, yams, pineapples, palm-wine, and oil. The inhabitants are very treacherous, and there is no dealing with them without a great deal of caution. It contains several villages, of which Sabo is the principal; and the Dutch have a fort here called Nassau.

SAONE, a considerable river of France, which has its source in Mount Vosgue, near Darney, runs through the Franche Comé, Burgundy, Beaujolois, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. It passes by Gray, Chalons, and Mâcon.

SAPIENZA, an island and cape of the Mediterranean Sea, and in Turkey in Europe. It is very near the S. coast of the island of the Morea, and is very small, and badly cultivated. The pirates of Barbary hide themselves behind it, to surprise vessels which come from the gulph of Venice, or the coasts of Sicily. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

SAR, a river of Germany, which rises in Alsace, and running N. enters Lorrain, passing by Sarburg, Sarverden, Sarbruk, Sa-Lewis, and Waudrevange; then it enters the electorate of Triers, and falls into the Moselle a little above Triers.

SARACENS, a people who made a great noise some centuries ago, and who came from the deserts of Arabia; Sarra in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and afterwards conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe; that is, within 40 years after his death, and kept possession of Spain several hundred years. They maintained a war in the Holy Land a long time against the western Christians, and at length drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for those who conquered Spain, that is, the descendants of them, are known by the name of Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with an archbishop's see, an university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to be built by the Phœnicians, and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of the emperor Augustus, whence it had the name of Cæsar Augustus, which by corruption has been changed into Sara-

gossa. It is large, handsome, and well built. The streets are long, broad, well paved, and very clean, and the houses from three to six stories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. There are four gates into the city, corresponding with the four corners of the world. The river Ebro runs across the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and so broad, it may be taken for a square; and here they have their bull-fights: in this street there are several noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroy. The convents are handsome and richly adorned, as well as the churches. The cathedral church is a spacious building, after the Gothic taste; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, seated on the side of the Ebro, and is a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper; it is still in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar with a little Jesus in her arms; but the place is so dark, that it cannot be seen without the assistance of lamps, which are fifty in number, and all of silver. There are also chandeliers and ballustrades of massy silver. The ornaments of this image are the richest that can be imagined, her crown being full of precious stones of an inestimable price; in short, there is scarce any thing to be seen but gold and jewels, and a vast number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-house is a sumptuous structure, adorned with fine columns; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in a corner of it St. George on horseback, with a dragon of white marble under him. It is seated in a very large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of stone and the other of wood, which last has been thought the most beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. It is 97 miles W. by N. of Tarragona, 197 W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 28. W. lat. 41. 53. N.

*SARAFIO, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, the same with BOENAR. SARAGO, 110 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and

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80 S. E. of Jaitza. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

SARATÓ, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, most of whose inhabitants are soldiers. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga or Wolga, 220 miles S. of Casan, and 300 N. W. of Astracan. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* **SARAVI**, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, where they have excellent horses.

SARBURG, or **SARBRUCK**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, seated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge 8 miles S. of Triers. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

SARBRUCK, or **SARBURG**, an ancient town of Lorraine, in a German bailiwick, near the frontiers of Lower Alsace. It is seated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, at the foot of a mountain. 15 miles E. of Marfal, and 50 S. E. of Metz. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

SARDAM, a sea-port town of Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for building ships, and naval stores, with a great number of shipwrights. It is seated on the N. side of the river Wye, 7 miles N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral, of which they send large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and sheep are numerous, as well as horses, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little islands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Asnaria there are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marshy land. The inhabitants were formerly so rude and clownish, that the Romans banished their state prisoners to this island; but they are much more civilized since, and enjoyed full liberty till they set up an inquisition at Sassari. However, as the inhabitants are not very industrious, the land is not sufficiently cultivated, nor are they much addicted to trade. It contains mines of silver, lead, sulphur, alum, and they make a good deal of salt. This island has undergone various revolutions; in 1708 it was taken by the English for the emperor Charles VI. and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and of which he is now king, and has a viceroys there. Cagliari is the capital town.

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SARDO, a town of Turkey in Asia and in Nativia. It was formerly called Sardin, and was the seat of the famous king Croesus. It is now gone to decay, there being but a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravanfary, where there are handsome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a mosque, which was formerly a Christian church. The inhabitants are now almost all shepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are also a few christians, who employ themselves in gardening, but they have neither church nor priest. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

* **SARRE**, a river of France, in Lorraine, which has its source in German Lorraine, a little above the Sarm, and falls into the Moselle a little above Treves or Trier.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the same name in the canton of Zurich, with a castle seated on a rock. It stands on the top of a hill, and near it are mineral springs good for various diseases.

* **SARGEEL**, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tremelen, with a castle and a harbour, seated on the sea-coast, 23 miles from Algiers. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

* **SARGUEMINE**, a town in German Lorraine, seated on the river Sare, 9 miles from Sarbruck. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

SARK, a little island belonging to Great Britain, lying between the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy in France.

SARLAT, a town of France, in Perigord, with a bishop's see. It is but a poor place, and seated in a bottom surrounded with mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Perigues, and 87 E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

SAR-LOUIS, a strong town of France in Lorraine, fortified after the manner of Vauban, and seated on the river Sare, 2 miles E. of Thionville, and 32 N. E. of Metz. Lon. 6. 46. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* **SARMAN**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, inhabited by Berberies, who are very numerous.

SARMATIA, anciently a country part in Europe and partly in Asia, which lay the N. of the Black and Caspian Seas, but at present the bounds are hardly known, the best geographers not being agreed about them.

* **SARNFOLGBRIN**, a village of Carnarvon.

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Salisbury, in N. Wales, with one fair, on the 27, for cattle.

SARANO, a town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principality, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Sarno, near its source, 12 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 49. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

SARNO, a small river of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, which rises near a town of that name, runs along the confines of the Hither Principato, and the Terra-di-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Naples.

SAROZ, a strong castle, in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Poland; seated on the river Tisza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, 5 miles from Eperies, capital of a county. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Francoli, in whose neighbourhood there are quarries of alabaster, so transparent, that they glaze their windows with it. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

SARSANA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see; seated on the frontiers of Tuscany, 20 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 13 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

SARUM, commonly called **OLD-SARUM**, a place almost without inhabitants, in Wiltshire, though it sends two members to parliament. It did cover the summit of a high steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but there is nothing now to be seen but the ruins and the traces of the walls. It is a little to the N. of Salisbury, or New Sarum. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

SARVERDEN, a town of France, in Lorraine, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Sare, 5 miles from Fene Strange, and 10 from Sarburg. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

SARVITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the territory of Comenotari, seated partly on a mountain, and partly in a plain, on a small river.

SARWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Rab, at the place where a small river runs into it. Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

SARZANA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the

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river Macra; on the frontiers of Tuscany, 10 miles N. W. of Massa, and 50 S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

SASERON, a large town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Bengal; seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an island, with a superb mosque, with a fine bridge that leads thereto. Lon. 86. 44. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

SASSARI, a city of Italy, and one of the principal of the island of Sardinia, being capital of the territory of Lugari. It has a castle and an archbishop's see, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It is famous for a fountain called Rossel, which is said to be much more magnificent than the best at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, *Chi non vide Rossel, non vidde mondo*; he that has not seen Rossel, has not seen the world. The French plundered it in 1527. It is seated in a plain, 6 miles N. of Alghier; and 17 S. W. by W. of Villa-Aragonense. Lon. 8. 39. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

SASSEBES, a strong town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the same name; seated at the confluence of two small rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

SAS-VANT-GHENT, a small, but strong town of Dutch Flanders, in the quarter of Ghent. It has fine sluices, and is seated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about 8 miles N. from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken by the Dutch in 1644. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, and in the province of Carpi. It has a strong castle, and is seated on the river Secchia, 10 miles S. W. of Modena. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

SATALIA, a large and very strong town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia; seated on the coast of Carmania, with a small harbour, and is divided into three towns. There is a superb mosque, which was formerly a fine church, and the country about it is very fertile; but the citron and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Cogni, and 265 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 32. 21. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

SAVANNA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, belonging to Great Britain. It was built not many years ago by the trustees of Georgia, and stands on a bank of the river, which is 46 feet high above the water. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 32. 0. N.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its

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its source in Upper Carniola, on the frontiers of Carinthia. It runs through Carniola, from W. to E. and afterwards separates Sclavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and part of Servia, and then falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

*SAVERDUN, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the county of Foix; divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and the latter divided into the town and suburbs. It is seated on the river Ariège, 15 miles from Foix, and 25 from Toulouse. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

*SAVERNE, or ZABERN, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, on the frontiers of Lorraine, with a handsome palace, where the bishop of Strasbourg sometimes resides. It is seated at the foot of Mount Vosgue, in a pleasant, fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles N. W. of Strasbourg, and 120 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

*SAUGUES, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Gévaudan. There is another town of the same name in Auvergne, and in the election of Brioude.

SAVIGLIANO, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is advantageously seated on the river Maira, 5 miles W. of Fossano, and 26 S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

*SAVIGLIANO, the territory of, is bounded on the E. by those of Chierasco, and Fossano; on the S. by the province of Coni; on the W. by the marquisate of Saluzzo; and on the N. by Carmagnola.

*SAULGE, St. a town of France, in Nivernois, with a priory of the order of St. Benedict, seated in a valley.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany, in Suebia, and the principal place of a county of the same name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

*SAULICU, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the bailiwick of Auxois. It is seated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn, and abounding in cattle, 45 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 7. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

*SAULY, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Carpentras. It is the chief place of a county, and of a valley of the same name.

SAUMURE, a considerable town of France, in Anjou, and capital of the Saumarois, with an ancient castle. Here is an important passage over the Loire, upon which

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there is a famous bridge. It is 22 miles S. E. of Angiers, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

SAVOLAXIA, a territory of Finland, in Russia; bounded on the N. by Cagania, on the E. by Kexholm; on the S. by Carrelia; and on the W. by Bothnia. It is a large country, full of trees, lakes, and marshes, and is almost a desert. Nydrot is the principal place.

SAVONNA, a large, populous, handsome and strong town of Italy, and in the territory of Genoa, with two castles, and bishop's see. There are several fine churches, and other well-built structures. The Genoese fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746; the country about it is very well cultivated, and abounds in silks and all sorts of fruits.

It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 9 miles S. W. of Genoa, and 12 N. E. of Final. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

*SAVONIERS, a town of France, in Touraine, 5 miles from Tours, near which there are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a sovereign duchy of Europe, between France and Italy; bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland; on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Valais, on the W. by the river Rhone, which part it from Bugey and Bresse; and on the S. Dauphiny and a part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth, and is divided into Proper Savoy, the Genevois, Chablais, Faucigny, the Tarentese, Moriana, and a part of Bugey. The air is cool on account of the high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; however, the soil is pretty fertile, and supplies the inhabitants with the necessaries of life, but they can supply their neighbours with nothing but chestnuts and radishes. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed vast number of cattle. There is also a great deal of game; among which are stags, low-deer, roebucks, wild-boars, bears, moutons, white-hares, red and grey partridges, wood-hens, and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, the Arc, and the Arve. The country has suffered greatly by ruinous wars, which it has sustained against France and Spain. The inhabitants are laborious, sober, good soldiers, and faithful subjects; Chambery is the capital town.

*SAUVANT, St. a town of France, in Poitou, 12 miles from Niort, and 120 S. E. of Paris. It is seated on the river Thouet, and is a strong town, with a castle, and a bishop's see. The country is fertile, and abounds in cattle, and is famous for its wine. The principal place of the county is Thouet, and the chief place of the diocese is Niort. The country is famous for its wine, and is a great deal of game; among which are stags, low-deer, roebucks, wild-boars, bears, moutons, white-hares, red and grey partridges, wood-hens, and pheasants. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, the Arc, and the Arve. The country has suffered greatly by ruinous wars, which it has sustained against France and Spain. The inhabitants are laborious, sober, good soldiers, and faithful subjects; Chambery is the capital town.

Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers.

*SAUVES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alais, seated on the river Vidourie, with a Benedictine abbey.

*SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in Bern, with an old ruined castle, 17 miles from Pau.

*SAUVEUR-LE-VISCOMTE, a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Coutances, seated on a morass on the river Baupries, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

*SAUXILANGES, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Issoire, with a famous monastery of the order of Cister.

*SAUBRIDGEWORTH, a village in Hertfordshire, with two fairs, on April 23, and October 19, for horses.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schwenburg, 20 miles N. W. of Hanover, Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Midsummer-day, which lasts two days. It is situated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a dissenting-meeting house. The town consists of about 400 houses, which are in general pretty good ones; but the streets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufactory is carried on here, and the town contains nothing remarkable. It is 20 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 87 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

SAXONY, a large country of Germany, divided into three parts, namely, the circle of Upper Saxony, the circle of Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Saxony. The circle of Lower Saxony contains a great number of territories, governed by particular princes, and is bounded on the E. by Prussia, and a part of Poland and Silesia; on the S. by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltic Sea, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electoral circle of Saxony, the principality of Anhalt, the landgraviate of Thuringia, the margravate of Misnia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania; and these are again subdivided into many lesser districts, taken notice of in their proper places. The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, and the duchy of Sleswick; on the W. by the German ocean, and the circle of Westphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle

of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunswick Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbishoprick of Magdeburg, the bishoprick of Hildesheim, the archbishoprick of Bremen, the bishoprick of Halberstadt, the bishoprick of Schwerin, the bishoprick of Ratzburg, the bishoprick of Lubeck, and the bishoprick of Sleswick. All these have been secularized, except Lubeck and Hildesheim. The other territories are the duchies of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, also the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Northausen, which see in their proper places. The duchy of Saxony is bounded on the N. by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Lower Lusatia; on the S. by Misnia; and on the W. by the principality of Anhalt. It is about 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe. This is commonly called the electoral circle of Saxony, and Wirtemberg is the capital town.

SAYBROOK, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-England, and in the province of Connecticut, seated at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 90 miles S. W. of Boston, Lon. 71. 58. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

SAYCOCK, one of the islands of Asia, in Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disma, which is on the W. side of this. Lon. 132. 28. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

SAYD. See SIDON.

SCAGEN, or SCAGERIE, a promontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage out of the ocean into the Baltic Sea. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 57. 16. N.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It was a large city formerly, but it is now greatly decayed. It is 6 miles N. of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 44. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

*SCALANOVA, a handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, with a castle and harbour. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Ephesus, in a country abounding in good wine. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 37. 54. N.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Polon, and on the confines of Moravia. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the river

SCA

Marck, 50 miles N. of Presburg, and 45 N. W. of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 17° 17' E. lat. 49° 4' N.

SCALLOWAY, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mainland, being one of those of Shetland, and in the county of Orkney, 130 miles N. E. of Caithness. Lon. 1° 15' W. lat. 60° 12' N.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRET-TA.

SCANDINAVIA, a large country of Europe, formerly so called, which comprehends Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

SCARA, or SCAREN, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated to the S. of the lake Wener, 66 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lon. 18° 42' E. lat. 58° 16' N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and November 22, for toys. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs that it is almost inaccessible on every side. On the top of this rock is a green large plain, with a little well of fresh water, springing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of some trade, and has a very good harbour, and sends two members to parliament. It is 36 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 204 N. of London. Lon. 0° 15' W. lat. 54° 18' N.

SCARDONNA, a sea-port town of Dalmania, seated on the eastern banks of the river Cherca, with a bishop's see. It has been taken and re-taken several times by the Turks and Venetians, and these last ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but they have since put it in a state of defence. It is 35 miles N. W. of Spalatto. Lon. 17° 1' E. lat. 44° 29' N.

* SCARLINO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the principality of Piombino, with a castle, seated on the sea-coast; 5 miles S. of Massio, and 10 from Piombino. Lon. 10° 57' E. lat. 42° 58' N.

* SCARO, a town of the island of San-torini, with a bishop's see. Lon. 25° 58' E. lat. 36° 10' N.

SCAPOS. See SAROZ.

SCARANTO, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the

SCH

S. W. of the isle of Rhodes, and to the N. E. of that of Candia. It is about 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and there are several high mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, with several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source near Aubigny, in Artois, where it wathes Arras and Douay, after which it runs on the confines of Flanders and Hainault, passing by St. Amand and a little after falls into the Scheld.

* SCELLA, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, to the W. of the province of Bamba, and to the E. of that of Tamba. It is full of very high mountains, which are well inhabited, afford good pastures, and feed great numbers of cattle.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a large, handsome and strong town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, with a castle in the form of a citadel. It is well built, with fine large streets, and adorned with several fountains; and the greatest part of the houses are painted on the out-side. It is well fortified, and the cathedral is the largest church in Switzerland; besides which, the minister, with the monastery adjoining there to, the arsenal, the town-house, the great clock, which shews the course of the sun and moon with their eclipses, and the stone bridge over the Rhine, are well worth the observation of a traveller. That river is of great consequence to the inhabitants, with regard to trade. It is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich, and 39 E. of Basil. Lon. 8° 41' E. lat. 47° 39' N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the canton of, in Switzerland, is bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia; on the E. by the canton of Zurich and the bishoprick of Constance; and on the S. by the same, and by Thurgaw. It is but 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, but produces all the necessaries of life, wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. The principal town is of the same name.

SCHALHOLT, a town, or rather a large village of Iceland, with a bishop's see and a college. Lon. 22° 20' W. lat. 64° 40' N.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Shirvan. It has very large manufactories of silks and cotton, and is seated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but it is now decayed above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. Lon. 37° 51' lat. 40° 50' N.

SCHAN

SCHANTZSTERNEY, a fortress of Russia in Finland, in the province of Carelia, seated on the river Nieva, a little to the eastward of Petersburg. Lon. 31. 15. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 7 miles S. of Passau. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

* **SCHARNITZ**, a town of France, in the circle of Austria, and in Tirol. It is seated on the confines of Bavaria, and is a passage of great importance, and well fortified.

SCHAWENBURG, a small territory of Westphalia, about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, which belongs to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, which has its source in Vermandois, near the Villan-Bauevoir. It passes through Flanders, and some miles below Fort Lillo divides into two branches, one of which runs thro' Bergen-op-zoom, and is called the Eastern Scheld, and the other to Flushing, called the Western Scheld; they both fall into the German Ocean.

* **SCHELESTADT**, an ancient and strong town of France, in Upper Alsace, formerly very important, but the fortifications were ruined by the French in 1673; however, when it was ceded to them they fortified it again. It is seated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. W. of Stralburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

SCHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the river Waag, where there is a harbour, and near it a volcano continually burning. It is 25 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

SCHELLENBURG, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, remarkable for a battle obtained here by the allies over the French and Bavarians in 1704. It is 22 miles W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 10. 58. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHELLING, an island of Holland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee, between Vly-Island and Ameland. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, and one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver, and other metals; as also for its baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHENECTIDA, a fortress of N. America, in New-York, seated on Hudson's

river, in the province of Albany, and adjoining to the country of the Iroquois, belonging to Great Britain, 100 miles N. of New York town. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 42. 24. N.

* **SCHENING**, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, formerly more considerable than at present. It is pleasantly seated in a fertile country, and in a good air, 8 miles S. E. of Wastena. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

SCHENKENSCHANZ, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves; seated on the place where the Rhine divides into two large branches, one of which preserves the name, and the other is called the Waal, 12 miles E. of Nimeguen, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* **SCHER**, a town of Germany in Sussia, seated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge; it belongs to the baron of Walberg.

* **SCHERDING**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the eastern bank of the river Inn, nearly S. of Passau.

SCHETLAND, islands so called, lying to the N. of the Orkneys, of which some reckon them a part. They lie 200 miles N. E. of Caithness, in Scotland, and are famous for the herring-fishery on their coast. The Dutch begin here on Midsummer-day, and follow the shoals of herrings down to the coasts of Norfolk, where they arrive about Michaelmas. The number of these islands are reckoned to be 40, besides 30 which are naked rocks; the chief of them is called Mainland. The inhabitants live by fishing, and are like the Norwegians, an honest people, who live a long time. Two months in the summer the sun never sets, and in two of the winter months he never rises.

* **SCHEVE**, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and in the diocese of Wyburg, seated at the mouth of a river in the gulph of Virk-Fund, where there are excellent horses bred.

* **SCHIEDAM**, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on a large canal, which communicates with the Maese. It is 4 miles from Rotterdam, and 5 from Delft. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

* **SCHILTA**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

SCHIRAS, a large and famous town of Persia, capital of Faristan. It is three miles in length from E. to W. but not so much in breadth. It is seated at the N. W. end of a spacious plain, surrounded with

with very high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a bluish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded with walls 14 feet high, and four thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind, besides various beautiful flowers. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but as some think in the whole world. The women are much addicted to gallantry, and it is called an earthly paradise by some. The ruins of the famous palace called Persepolis are 50 miles to the N. E. of this place. It is 225 miles S. E. of Ispahan. Lon. 56. 40. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

SCHLESTADT, a town of France, in Alsace, formerly imperial. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, and is seated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. of Strasbourg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

* **SCHLEUSINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the province of Henneberg, seated on the river Schleus.

* **SCHMIBERG**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Jaur, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the river Bauber. Almost all the inhabitants are smiths, from whence the place takes its name.

* **SCHOMBURG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limburg.

SCHONECK, or **SCHONECK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a castle; seated on the river Nymys, 27 miles N. of Treves, and 26 S. of Limburg. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

SCHONEN, or **SCANIA**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the strait of the Sound, which separates it from Zealand; on the N. by Halland and Smaland; on the E. and S. by Bleckingia and the Baltic Sea. It is about 58 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. Lunden is the capital town.

* **SCHONGAW**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Lech, 30 miles from Augsburg.

* **SCHONREIN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, on the confines of the bishoprick of Wirtzburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It is seated on the river Meyn, and belongs to the bishoprick of Wirtzburg.

* **SCHOONHOVEN**, a strong town of the

United Provinces, in Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is seated on the river Lech, in which there is a good salmon-fishery, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

SCHORNDORF, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, and salt springs, with which they make a great deal of salt. It is seated on the river Rems, 11 miles N. E. of Stuttgart, and 17 N. W. of Gemund. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* **SCHOUTEN**, islands so called in the S. Sea, near the coast of New Guinea. They were discovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135. 25. E. lat. 0. 46. S.

SCHOWEN, an island of the Netherlands in Zealand, lying between the islands of Goree and Beeveland, being 15 miles in length, and six in breadth. Zirizee is the capital town.

SCHUT, a large island of Hungary formed by the river Danube, which is 38 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Danube, and Komore and Sumaraine are the principal towns.

SCHWALBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the territory of Wetteraw, and county of Nassau, seated on the river Aar, 9 miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals; seated on the river Ill, 14 miles N. E. of Inpruc, and 10 S. W. of Rottenburg. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 47. 19. N. Some call it Schwartz.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle of Germany, and circle of Upper Saxony, in the landgrate of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Schwartz, 22 miles S. E. of Erford, and 35 N. of Cullembach. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

SCHWARTZEMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a principality of the same name. The castle is seated on the river Lec, 22 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 E. of Wertzburg, subject to its own prince. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. It is the handsomest town of Silesia, next to Breslaw. The streets are large, the church fine, and the houses well built. The fortifications are not very considerable; the royal palace turned

turned into a convent. All the magistrates are Roman Catholics, but most of the inhabitants are Protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school and bells. It is seated on an eminence on the river Weiskritz, 27 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 22 S. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

SCHWEINFURT, a very strong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are Protestants, but not very rich. However, they carry on a large trade in woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. It is seated on the river Main, 25 miles N. E. of Wirtzburg, and 55 W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

SCHWINGBURG, a town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Flonia, over-against the islands of Arroa and Lange-land. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 55. 4. N.

*SCHWITZ, or SWITZ, a canton of Switzerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W. by the lake of the four cantons; on the S. by the canton of Uri; on the E. by that of Glaris; and on the N. by those of Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches consist in cattle, and the capital town is of the same name. This is a large, handsome place, seated near the lake of the four cantons, in a pleasant country among the mountains, 10. miles S. E. of Lucern, and 12 S. of Sug. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

*SCIATI, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna to the N. of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulph of Salonichi. It is about 22 miles in length, and 8 in breadth.

SCILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying to the W. of Cornwall, dangerous for strangers to sail near, without a good pilot, there having been often ships wrecked upon them; and particularly Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with 4 men of war, were cast away here, in the night of October 22, 1707; when there were not only a great number of common sailors, but people of distinction lost. St. Mary's is the largest and most cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the rest put together, and who are also the richest. Likewise in this, and in two or three other of the largest islands, there are various antiquities, particularly the remains of the temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament of this island is the light-house, of 51 feet high, and the gallery is four. The sash lights are 11 feet 6

inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column. Lon. 6. 41. W. lat. 49. 56. N.

Scio, one of the most beautiful, pleasant, and celebrated islands of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, to the S. of Metelin, and to the N. E. of Samos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, and yet pleasant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. There is also a large quantity of pleasant wine, which they export to the neighbouring islands; but their principal trade is in silks. They have also a small commerce in wool, cheese, figs, and mastic. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant; though the dress is odd, yet it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening are called back with a whistle. The town called Scio is large, pleasant, and the best built of any in the Levant, the houses being beautiful and commodious, some of which are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint-stones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their possession, made a great many alterations for the better. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison of 1400 men. The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all shipping, that goes to or comes from Constantinople, and will hold a fleet of fourscore vessels. They reckon there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this island. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1695. Scio is a bishop's see, and is seated on the sea-side, 47 miles W. of Smyrna, and 310 S. W. of Constantinople.

Sciro, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin, to the N. E. of Negropont, and to the S. E. of Sciati. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. There is but one village, and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a fugar-loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The inhabitants are Greeks, the Cadi being the only Turk among them.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, the Drave, and the Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. Polesgra, Zabrab, Creis, Warasden, Zreim, and Walpon, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and

and is very narrow, not being above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

* **SCOLE**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and toys.

SCONE, or **SCOON**, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is the place where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned, and is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 56. 24. N.

* **SCOPELO**, an island of the Archipelago, 5 miles E. of Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulph of Salonica, and is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

* **SCOPIA**, or **USCAPIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the confines of Bosnia, and capital of a sangiacate; seated on the river Vardar, over which there is a bridge of 12 arches, and is an archbishop's see. It is 67 miles W. of Sophia. Lon. 22. 25. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of, is the N. part of the island of Great-Britain, which is now united to England, and both together makes but one nation. It is bounded on all sides by the Ocean, except the S. where it is separated from England by the river Tweed, towards the E. by Cheviot hills, and the river Esk, and Solway-Frith towards the W. It is generally reckoned 380 miles in length, from Aldermouth-head, near the isle of Mull, to Buchanels, and 190 in breadth, where it is broadest. Besides the main land, there are 300 islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the Western islands, the Orkneys, and the Schetland Isles. The air is generally wholesome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty strong and frequent. In the northern parts the days in summer are very long. The soil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the Highlands, is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England, though not in so great plenty. In the low lands there is little timber, but in the more north-

ern parts are forests of fir-trees, which might afford masts for the largest men of war; but it is difficult to bring them to the sea-side. They burn coals in several parts; in the Highlands they have plenty of wood; however, in other places they burn turf, peat, heath, broom, and fuzes. They have large flocks of sheep, and plenty of horned cattle, many of which are brought to England for sale, and even as far as London, though they are generally very small. They have also a great number of horses, which, though small, will bear a great deal of fatigue. The soil produces plenty of hemp and flax, which are manufactured in many places; and particularly at Edinburgh, they have brought all sorts of linnen to great perfection, and export very large quantities. Some years ago, the women never appeared abroad without their plaids; but now that custom is pretty much laid aside. This was likewise the chief dress of the Highlanders, but by a late act of parliament, they have been obliged to lay them aside, and conform to the Lowland dress. No country in the world has greater plenty of fish, eggs, and fowls; and a very great advantage might be made of their fisheries. They have mines of several sorts, particularly of lead, with quarries of free-stone for building; so that the principal towns are constructed with nothing else. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. With regard to what is said of their precious stones, gold and silver mines, and other uncommon productions, we shall pass over in silence. The established religion in Scotland, is the Presbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at least connived at. As for the rivers and lakes, we shall take notice of the principal, in their proper places.

SCOTLAND, NEW. See **ACADIA**.

* **SCOTTER**, a village in Lincolnshire with one fair, on July 10, for horses and goods.

* **SCOTTO**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and petty chapmen.

SCRIVAN, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Darien, 50 miles E. of Porto-Bello Lon. 78. 49. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

SCUTARI, a large and populous town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Upper Albania; seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana. It is well fortified, is a bishop's see, and 20 miles N. E. of Antivari, and 47 N. W. of Albanopolis Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

SCUTARY

SCUTARI, a large and handsome town of Turkey in Asia, and Natolia, with a well frequented harbour; seated on the E. side of Constantinople, to which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly over-against it. It contains a very handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29. 4. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

SCYLLA, a rock, or rocks, in the Faro of Messina, over-against a whirlpool, formerly called Charybdis. They lie before Cape Seglio, and make a great noise, and are very dangerous when the sea is much agitated.

SCYTHIA, anciently a large country of Asia, often taken notice of by the Roman writers, whose bounds were never accurately determined; however, we are certain it included Modern Tartary.

SIDILES, a famous island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos. There is still to be seen the ruins of the temple of Apollo, with many other fine remains of magnificent buildings; near to this is another, called Little Sidiles. Lon. 25. 58. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

SEAFORD, a sea-port town in Suffex, whose market is disused, but it has two fairs, on March 14, and July 25, for pedlars wares. It is 8 miles S. by E. of Lewes, and 101 S. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

SEAMORE, a village in Yorkshshire, with one fair, on July 15, for boots, shoes, and horses.

SEATON, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the firth of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

SEATON, a village of Devonshire, with one fair, on March 1, for cattle.

SEAUUX, a town of France, five miles from Paris, on the road to Orleans. It is famous for a magnificent palace, or castle, now belonging to the dukes of Maine, whose gardens are extremely pleasant.

SEBASTIAN, St. a handsome, populous, and strong town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, with a good and well frequented harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded with a double wall, and to the sea-side it is fortified with bastions and half-moons. The streets are long, broad, and straight, and paved with white flag-stones. The houses are pretty handsome, the churches neat, and the environs are very pleasant. It carries on a great trade, and is so populous,

that several families are obliged to live in the same house. At the top of the mountain is a strong citadel, well furnished with cannon, having a garrison. Their greatest trade consists of iron and steel, which some take to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old Castile. It is 50 miles E. of Bilbao, and 50 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

*** SEBASTIAN**, St. a large and handsome town of S. America, in Brasil, with a bishop's see, a large harbour, and a small fort. The Jesuits and the Benedictine monks have houses here. The inhabitants are much addicted to pleasure, and practise all sorts of debauchery. It is the residence of the governor of the province. Lon. 42. 40. W. lat. 23. 6. S.

SEBENICO, a strong sea-port town of Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a large harbour, a fort, and a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and the Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the gulph of Venice, 35 miles N. of Spolato, and 25 S. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 46. E. lat. 44. 17. N.

SEBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 12 miles E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. E. of Conde. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

SECANDRA, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the province of Agra. This is supposed to have been formerly called Alexandria, and to be the utmost bounds of Alexander's conquests. It is 35 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 77. 25. E. lat. 26. 44. N.

SECCHIA, a river of Italy, which has its source in the mountains of Carfagnana, and runs on the confines of the duchies of Modena and Reggio, and falls into the Po, a little below St. Benedetto.

SECKAW, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Styria, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Gayle, 9 miles N. of Judenburg, and 90 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 27. E. lat. 47. 19. North.

*** SECKINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and one of the forest towns. There is nothing remarkable in it but a large square; it belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, six miles S. E. of Rheinfield, and twenty-seven miles W. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

SEDAN, a strong town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Luxemburg. It

It is one of the most important keys in the kingdom; and there is a very strong castle, a well furnished arsenal, and a fine manufactory of woollen cloth and stuffs. It is seated on the river Maese, 26 miles S. E. of Charlevoix, and 185 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

* **SEDBERG**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Lancashire, with two fairs on March 20, and October 29, for horned cattle.

* **SEECHING**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on every second Tuesday, for fat bullocks, but no fair. It is seated on a small navigable river, near which there are rich pastures for cattle, four miles S. of King's Lynn, and 94 N. by E. from London. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

* **SEEZ**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a bishop's see, a Benedictine abbey, and 3000 inhabitants. It is seated in a pleasant country, on the river Orne, near the forest of Ecouves, 12 miles N. of Alençon, and 102 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* **SEGBERG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and in Wagria, with a castle standing on a high mountain, consisting of lime-stone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It belongs to Denmark, and is seated on the river Trave, 22 miles S. of Kiell, and 28 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

* **SEGEDIN**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Csongrad, with a castle. The Imperialists took it from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Teisse and Mafroch, fifty miles S. E. of Colocza, and 55 S. W. of Waradin. Lon. 20. 35. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* **SEGESWAR**, a town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, fifty miles N. W. of Cronstadt, and 47 N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

* **SEGEWOLD**, or **SEWOLD**, a town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, and in the province of Lettia, seated on the river Treiden, 5 miles S. E. of Treiden, and 27 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 25. 13. E. lat. 57. 14. N.

* **SEGNA**, or **SEGN**, a strong town of Croatia, with a strong fort, a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the coast of the Gulph of Venice, 400 miles N. W. of Spalato. Lon. 15. 21. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* **SEGN**, an ancient town of Italy, in the

Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 21 miles S. E. of Palestrino, and 32 E. of Rome. Lon. 15. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

* **SEGORBE**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill between the mountains, in a soil very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It was taken from the Moors in 1245, and the Romans thought it worth their while to carry some of their marble to Rome. It is near the river Morvedro, 27 miles N. W. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 39. 48. N.

* **SEGOVIA**, an ancient, large, rich, populous, handsome, and strong city of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see, and a handsome castle, called Alcazar. It is adorned with handsome structures, and there are about 7000 houses, comprehending the suburbs. It is surrounded with a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spanish wool so much esteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral church stands on one side of the great square, and contains the statue of the Virgin Mary in massy silver. The alcazar is seated in the highest part of the town, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms very richly adorned with tapestry, a great deal of gildings, and very fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The next most remarkable structure is the Casa de la Moneda, or the mint, whose towers are all covered with lead. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with a river, on which are mills, employed in coining, and by which every thing is done in an instant: for they can coin a much money here in a day, as at other places in a month. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and serves to bring water into the town, being 3000 paces in length, and supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height. They consist of two rows, one placed above the other. It is seated on a mountain between two hills, near the river Aravada, 45 miles N. W. of Madrid and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

* **SEGOVIA**, NEW, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, seated on the river Yare, on

the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 184. 30. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

SETOVIA, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela, seated on a river, near a very high mountain, where there are mines of gold, fifteen miles from Turqueyo. Lon. 65. 30. W. lat. 8. 20. N.

SECOVIA, a town of Asia, in the island of Manilla, and one of the largest of the Philippines, seated at the N. end of the island, 240 miles N. of Manilla, and subject to Spain. Lon. 120. 59. E. lat. 18. 36. N.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the Alps, and runs S. W. thro' Catalonia, passing by Puicerda, Urgel, Balaguere, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, in the district of Castel Branco, on the confines of Spanish Estradura, with a castle standing on a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia and Tajo, 8 miles S. E. of Castel Branco, and 30 N. W. of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and territory of La Mancha, seated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles N. E. of Baeca. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 37. 36. N.

SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Andalusia, thro' Murcia, and part of Valencia, and then falls into the sea at Guadamar.

SEID, or **SAYD**. See **SIDON**.

SEIGNELEY, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre, seated on a hill, half a mile from the rivers Sean and Jonne, with the title of a marquise, and a castle.

SEINE, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Dijon, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

SEINE, a river of France, which has its source in Burgundy, near Chaceaux, 15 miles from Dijon; and, after having watered part of France, it runs through Paris, and falls into the ocean of Havre de Grace.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles N. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

SEIH, or **HOB**, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petrea, which formerly bounded Judaea on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 40 miles E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

SELAND. See **ZEALAND**.

SELBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, linen, and copper-ware. It is seated on the river Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, and is a place of some trade, 12 miles S. of York, and 172 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 53. 47. N.

SELEUCIA, anciently a town of Asia Minor, and in Cilicia, with an archbishop's see. It is now in Carmania, 10 miles from the sea-coast, and 58 W. of Tarsus. It is at present called Seleidia.

*** SELEUCIA**, anciently a town of Asia Minor, in Iliuria, with a bishop's see. It is at present in Carmania, and in Natolia, 80 miles N. W. of Perga. It was here the emperor Trajan died; it is at present called Carazalat.

SELEUCIA, anciently an episcopal town of Asia, in Mesopotamia, and in Assyria, supposed to be the same as is now called Bagdad, which see.

*** SELEUCIA**, an ancient episcopal town of Asia, in Syria, called at present Seleucia Iber. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles N. of Antioch.

*** SELINGE**, a village in Kent, with 2 fairs, on May 21, and October 11, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

SELINGINSKOY, a town of Asia, in the Russian empire, and in the province of Siberia, seated on a river of the same name, and the most advanced fortress towards China in the possession of the Russians; the caravans commonly pass by it in travelling to China. Lon. 95. 0. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

SELINSTADT, or **SELINGUNSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the electorate of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Gerprenx and Main, 14 miles E. of Frankfort, and 27 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

*** SELIVREA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the sea of Marmora, with an archbishop's see. It was a large place, divided into the upper and lower towns, but is now much decayed. It is 35 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 12. W. lat. 41. 4. N.

SELKIRK, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Tweedale, 29 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 55. 26. N. The shire of Selkirk sends one member to parliament.

SEPLES, a town of France, in Berry, with

with a handsome castle, and an abbey, situated on the river Cher, over which there is a handsome bridge, 12 miles S. E. of Blois, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

SELTZ, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, and in the diocese of Spire, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

SEMDRIAHA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, with a good citadel. It is the capital of a sangiacate, was taken by the Turks in 1690, and is seated on the Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Belgrade, and 50 S. W. of Temeswar. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SEMIGALLIA, the eastern part of the duchy of Courland, in Poland, which is separated by the river Mafza, almost entirely from Proper Courland. Mittaw is the capital town.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

SEMLIN, a town of Slavonia, seated on the W. side of the rivers Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Esseck, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

* SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, seated on a lake of the same name, 7 miles N. W. of the town of Lucerne. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

SEMUR, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Auxois, with a magnificent church, a castle, and a good manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Armanzon, over which there are two handsome bridges, 37 miles N. of Autun, and 135 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* SEMUR EN BRIENNOIS, a town of France, and capital of Briennois, is 40 miles N. W. of Lyons, and 175 from Paris. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

SENDOMIR. See SANDOMIR.

* SENEZ, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, 4 miles S. of Nivelles, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

SENEGAL, or SENEGAL, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which some suppose to be a branch of the Niger; but this is very uncertain, no European having travelled so far up as to determine this assertion. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much

about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, inasmuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass; it is populous and full of trees, but the soil sandy and barren, for which reason they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and were entirely masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort-Louis, was taken by the English on the first of May, 1758, and ceded to Great-Britain by the peace of 1763. See GAMBIA.

SENEZ, a wretched town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see, seated in a rough barren country, 40 miles N. W. of Nice, and 46 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

SENLIS, an ancient town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church has a very lofty steeple, and the figures which adorn the front of the right wing of this church are very curious. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Nonett, near a large forest, 20 miles N. W. of Meug, and 27 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* SENNAR, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is 5 miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat roofed, and very ill built; but the suburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is surrounded with high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, but is only a confused heap of buildings. The heats are so insupportable, that a man can hardly breathe in the day-time till the end of April, when the rainy season begins and continues three months, at which time the air is extremely unwholesome. Their commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civit, tobacco, and gold dust. There is a market every day in the week, in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods they have also a market near the king's palace, where slaves are sold; the females in

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on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their religion is Manichæism. They are an ignorant, superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a single loaf fastened to their feet with strings. Women of a lower rank, and girls, have clothes wrapt round them from the waist to the knee; the men go almost naked. The merchandizes which are required at Sennar are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass-beans, and a black drug, with which they colour their eye-lids and eyebrows. A few merchants here travel to Suaguen on the Red Sea, from whence they go to Arabia Felix with their commodities, and bring those of the East Indies back. It is seated on an eminence near the river Nile. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 15. 4. N.

SENNE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, runs N. into Brabant, and falls into the Demur below Mechlin.

*** SENONCHES**, a town of France, in Perche, and in the election of Verneuve, with a bailiwick, lying near a forest.

*** SENONES**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the province of Salines, with a famous Benedictine abbey. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

*** SENONES**, a territory of France, that lies along the river Yonne, and makes part of the government of Champagne.

SENS, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the government of Champagne, and the capital of Senonois, with an archbishop's see. The metropolitan church is a handsome structure, and the front adorned with different figures; the body of it is as large as that of Notre Dame, at Paris. There are several convents, a Jesuits college, and two abbeys. Small streams run through the streets, and it is very advantageously seated for trade, where the river Vanne falls into the Yonne, 25 miles N. of Auxerre, and 60 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

*** SEMAZE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Vitry, seated on the river Saux, near a cold mineral spring excellent for the gravel.

*** SEPULVEDA**, a town of Spain in Old Castile, seated on an eminence near the river Duraton.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the confines of Genoa,

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24 miles N. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

SERCHELLI, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

*** SERCHIO**, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Apennines, in Modena. It crosses the valley of Cartagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuscan Sea, 5 miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SEREGIPPE-DEL-REY, a sea-port town of S. America, in Brasil, and capital of a government of the same name, 120 miles N. E. of St. Salvador, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 29. 46. W. lat. 11. 30. S.

SERENA. See COQUIMBO.

*** SERFO**, or **SERFANTE**, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles N. W. of Naxia, and 75 from the eastern coast of the Morea, to the S. E. of the gulph of Engia, 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth. It is full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstones. The inhabitants are so proud of their fine onions, that it never enters their heads to catch the parasites which devour their corn and grapes. They are extremely indolent, as well as their ancestors. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholas, which is a poor beggarly place. The women are very fond of strangers, and in their dances they use all sorts of lascivious postures, in order to tempt them. Lon. 25. 10. E. lat. 37. 19. N.

*** SERIGNAN**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Beziers, with the seat of an admiralty.

*** SERONGE**, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, on the road from Surat to Agra. Most of the inhabitants are merchants, and deal in painted calicoes. Lon. 76. 30. E. lat. 24. 35. N.

SERPA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Andalusia, seated on a rough eminence where there is a good castle, 3 miles from the river Guadiana, and 83 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

*** SERRA LEONE**, or **SIERRA LEONE**, a great river of Africa, in Guinea, and on the Malaguetta coast. Its source is uncertain, but the mouth of it is 10 miles wide. A little within the mouth is Ben's-Island, where the English have a factory. It is bounded by the two famous capes, called Tagrin, or Sierra Leone, and Vega, which form a large bay. The country about it is one of the best in Africa, and the soil very fertile.

* **SERRES**,

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SESSA, a town of Turkey in Europe, with an archbishop's see. It is moderately large, and seated on the river Calicor. Lon. 29. 40. E. lat. 46. 54. N.

SENARES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois, and in the election of the Romans.

SENAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E. by Bulgaria, on the W. by Bosnia, and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia, about 190 miles in length from E. to W. 95 in breadth from N. to S. and divided into four sangiacates, two of which were ceded to the Christians in 1718, who united them into one. This continued till 1739, when the Turks were victorious, and then they were abandoned to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendria, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital town.

SEKULO, a castle seated upon a high mountain, about 4 miles from Trieste. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the squary exfoliations have formed variety of figures of blue and white colours.

SESAÑE. See SEZAZUNE.

SESTIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the confines of Vaalasin, and running through part of Piedmont and the valleys of Sesia, falls into the Po, a little below Casal.

SESSA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It was formerly very considerable, and is 20 miles N. E. of Capua, and 30 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

SESTI-BI-PINENTE, a town in the territory of Genoa, 5 miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

SESTO, a town of Italy in the Maritime, to the W. of the river Tesin, seated at the place where it proceeds from the Lago Maggiore.

SESTOS, a strong castle of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated on the European side of the strait of Dardanelles, 16 miles S. W. of Gallipoli. Lon. 26. 34. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

SESTRANDI-LEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is the residence of the Bishop of Brugnato, and lies 30 miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 44. 23. N.

SETIMO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 4 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

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SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETTE, or **CETTE**, a town of France in Languedoc, otherwise called Pont St. Louis, seated where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpelier and Agde, 14 miles S. W. of the former. Lon. 48. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

SETTLE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, and 5 fairs, on Tuesday before Palm Sunday, and Good Friday, for horned cattle; on April 26, for sheep; on August 18, 19, 20, 21, and the first Tuesday after October 27, for horned cattle, leather, sheep, and lambs. It is seated on the river Ribble, over which there is a stone bridge, 28 miles E. by N. of Lancaster, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 54. 6. N.

SETUAN, a province of Asia, in China, bounded on the N. by Chanfi, on the E. by Koci-tcheou, and Yun-nan, and on the W. by the kingdom of Thibet and some other neighbouring countries. It is divided into 10 districts, which comprehend 5 territories of the first rank, and 88 of the second and third, besides a great number of garisons and forts. It is watered by the great river Yang-tse-Kiang, and is vastly rich not only on account of the great quantity of silk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, sugar canes, and lapis-lazuli. It likewise abounds in musk, pretty small swift horses, dogs, fallow-deer, partridges, parrots, and a sort of tame fowl with wool instead of feathers. As this province is far from the sea, the have no salt but what they make from brine-pits, which they dig in the mountain sides.

SETUFAL. See ST. URES.

SEVENNES. See CEVENNES.

SEVENOAKS, or **SENNOCK**, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 12, for hogs and toys. It is a pretty good town with an hospital and a free-school, and 6 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 29 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SENER, ST. a town of France, in Gascony, and in the diocese of Aire, celebrated for a Benedictine abbey, seated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax, and 6 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 33. W. lat. 43. 45. N.

SEVERIA, a province of the Russian empire, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Smolensko and Muscovy, on the E. by Vorotinsk and the country of the Cossacks, on the S. by the same, and on the W. by Zernigova. It is a country over

can with woods, and on the S. part is a forest of great length. *Novogrodek*, or *Novogrod*, is the capital town.

SEVERINA, *SE*, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Lower Calabria, with an archbishop's see. It is very well fortified, and is seated on a craggy rock, on the river *Necro*, 8 miles from the sea, and 45 S. E. of *Rellano*. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

SEVERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It has vineyards, and is seated between two hills on the river *Petzenza*, 6 miles N. W. of *Tolentino*, and 25 N. E. of *Franzino*. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 43. 16. N. **SEVERINO*, *SAN*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the *Hillen* Principato, seated on the river *Saraceno*. It has given its name to the house of *San Severino*.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises near *Plinniliom-hill* in *Montgomeryshire*, and before it enters *Shropshire*, receives about 30 streams, and passes down to *Lauding*, where it receives the *Morda*, that flows from *Ofwestro*. When it arrives at *Monford*, it receives the river *Mon*, passing on to *Shrewsbury*, which it almost surrounds, then to *Bridgnorth*, afterwards it runs thro' the skirts of *Staffordshire*, enters *Worcestershire*, and passes by *Worcester*; then it runs to *Tewksbury*, where it joins the *Avon*, and from thence to *Gloucester*, keeping a north westerly course till it falls into the *Bristol Channel*. It begins to be navigable for boats at *Welch Pool*, in *Montgomeryshire*, and takes in several other rivers in its course, besides those already mentioned, and is the second in England.

SEVERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the *Capitanata*, with a bishop's see, seated in a plain, 27 miles W. of *Manfredonia*, and 75 N. E. of *Naples*. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

SEVERUS'S WALL, commonly called *Graham's Dyke*, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the *Picts* and *Scots*. It begun at *Abercorn*, on the south of *Forth*, 4 miles N. E. of *Linlithgow*, and ran W. across the country to the *Firth of Clyde*, ending at *Kirkpatrick*, near *Dunbarton*.

SEVILLE, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and very handsome city of Spain, capital of *Andalusia*, and one of the most considerable places in Spain. It is seated in a large plain, near the river *Guadalquivir*,

and takes up more ground than *Madrid*, tho' it has not so many inhabitants; there being only 24,000 families in the city, and 3000 in the suburbs. It is of a round form, and its fortifications consist of strong walls, flanked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 miles in length. The cathedral church is the largest in Spain, and stands in the middle of the city; its roof is extremely high, and supported on each side by two rows of stately columns; it is 175 feet in length, and 80 in breadth, and its chapels are built in the antique manner. The steeple is of very curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Besides the cathedral, there are several other churches, particularly those belonging to religious houses. They reckon 85 benefices, and 3500 chaplains. The convent of *St. Francis* is the most curious, and adorned with a very handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, besides 140 strangers of the same order; the church is built in the Gothic taste. The cloister is supported by marble pillars, and embellished with good paintings. The university of *Seville* consists of many colleges, where the professors live at their ease, enjoying rich pensions. Near the cathedral church is the royal palace, called *Alcazar*, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king *Yedro*; it is a mile in extent, and flanked with large square strong towers, built with stones taken from the ancient temple of *Hercules*; some connoisseurs say this structure has not its equal in Europe. The exchange where the merchants meet is behind the cathedral, and is a square building, of the *Tuscan* order, each front 100 feet in length, and is three stories high. The suburb stands on the other side of the river, over which there is a long bridge, supported by boats; in this the house of the inquisition is placed, and in it there are public walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-house is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 100 hospitals richly endowed, and the physicians are ordered to spare no costs to cure their patients. The pleasant situation of *Seville*, near the sea, renders it one of the most trading and rich cities of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houses here, where they are obliged to register themselves and their merchandizes; their ships indeed stop in the

the harbour of Cadiz, but their loading is carried from thence to Seville. - And there all the gold and silver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The common people are unpolite, but the gentlemen and principal citizens quite otherwise. The women are handsome, and addicted to gallantry, and often deceive their husbands notwithstanding their vigilance. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, and every thing else that contributes to the pleasure of life; and there is a vast plenty of oil, for to the W. of the river there is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. They have a great number of slaves here, whom they treat very cruelly; and though they turn Christians, it does not mend their condition. The Spaniards commonly say, *Quen no havisto Sevilla, no ha visto maravilla*; He who has not seen Seville, has not seen a marvel. It is 45 miles from the sea, 112 W. of Granada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 37. 32. N.

* **SEYNE**, a town of France, in Upper Provence, seated on a small river that falls into the Durance, and is the chief place of a vigurie.

* **SEYSEL**, a town of France, in Bugey, divided into two parts by the river Rhone, where it begins to be navigable. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

* **SEZANNE**, a town in France, in La brie, and in the diocese of Troyes, seated on a little river in a plain, on the confines of Champagne, 27 miles N. W. of Troyes, and 65 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

SHAFTSBURY, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 24, and November 22, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on a high hill, in form of a bow, and has little water. It however enjoys a serene, wholesome air, and has a very fine prospect. It had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to 3. The houses are of free-stone, about 500 in number; and is a good thoroughfare place, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market is very considerable for corn and cattle; it is 25 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 103 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

SHANNON, a river of Ireland, and the largest in that island. It rises in the county of Leitrim, running from N. to S. and divides the province of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S. W. ruins through the province of Munster, passes by the city

of Limerick, and falls into the western Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

* **SHAR**, a village in Westmoreland, on the great road from Lancaster to Carlisle, with one fair, on May 4, for horned cattle.

* **SHAPORE**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, seated on the river Berare. Lon. 80. 15. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonshire, whose market is difused, but it has three fairs on April 10, August 12, and October 10, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. of Bideford, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 11. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

SHEERNES, a fort in Kent, seated on the point where the river Medway falls into the Thames. It was built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a pretty little neat town; and there is also a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

SHEFFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday and November 28, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Don, or Dune, and had a strong castle, which was demolished in the late civil war. It is a large place whose houses are built of stone, and has been long noted for edge-tools, knives, and swords; for Chaucer, in one of his tales takes notice of a man with a Sheffield whetle by his side. It is now a place where there is the most considerable manufacture for hardware in England, next to Birmingham. It is 30 miles N. of Derby, and 160 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on January 23, Easter-Monday, May 19, and October 10, for cattle. It is commodiously seated between two rivulets, which unite their streams below the town, and fall into the Ouse; over each of which there is a bridge. It is 8 miles S. E. of Bedford, and 41 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. lat. 52. 8. N.

SHEFNAL, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 8, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs; and on November 22, for the same and hops. It is 9 miles N. E. of Bridgnorth, 128 N. W. of London. Lon. 22. 22. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

SHEILD, or **SHEALS**, S. and N. sea-port

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sea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland; neither has market nor fair, but are remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coals, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the mouth of the river Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcastle, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

* **SHEPPARD ISLES**, a cluster of islands in the South Sea, to the Southward of Malakolo. Lon. 168. 47. E. lat. 16. 58. S. See **MALICOLLO**.

SHEPPEY, an island in the county of Kent, divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town called Queenborough.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair on August 8, for all sorts of cattle, and cheese. It is seated under Mendip-hills, and is pretty large, being inhabited by several wealthy clothiers. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 111 W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

SHERBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday after Holy Thursday, for all sorts of cattle; on July 18, for cattle and wool; on July 26, for cattle and lambs; and on the first Monday in October, for all sorts of cattle. It is very pleasantly situated and watered, and is a large well inhabited and frequented place. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, tho' now but one, which is a very handsome structure, said to be the best in the county. It has also a handsome free-school, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is 40 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 58. 54. N.

SHERBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 6, for horses and flax. It is a small but well inhabited place, has a famous free-school, and is seated on a river which soon falls into the Ouse. It is 4 miles S. W. of York, and 176 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 53. 49. N.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Africa, in Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river; it belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11. 0. W. lat. 6. 0. N.

* **SHERSTONE**, a village in Wiltshire, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 2, for oxen and fat cattle.

SHIPTON, a town in Worcesterhire, though surrounded by Warwickshire, with

a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and Tuesday after October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Stour, and is an ancient place, though not very large; 14 miles W. of Banbury, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

SHOGLE, a town of Asia, in Syria, seated on the river Asi, anciently called Oronates, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches. It is a large, disagreeable place, but there is a good caravanitary, where every traveller is supplied with a competent portion of bread, brouh, and meat. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

SHOREHAM, a sea-port town in Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for pedlars ware. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the old, which lies near it; and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, but it has no safe harbour. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 50 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 54. N. The market is now disused.

* **SHOULDHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on September 19, and October 10, for cattle and toys.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and 7 fairs, on Saturday after March 15, Wednesday after Easter-week, Wednesday before Whit Sunday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, cheese, linen, and cloth; on July 3, and August 12, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, cheese, linen, sheep, and lambs wool; on October 3, and December 12, for horses, sheep, hogs, butter, cheese, and linen. It is seated in the heart of the country, on a pleasant ascent, and on the banks of the Severn, which almost surrounds it. It contains 5 parish churches, besides a chapel, two of which are handsome structures, adorned with lofty spire steeples. It is a large place, with handsome houses and good streets, full of inhabitants. It is surrounded with a strong wall, through which there are three gates, and on the E. and W. two good stone bridges. It had an exceeding strong castle, now in ruins, and it is the common mart between England and Wales, to which all sorts of Welch commodities are brought. It is a corporation, with the title of an earldom, has a large free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 24 common-

common-council men, and a town-clerk. The town is near two miles long, and the streets mostly broad, and paved. It is 36 miles W. of Litchfield, 20 N. W. of Bridge-north, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 52. 43. N.

SHROPSHIRE, an English county, 48 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and bounded by Cheshire on the N. Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire on the W. Herefordshire on the S. and Staffordshire on the E. It contains 22,380 houses, 139,680 inhabitants, 170 parishes, and 16 market-towns, 5 of which send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs through the midst of the county, the Tern, the Clun, and the Rea, with several other lesser streams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and pastures, besides pit-coal, iron, and other commodities. The air is sharp and cold on the tops of the hills and mountains, but in the lower parts temperate enough. Shrewsbury is the capital town.

* **SHROTON**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on September 25, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and all sorts of haberdashery ware.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies; bounded on the N. by that of Laos; on the E. by Cambaya and Keo; on the S. by a gulph of the same name; and on the W. by the peninsula of Malacca. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, tho' in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from those in Europe. The animals are also particular to those parts of the world. The French authors have cried it up as the finest and richest country in the world, and yet the inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked. The better sort indeed wear rich garments; and yet those about the court are under a miserable subjection to the king, who flews himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandizes till he has the refusal of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is said he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country, which in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. Their religion is Paganism, but are

an honest sort of people, thinking that doing good both to men and beasts is the principal part of their duty. Polygamy is lawful, and the sailors that have been there affirm, that the women are as amorous as any in these parts; which is no wonder, for fornication is not looked upon as a fault. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benzoin, and musk. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, generally take wives for the time they stay, who are not less in esteem when the men are gone. The mandarins that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very severely with split rattans for the least fault; even the ladies are not exempted from this punishment; and they are so far from being ashamed of it, that they expose their backs as they go along the streets, to shew what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by so great a king; however, the other parts of their bodies are covered with a thin scarf. The inhabitants are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both sexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are bees, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides which there are large and dangerous crocodiles and serpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the last distinguished from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep the heads, beards, and eye-brows close shaved. They have schools for the education of the children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write. Ochiauthia, or Juda, is the capital town.

* **SIARA**, a town of S. America, in Brazil, and capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maranhão, and Rio-Grande, on the N. coast. The neighbourhood is a fort, built upon a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 35. W. lat. 3. 15. S.

SIBA, a province of Asia, in the empire of the Great Mogul; bounded on the N. by Naugracut; on the E. by Great Tibet, on the S. by the provinces of Gor and Laba; and on the W. by Bengal. In a

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country there is a large lake, from whence the river Ganges proceeds. It is very little known to Europeans.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the most northern part of the Russian empire, in Asia. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; on the W. by Russia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 9000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. Hither the czar sends the great men of his court into exile that have displeased him, as well as all other persons of whom he would purge the center of his dominions. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine furs and furs. Tobolskoi is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Malometans, and Muscovites; the former dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers; in their garments are the skins of wild beasts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches consist. They make use of reindeer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are sometimes displeased with, and will either beat or burn them. They don't all use the same ceremonies, so that they are different in different parts; but they all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite, but they have horses with which they go churning, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, so ugly as in other places. As for the Russians settled here, they are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land that Russian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandises to China. There are several large rivers in it, which supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, on which many of them chiefly live. These rivers are taken notice of in their proper places.

SIBET. See **ZIBET**.

SICHEM, or **RICHEM**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Demur, and to the S. of it is a celebrated monastery. It is 18 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines. Lon. 5. o. E. Lat. 51. 6. N.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean

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Ses, almost in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is nearest Italy is called **Capo del Faro**; that which regards the **Morea**, **Capo Passaro**, and the third, which points to **Africa**, **Capo di Boco**. As **Sicily** is an island, it can be only bounded by the sea; however, it is separated from the kingdom of **Naples** by a narrow freight, called the **Faro**; but as **Messina** is seated on it, it is called the **Faro di Messina**. This is about 5 miles in breadth, and in it are the famous shelves called **Scylla** and **Charybdis**, so much celebrated by the Latin poets. The two kingdoms of **Naples** and **Sicily** are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same, only **Sicily** abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of **Noto** and **Mazara**; but then there are fewer trees and fruits: the valley of **Demonia** has more forests and fruit-trees than the two others. It is said to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated sciences here, and there was an university at **Catanea**, but now they are greatly neglected. It is said there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they derive any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies just mentioned, called by them **Val di Demona**, **Val di Noto**, and **Val di Mazara**, which are taken notice of in their proper places. **Don Carlos** became king of the Two **Sicilies** in 1736, in consequence of the treaty of **Vienna**; but the king of **Spain** dying in 1760, he succeeded to that crown, and his third son, **Ferdinand**, became king of the two **Sicilies**. **Mount Aetna**, now called **Gibello**, the famous volcano is in **Val di Demona**. It is about 165 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, silk, and excellent fruits.

SIDAVE, a strong town of **Asia**, on the N. coast of the island of **Java**, in the E. Indies, with a harbour. Lon. 113. 15. E. Lat. 6. 40. S.

SIDEN. See **GIODDA**.

* **SIDEROCAPSA**, a town of **Turky** in Europe, and in **Macedonia**, famous for a gold-mine in its neighbourhood. It is 5 miles from the gulph of **Contessa**. Lon. 19. 44. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

* **SIDLAM**, a village in **Dorsetshire**, with one fair, on December 6, for all sorts of cattle.

* **SIDLEY**, a village in **Suffex**, with one fair, on Monday after June 29, for pedlars ware.

SIDMOUTH, a sea-port town of **Devonshire**,
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Shire, with a small market, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Monday after September 10, for cattle. It is a small fishing town, seated on the sea-shore, and was formerly pretty considerable, before its harbour was choked up. It is 12 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 157 W. by S. of London, Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

SIDON, or **SAYD**, a sea-port town of Asia, in Syria, and in that part formerly called Palestine. It was anciently a place of great strength, had an extensive trade, and is said to be the place where glass was invented. It is still a place of some note, has a good castle, and a pretty well frequented harbour. It is also the residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45 miles W. of Damascus, and is seated on the sea-shore. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 33. 53. N.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Sicania, between the gulph of Napoli and that of Aegina. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

SIDRA, a spacious gulph on the coast of Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca, which takes its name from a small island at the bottom of the gulph.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, with a castle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Dillenburg, and 37 E. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

SIEGEBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Burg. It is subject to the elector Palatine, and is 15 miles from Cologne. Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital of the Sieneze, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, and a citadel. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and surrounded with an old wall. The metropolitan church is much esteemed by travellers; and though it is a Gothic structure, the architecture is admirable. It is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of mosaic work. It is not very populous, but the women have more freedom than in any other place in Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches; as also a magnificent hospital. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers; in the middle is a basin, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a sea-fight with small vessels. The Italian

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language is taught here with such purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, in a fertile soil, 36 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

* **SIENESE**, a duchy in Italy; bounded on the N. by the Florentino; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the duchy of Castro; on the E. by the Perugino, and Orvictano; and on the W. by the Florentino, and the Tuscan Sea; being about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital town.

SIERRA LEONE. See **SERRA LEONE**. **SIERRA MORENA**, mountains of Andalusia, in Spain.

SIFANTO, or **SIPHANTO**, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros, to the N. E. of Milo, and to the S. W. of Serphanto. The air is so good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild fowl, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It abounds with marble and granite, and is one of the most fertile, and best cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating olive-trees and capers, and they have very good silk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and straw hats, and may be about 5000 in all. Lon. 25. 15. E. lat. 37. 9. N.

SIGAN, a town of Asia, and capital of the province of Kenfi, in China, where there are a great number of palaces. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Guci, in a pleasant country. Lon. 108. 15. E. lat. 34. 46. N.

SIGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, and has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It now belongs to the house of Austria, and was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 50 miles N. W. of Esseck, and 38 W. by S. of Colocza. In some maps it is called Ziga. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

SIGISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia; bounded on the N. by Sablestan, and Corasan; on the W. by Kerman; on the E. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the S. by Makran. It is surrounded with high mountains, and is but little known to the Europeans. * Sig

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***SIGNY**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the generality of Chalons, with an abbey worth 38,000 livres a-year.

***SIGETUNA**, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

SIGUENZA, a very strong town of Spain, in New-Castile, with an university, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. It is surrounded with walls, and very well fortified. The university consists of several colleges, but the most considerable structure is the cathedral church. The air is very cold in the winter, but they have a great deal of wood for firing. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 60 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 41. 6. N.

SILESIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquise of Brandenburg and Poland; on the S. by Moravia and Hungary; on the E. by Poland; and on the W. by Lower Lusata and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and some geographers pretend that there are 100 cities, 352 towns, 863 castles, 4000 gentlemen's houses, and 4,618 villages. The principal rivers are, the Oder, and the Vistula, or Voisel; besides which, there are the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Else. There is a long chain of mountains, which separate Silesia from Bohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of the Giants, is a famous spring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, silver, and other metals; but they have not been worked for many years. There are also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The highest mountain of Silesia is called Zotenberg, situated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The most considerable silver-mines at present are at Reitstein, in the principality of Brieg. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, besides antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quick-silver, sealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen-cloth, and they have also some woollen manufactories, and glass-houses. They feed a great number of cattle, have large flocks of horses, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few hawks and bears, and fewer wolves, because they give a ducat a head for every one

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that is killed. They have a great many lakes, full of pikes, carps, and other good fish; also plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-feed, and turneps, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places they cultivate saffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silesia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, speaking the Polish language; and in the Lower, almost all Protestants, and speak their mother tongue. Silesia is divided into 17 small duchies, and 7 free states, without comprehending the county of Glaz. These are taken notice of in their proper places. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw.

SILISTRIA, or **DORESTRO**, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and capital of a sangiacate of the same name, with a ciadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Missovo and the Danube, 97 miles N. E. of Nicopoli, and 170 N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SILLEBAR, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the Island of Sumatra, seated on the western coast, a little S. of Bencoolen. Lon. 101. 0. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

***SILSOE**, a village in Bedfordshire, on the road from London to Bedford, with 2 fairs, on May 12. and September 2, for all sorts of cattle.

***SILVERTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on June 24, and September 4, for cattle.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, and is seated on the river Simmeren, 26 miles W. of Mentz, and 35 E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

***SIMON**, ST. a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a duchy, erected by Lewis XIII.

***SIMONTHORNA**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is seated on the river Sarwige, in a morass, 8 miles from Tolna. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

SINAI, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petræa, and in a peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which

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which formerly contained a great number of monks; and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded with a high wall, and those that go in and out, are let down, or drawn up in baskets. Lon. 34. 15. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

SINGAPORA, a promontory of Asia, in the E. Indies, and at the S. end of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite to the Island of Sumatra, which, with the Malacca coast, form the freight of Singapore. Lon. 104. 10. E. lat. 1. 10. N.

* **SIND**, or **SINDI**, a province of Asia, and the most western of the Mogul's dominions, on the sea-coast. It is bounded on the N. by Buckor, on the E. by Jelslemere, and Soret; and on the W. by Persia. Laribander is its sea-mart, and is about 15 miles from the sea, seated on a branch of the river Sindi, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons. It is but a village of about 100 houses, built with crooked sticks and mud; but it has a large stone-fort to protect the ships. Tatta is the capital town of this province, which abounds in wheat, rice, and pulse. The river Sindi overflows all the low grounds, in April, May, and June, which leaves a fat slime, that always produces a plentiful crop. The inland parts produce salt-petre, sal-ammoniac, borax, opoponax, assa-fetida, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw silk. They have also manufactories of cotton, and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Their religion is Mahometanism, but there are 10 Gentoo to one Musselman, who have full toleration, and keep their fasss and fasss as formerly. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature, called a shahgush. They have also a great number of wild fowl, free for any body to shoot.

* **SINGO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, on the coast of the gulph of Mont Santa. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 40. 13. N.

* **SINGOR**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, in the kingdom of Siam, and on the coast of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the gulph of Patana. Lon. 101. 25. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a handsome and strong

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town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a castle, and two harbours, seated on the sea-coast, in an unwholesome air, and on the river Nigola, 17 miles from Pesaro, and 34 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

* **SINMISTON**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 19, for horned cattle and sheep.

SINOPE, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, surrounded with walls, with double ramparts, and triangular and pentagonal towers, but the castle is very much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. However, it is much decayed, being nothing like what it was formerly. It is the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic philosopher, and is seated on an isthmus of a peninsula, where there is a good harbour on the Black Sea. Lon. 38. 55. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Craigow, belonging to the elector Palatine. It is seated in a morass, 12 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 12 N. W. of Halbron. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

SION, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the Vallais, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is an ancient place, pretty large, and encreasing every day. It has 3 castles, in one of which the bishop resides. Three miles from this town is a monastery, whose church and rooms are cut out of a rock. It is seated in a fine plain, at the foot of two mountains, on the river Rhone, 50 miles E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

* **SION**, a famous mountain of Asia, in Judea. It joins to the S. side of Jerusalem, but is now inconsiderable, and answers very little to the account given of it in the scriptures.

* **SIOR**, a town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Sangado, seated near a large and handsome river. Lon. 126. 5. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* **SIOUT**, a town of Africa, and one of the largest and most populous in Egypt. It has a kachee, several mosques, and is the see of a Copti bishop. There are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the old Romans. It is surrounded with delightful gardens, and fine palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those that go in the caravan to Senmar, in Nubia. It is a mile from

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from the river Nile, and 18½ S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 24. E. lat. 27. 2. N.

***SIPHNO**, a town of the Island of Naxos, in the Archipelago, with a Greek archbishop's see.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, where the palatine resides, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, on the river Watra, 66 miles N. E. of Breslaw, and 105 N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 32. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Lincicz, on the E. by Sandomir, on the S. by Silesia, on the W. by Silesia and the palatinate of Kalisz, which also bounds it on the N.

SIRANGER, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Siba, seated on the Ganges, 180 miles N. of Benares. Lon. 79. 15. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

SIRIK, a town of Germany, in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle, 14 miles E. of Luxembourg. It is defended by a castle, seated on a neighbouring hill, and belongs to France, ever since the year 1643. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

***SIRMICH**, an ancient and celebrated town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Bosworth, near the Save, 48 miles S. E. of Essek, and 27 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat. 45. 13. North.

***SISSAC**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle, and capital of a small territory of Sisgow, seated on a plain.

SISSEC, a town of Croatia, on the confines of Slavonia, now very small, but has still a monastery. It is seated on the river Save, 28 miles from Zagavia, and 42 E. of Carlsbad; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 16. 17. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

***SISSOPOLI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is very thin of people, and seated on a small peninsula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S. of Mcsembria, and 97 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 9. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

SISTERON, a rich, populous, and strong town of France, in Provence, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the side of a rock, on the top of which is a small citadel. It is a populous trading place, on the river Durance, 45 miles N. E. of Aix, and 35 S. W. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 44. 11. N.

***SITIA**, a town of Greece, on the N. coast of the Isle of Candia, seated near a

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bay of the same name, 58 miles from Capdia. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

SITTARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated near the river Maefe, 10 miles S. of Roermond, on the confines of Limburg. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 58. N. It was almost ruined in 1677, and belongs to the elector Palatine.

***SITTINGBURN**, a town in Kent, a mile to the N. of Milton, and a great thoroughfare between Rochester and Canterbury, provided with several good inns; but has no market, though two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for linen and toys, and on October 9, for linen, woollen-draperies, and hardware. It is 11 miles S. E. of Rochester, and 41 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

***SIVRAI**, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Charente, 25 miles from Poitiers, and 100 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 46. 16. N.

***SIZUN**, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany, 8 miles from the main land. It is almost on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKAR, an ancient town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, the residence of the Gothic kings. It is seated on the river Lida, in a morass, five miles from the Lake Warnar, and 17 N. E. of Falcoping. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in Denmark, and in the government of Aggerhuys. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and copper, and is seated near the Catagat-Sea, ten miles W. of Tonsburg, and 40 W. of Fredericksstad.

SKIE, an island in Scotland, and one of the largest of the western islands. It is 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness, by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs and promontories, and there are seven high mountains, near each other, in the middle of the island. The vallies are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The sea about it is full of fish, particularly cod and ling; and there are surprising shoals of herrings in the season.

***SKIPTON**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and eleven fairs, on October 6, for flax and horses; May 23, for horned cattle, and sheep; Palm Sunday-Eve, for horses; Easter-Eve, for cattle and sheep; first, second, and

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and third Tuesday after Easter, for horned cattle; Whitsun-Eve for linen-cloth, and mercery goods; August 5, for horses, and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; and December 20, for horses, broad-cloth, and pedlars ware. It is a handsome place, seated near the river Aire, in a rough, stony, hilly country, called the Craven, forty-one miles S. by E. of Richmond, and 222 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

* SLACEL, a town of Denmark, and capital of a prefecture of the same name, in the Isle of Selem.

* SLAGHAM, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday for pedlars ware.

* SLACHTEN, a small town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Wipper, ten miles from Rugenwald.

* SLAIDBURN, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshre, 6 miles W. by N. of Gilsbarn, with four fairs, on February 14, April 15, August 1, and October 20, for cattle.

SLANEY, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, formerly a handsome city; but since Prague is grown so large, it is much decayed: however, the castle is still in being. It is 18 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

SLAWKAW, or AUSTERLITZ, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Moravia, and capital of a circle of the same name; ten miles E. of Brinn. Lon. 16. 57. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* SLEAFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; on August 12, for provisions, and on October 10, for horned cattle, and sheep. It is a large well built place, well inhabited, and had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are yet to be seen. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 110 N. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 53. 1. N.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, and capital of a duchy of the same name, in the province of Gottorp, with a bishop's see, secularized in 1586. St. Michael's church, which was the cathedral, is a magnificent structure, and has a chapter of noble ladies, of the protestant religion. This town was much more considerable than it is at present, it having suffered greatly by the wars of Germany. It is seated on the gulph of Sles, where there is a good harbour, 60 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 125 S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 39. N.

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SLESWICK, the duchy of, or S. Jutland, is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by N. Jutland; on the E. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by Holstein; and on the W. by the Ocean. It contains 14 cities, 17 towns, 13 castles, 278 parishes, 1480 villages, 162 farms, 116 water-mills, and 106 gentlemen's seats. It is a pleasant, fertile, populous country, and a sovereign duchy. Formerly, the king of Denmark had half of it, and the other belonged to the house of Holstein-Gottorp; but during the last war in the N. the king not only conquered this duchy, but the possession of it was confirmed to him by the treaty of the North, in 1720. In 1731, a prince of Bareith-Culmbach was made governor of this duchy, and resides at Gottorp.

SLIGO, an Irish county, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles in length, and as much in breadth; bounded on the E. by that of Leitrim; on the W. by the county of Mayo; on the N. and N. W. by the western Ocean; and on the S. and S. W. by Roscommon and Mayo. It contains 5970 houses, 41 parishes, 6 baronies, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament for the county, and 2 for the borough of the same name; which is the only market town in the county, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 26 miles E. of Killalla, and 100 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 26. W. lat. 54. 13. N.

* SLINFOLD, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

SLONIM, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the river Szraa, 40 miles S. W. of Novogrodeck, and 60 S. E. of Grodnio. Lon. 25. 57. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

SLOOTEN, or SLOTEN, a populous trading town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and capital of Westergoo; seated on a lake called Slooter-mer, 3 miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SLUCK, a large and populous town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a duchy of the same name; famous for three battles gained here, by Constantine duke of Ostrog, over the Tartars, in the reign of Sigismund I. It is seated on the river Sluczka, 62 miles S. of Minski, and 70 S. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27. 44. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Russia, in the province of Ingria, seated on the S. side of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E. of Peterb.

Preburg. Lon. 34. 30. E. lat. 60. 0. N. **Stuyys**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, seated opposite the island of Cadlant, with a good harbour; 10 miles N. of Bruges, and 24. N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SMALAND, or **E. GOTHLAND**, a province of Sweden, which makes part of Gothland, and is bounded on the N. by Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland; on the E. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by Schonemy and Bleckingia; and on the W. by Westrogothia, or W. Gothland. It is about 112 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. Calmar is the capital town.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the county of Henneburg; famous for the confederacy entered into by the German protestants against the emperor, commonly called the League of Smalkald. The design of it was to defend their religion and liberties. It is seated on the river Werra, 25 miles S. W. of Erford, and 30 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 50. 49. N. It is subject to the prince of Hesse-Cassel.

***SMARDEN**, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware. It is 10 miles S. E. of Maidstone, and 47 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

***SMITH**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware. **SMOLENSKO**, a large and strong town of Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle, seated on a mountain, and a bishop's see. It is strong by its situation, being in the middle of a wood, and surrounded by almost inaccessible mountains. It has however been taken and retaken several times, by the Poles and Prussians; but the latter have had possession of it ever since the year 1687. It is seated on the river Nieper, near the frontiers of Lithuania, 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodeck, and 230 N. of Kiev. Lon. 31. 22. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy and palatinate of Russia; bounded on the N. by Beila; on the E. by the duchy of Moscow; on the S. by that of Severia, and the palatinate of Mirlaw; and on the W. by the same palatinate, and by that of Witepsk. It is full of forests and mountains, and the capital town is of the same name.

SMYRNA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Asia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The goodness of the harbour has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after being destroyed by earthquakes.

It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazines of their merchandizes. It contains 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, 1800 Jews, 200 Armenians, and 200 Franks. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews 8 synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins 3 convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is 8 days journey from Constantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, 6 from Cognia, 7 from Cataya, and 6 from Salalia. The caravans of Persia often bring 200 bales of silk in a year, besides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton, yarn, cotton in bags, nuggalls, wax, scammony, rhubarb, opium, aloes, tuty, galbanum, gum-arabic, gum-tragacanth, gum ammoniac, fraekincense, zedoary, and all sorts of carpets. All the trade passes through the hands of the Jews, and they seem to have better capacities for trade than other merchants. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications consist in a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W. by S. of Constantinople. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

***SNACKERBURG**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Brunswick-Leunenburg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe, and West. It is a large trading place, and subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

***SNAITH**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on the first Friday in April, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; on August 10, for pedlars ware; and on the first Friday of September, for cattle and horses. It is a small town, and seated on the river Aire, 22 miles S. of York, and 175 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 53. 39. N.

SNEEK, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo; seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 8 miles S. of Franeker, and 10 S. W. of Leuwarden. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, but no fair. It is seated

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ed on a small inlet of the sea, 12 miles N. by E. of Lynn-Regis, and 99 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 32. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SNIA TIN, a trading town of Little Poland, and capital of Poketia; seated on the river Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, 8 miles E. of Coloni, and 45 S. E. of Halitz. Lon. 26. 7. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

SNOWDON-HILL, a mountain in Carnarvonshire, said to be the highest in Wales, though not always covered with snow. On the top are bogs, and two lakes full of fish, out of one of which a river falls into the plain.

SOANA, or **SUANE**, an ancient and almost ruined town of Italy in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles S. E. of Sienna. The badness of the air has caused it to be almost deserted, and it is now no more than a village. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

SOBERNHHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the left bank of the river Nave, a little below Martenstein.

SOCHACZOW, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Mazovia, seated on a rivulet, 20 miles from the Vistula.

SOCHU, a town of Asia, in China, and the first military city in the province of Chenfi. It is defended by a fort, and there is a temple dedicated to a blind man, said to have been one of the greatest politicians in China. Lon. 112. 20. E. lat. 38. 48. N.

SOCIETY ISLES, a cluster of isles lying in the S. Sea, between the 13 and 18 degrees of South lat. and the 145 and 155 of W. lon. Their produce, and the manners of the inhabitants of all of them, are much the same as those of O-Tahitee, which is one of them. See O-TAHEITEE.

SOCORUSCO, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Chiapa; on the E. by Guatimala; on the S. by the S. Sea; and on the W. by the province of Guaxaca, being about 88 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is sheltered from the N. wind by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot, and the soil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards settled here.

SOCOTORA, an island of Asia, lying between Arabia-Felix, and Africa, about 50 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganism, and pretty civil to strangers,

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who call there in their passage to the E. Indies. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and they have a king of their own, who depends on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Moldavia; seated on the river Seret, 32 miles S. W. of Jassy, and 112 S. W. of Kaminitck. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, which is large, for corn and cheese; and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheese, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a bottom near the Downs, and particularly noted for its fine cheese. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

SODOM, formerly a town of Asia, famous in the Holy Scriptures for being set on fire by lightning, on account of the wickedness of the inhabitants. It stood in what is now called the Dead Sea; where, according to some, the ruins of that city are still to be seen; but this all sensible travellers, particularly Maundrel, absolutely deny. It is likewise false, that the birds which fly over it drop down dead, and that there are fruits upon the banks, which are fair and tempting on the outside, but within full of alies.

SODOR, a little village in Columbkil, one of the Western isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the Isle of Man, for which reason the bishop is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

SOEST, a large, handsome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark. It was formerly a free and imperial town; but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and has suffered greatly by fires. The streets are watered with streams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papists. It is 12 miles S. W. of Lippstadt, and 30 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

SOFALA, or **CEFALA**, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Mosambique near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the N. by Monomotopa; on the E. by the Mosambique-Sea; on the S. by the kingdom of Sabia; and on the W. by that of Manica. It contains mines of gold and iron, and a great number of elephants. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the same name, and of great importance for their trade to the W. Indies. It is seated in a small island, near

the mouth of a river. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 30. 20. S.

SOFFA, or **SOPHIA**, a large town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Bulgaria, where the beglerbeg of Romelia resides, with an archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, in an unwholesome air, 135 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 23. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

***SOFRON**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handsome mosque. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, which makes part of the Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E. of Fez. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

SOGDIANA, a country which was anciently a part of Bactria; now called Maracanda, and its capital town Samarcand.

***SOGNO**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo; bounded on the N. by the river Zaïre; on the S. by the Ambril, which separates it from Bemba; on the W. by the Ocean; and on the E. by Pango, and Surudi. It is a dry sandy country, and yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese. The capital is Banza Sogno, a very small place, but the Capuchins have a church there. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 5. 50. S.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeshire, whose market is disused, but has one fair, on April 28, for cows and horses. It is seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles S. E. of Ely, and 68 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

SOIGNIES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and county of Mons, seated near a small forest, on the river Senne, 8 miles N. E. of Mons, and 17 W. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 14. E. lat. 53. 29. N.

SOISSONS, an ancient, large, and considerable town, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Soissonnois, with a bishop's see. The cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom; and the bishop, when the archbishop of Rheims is absent, has a right to consecrate the king. It has 12 parishes, 6 abbeys, and a French academy, founded in 1604; is seated in a very pleasant and fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W. by N. of Rhims, and 60 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 24. E. lat. 49. 23. N. The Soissonnois is bounded on the N. by Laonnois; on the E. by Champagne;

on the S. by La Brie; and on the W. by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and pastures.

SOLDANIA-BAY, is on the S. W. coast of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 4. E. lat. 33. 10. S.

SOLEURE, or **SOLOTHURN**, an ancient, large, handsome, and strong town of Swisserland, and capital of a canton of the same name. It is divided into two parts by the river Aar, which communicate by a bridge. The streets are large and neat, and the public buildings handsome. It is very well fortified, and surrounded with deep ditches, covered ways, good ramparts, and considerable out-works. The cathedral, and the Jesuits college, whose front was built at the expence of Lewis XIV, are superb structures. The handsome gardens in the suburbs, and the country houses in the neighbourhood, render it a delightful place to live in. It has its great and little castles, the former of which consists of 100 burgesses, and the latter of 36 senators. It is seated on a hill, 20 miles N. N. E. of Bern, 27 S. S. W. of Basle, and 45 W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 15. N.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swisserland, bounded on the N. by the canton, and bishoprick of Basle, or Bazil; on the E. and S. by the canton of Bern; and on the W. by the same, and the territories of the bishoprick of Basle. It is 35 miles in length from N. to S. 25 in breadth from E. to W. and contains 12 bailiwicks. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the country abounds in all the necessaries of life.

***SOLFATARA**, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded with other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre; and there is a cavity above a mile in length and breadth, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a considerable revenue to the king of the Two Sicilies, on account of the large quantity of sulphur and alum got from thence; all the neighbouring fields are full of sulphur, and if you dig never so little a way in the ground, the soil will smoke. Near it is a small lake full of black thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

***SOLIHULL**, a town in Warwickshire, which formerly had a market, now disused; but has 2 fairs, on May 10, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 24 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 102 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 24. North.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, B b b 2

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Berg, 15 miles S. E. of Dusseldorf, and subject to the elector of Palatine. It is seated near the river Wipper. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

SOMERS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, and in the territory of Westphalia. It has a strong castle, and belongs to a branch of the house of Nassau, is seated on a hill, 10 miles N. W. of Geissen, and 10 S. E. of Herborn. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

***SOLOGNE**, a small territory of France, which makes part of the government of Orleans, to the S. of the river Loire. It is about 72 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is a pleasant country, abounding in pastures and game. Romorantin is the principal town.

***SOLOKAMSKO**, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the river Ufolsko, famous for its salt-pits, and good horses. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

***SOLOR**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian-Sea, to the S. of the Island of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 123. 55. E. lat. 9. 0. S.

SOLOTHURN. See **SOLEURE**.

SOLSONA. See **SALSONA**.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Jetze. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

SOMBRERO, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is in the form of a hat, from whence it had its name, Sombrero, in Spanish, signifying a hat; but is not inhabited. It is 80 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 53. W. lat. 18. 50. N.

***SOMBRERO**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, 30 miles N. of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers. The priests are dressed much in the same manner as we paint the devil, by which they keep the inhabitants in awe.

SOMERPOUR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, on the river Goel; near it are fine diamonds, supposed to be washed down from the mountains of Golconda. It is 90 miles from Hugely.

SOMERSETSHIRE, an English county, 56 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Bristol channel, and Gloucestershire; on the W. by Devonshire; on the S. by Dorsetshire; and on the E. by Wiltshire. It contains 56,000 houses, 300,000 inhabitants, 385 parishes, 35 market-towns, and sends

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18 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, which is here called a sea; the Avon, the Tor, the Parret, the Tone, the Frome, and the Ex. The air is generally very good, unless in the marshy parts, which are subject to agues. The soil is very fertile, except on the hills, of which there are a great number, except in the lower parts, and these are full of bogs. It has several woollen manufactories, and Bristol is the capital town.

SOMERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday in Passion-week, three weeks after, six weeks after, and nine weeks after, for all sorts of cattle. It was formerly a considerable place, and the county took its name from hence. It is at present pretty large, and the market considerable for corn, provisions, sheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

SOMME, a river of France, in Picardy, which has its source from Fonsomme, in Vermandois, and after having crossed Picardy, passes by Amiens and Abbeville, and falls into the British Channel, between Crotory and St. Valery.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and territory of Nismes, on the river Nidourly, ten miles from Nismes. Lon. 4. 11. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

***SOMPY**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Rhelet, seated on the river Py, with the title of a barony.

SONCINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Cremonese. It is naturally strong, and seated on the river Oglio, 20 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Bresce. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

SONDRIO, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the Valteline, seated on the river Adda, 34 miles N. E. of Como. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 46. 11. N.

***SONKUAS**, a people that inhabit the S. part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good-Hope. The country is said to be mountainous, and that they live upon hunting and roots; and the women are said to be as skilful in the chase as the men. Their huts are made with the branches of trees interwoven, and covered with rushes.

SONNEBURG. See **SUNNEBURG**.

SOPHIA. See **SOFFA**.

***SOPHIANIA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Aderbetzan, seated in a valley, 25 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lon. 47. 25. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

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SOPRON, a strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on a small river, near the frontiers of Austria, 30 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

SORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a duchy, a handsome castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garigliano, on the confines of the Campagna of Rome, 65 miles E. of Rome, and 65 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

***SORA**, a small, but strong town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a handsome college for the nobility. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 55. 25. N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Lusatia, near the confines of Silesia, seated near the river Bobr, 25 miles S. of Grotzen, and 32 N. E. of Goritz. Lon. 15. 48. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

***SORBON**, or **SORBONNE**, a village of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Rheims, and in the Rherelois, 5 miles from Chateau Porcien, and remarkable for the birth of Robert Sorbon, confessor of St Lewis, and founder of the Sorbonne in Paris.

SORET, a small province of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges. It is in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and is bounded on the N. by Jesselmur; on the N. W. by Tatta; on the W. by Laribundar-bay, and the river Padder, which runs into that bay. Junagar is the capital town.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the river Douro, or Duero. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

***SOROCK**, a strong town of Poland, seated on the river Neister, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1602.

SORRENTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is seated in a peninsula, on the gulph of Naples, and at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Naples, and 10 N. E. of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

***SOS**, a town of France, in Armagnac, near a forest. It is also the name of a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, where Ferdinand the Catholic was born.

SOSPALLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, seated

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on the river Betsa, 8 miles N. of Monacho, and 15 N. E. of Nice; it belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

***SOTEVAST**, a town of France, in Normandy, in the election of Valognie, with a castle and priory.

***SOTTEVILLE**, a town of France, in Normandy, half a mile from the city of Rouen, and on the other side the bridge of boats.

***SOVANO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Sienese, 23 miles W. of Orvietto. Lon. 11. 48. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

***SOVANO**, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria, and at the entrance of the gulph of St Eufemia.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in Guisenne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, seated on an eminence on the river Charente, 5 miles N. of Brouage, and 52 S. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 45. 37. N.

SOVILLAC, a town of France, in Guisenne, and in the territory of Quercy, near a Benedictine abbey of the same name. It is seated on the river Borese, 32 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 21. E. lat. 44. 53. N.

***SOULE**, ST. a town of France, in Champagne, in the election of Troyes.

SOULLANS, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Sables d'Olonne.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Ocean into the Baltic Sea. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that pass into the Baltic.

***SUPPOSE**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the diocese of Dax, seated in a morass near the river Adour.

***SOUR**, or **SUR**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Syria, seated on the sea-side, with an harbour. It was here that the famous city of Tyre was placed, but there is now nothing remaining of it but ruins. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

SOURCE, or **SURE**, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from E. to W. through Luxembourg, and falls into the river Moselle, a little above Triers.

***SOURCE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Lavours, with a Benedictine abbey.

***SOUSE**, or **SOZA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a province of the same name, with a castle and a good harbour. The governor of the province resides here, and it is a place

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place of some trade. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 65 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 35. 52. N.

*SOUTERRAINS, a town of France, in Limosin, and in the election of Limoges, five miles from that city.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on July 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated in a fertile soil, and has a considerable market for cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Coventry, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

SOUTHAMPTON, a sea-port town of Hampshire, with three markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 25, and Trinity-Monday, for horses, cattle, and leather. It is commodiously seated on an arm of the sea, is a place of good trade, and well inhabited by merchants and shopkeepers. It is large and well built, containing five parish-churches, and a hospital called God's House. It is surrounded by walls and several watch-towers; and had a strong castle to defend the harbour, now in ruins. It is a corporation and county of itself, with the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of Winchester, and 78 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

*SOUTH-BOURNE, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on March 12, for pedlars ware.

*SOUTH-BRENT, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

*SOUTH-CAVE, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses and sheep.

*SOUTH-HARTING, a village in Sussex, with 2 fairs, on the first Wednesday in June, for toys, and on October 28, for sheep and horned cattle

SOUTHMOULTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 6 fairs, on Saturday after February 13, Saturday before May 1, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday after August 26, Saturday before August 10, and Saturday before December 12, all for cattle. It is seated on the little river Moule, over which there is a stone-bridge of three arches. It is a corporation, containing several inns, and manufactures of white ferges and felts. It is 11 miles E. of Barnstaple, and 183 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

SOUTHPETHERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle and lambs.

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It is seated on the river Parret, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 131 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 48. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

*SOUTH-REPPON, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, part of which now belongs to the city of London, and the whole is reckoned a suburb thereto, though it sends two members to parliament on its own account. The principal street runs from London-bridge to St. George's church; besides which there are three others, and two famous hospitals, namely St. Thomas's and Guy's, which are seated in that part called the Borough. There are also two prisons for debt, the King's-bench and the Marshalsea, and one for criminals, called the New-Gaol. The famous bridge which joins Southwark to London, is now greatly altered, the houses being taken down which rendered the passage over it very inconvenient.

*SOUTH-WATER, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on July 8, for pedlars ware.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and merchandizes. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church, but is not very large. It is 10 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 114 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 51. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

*SOUTHWICK, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on April 5, for horses and toys.

*SOUTH-WICK, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on May 19, for pedlars ware.

SOUTHWOULD, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday and Bartholemew-day, which last two days each, for toys. It is commonly called Sowld, and is a pretty well-built place, seated on a pleasant cliff on the sea-coast; and has a harbour to the south, with a river and a draw-bridge on the west. It is a corporation, has a handsome church with a high steeple and some trade with small vessels. It is strongly situated, being almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. Besides the church, it has a dissenting meeting, and about 200 tolerable good houses, which form one pretty broad street paved. For the security of the port, there are two batteries of four guns each. The British herring fishery being established here

is of some advantage to the town. Near this place stood the city of Dunwich, where-in were 52 places of worship, but there are now only a few houses, though it sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 106 S. E. of London.

Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

SOVERNY, a town of France, in Lyons, and in the territory of Bourbonnois; seated on the rivulet Quefne, 50 miles S. E. of Bourges, and 167 S. of Paris. Lon.

3. 21. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

SPA, or SPAN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Liege. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters known all over Europe. The inhabitants are very civil to strangers, and ready to do them all manner of good offices, but must be paid for their labour. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with mountains. That called the Old Spaw consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The inhabitants send out swarms of children, when strangers arrive, to get what they can by begging. The houses of the New-Spaw are all wood, old fashioned, dark and small, and yet it is affirmed, they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins and the parish-church are both seated upon eminences, and look very well at a distance. The inn called the Court of London is very large, the best in the place, and most frequented. The names of the five principal wells are Poulton, Geronstorf, Saviniere, Watpoltz, and

Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys and other little things for strangers. Near it there are excellent fish and good game, to accommodate those that come to the wells. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe; bounded by the sea on the S. and N. on the W. by Portugal and the Ocean; and on the N. E. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France. The air is generally hot, which obliges the inhabitants to lie down after dinner, and sit up late at nights. It rains but very seldom, and sometimes there is no cloud to be seen for months together. There are a great number of mountains, which are distinguished in the maps, by the name of Sierra; several of those are very high and covered with snow; and yet the valleys are seldom rendered very cold thereby. No travellers can ride any great way without passing one of these mountains, and therefore the inhabitants make use of mules as being surer footed. Some parts will not bear wheat, and in

others the inhabitants are too idle to till the ground; for which reason it is not very plentiful. The wines of Spain are generally very good, but they are most drank in other countries, for the Spaniards are not fond of tipping. The fruits are very fine; they have apples, pears, chesnuts, hazelnuts, olives, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, lemons, capers, and the like. They have salt enough for their own use, a few sugar-canes, and some saffron. In some of the mountains are precious stones, marble, alum, sulphur, and other minerals; in Biscay particularly the iron-mines are inexhaustible. There are few wild beasts in the forests, except bears. They have great numbers of sheep, which yield the finest wool in Europe, and greatly valued in other countries. However, the Spaniards have not many woollen manufactures. The Spanish horicks are very good, particularly those of Andalusia and Asturias. Also in Andalusia there is a race of wild bulls, which they make use of in their bull-fights. In Biscay there are little hogs, which the ladies are so fond of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs. The principal rivers are the Tajo, the Douro, or Duero, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro; over which there are 700 bridges. Several nations have made incursions into Spain at different times; but the most remarkable is that of the Saracens, or Moors, who invaded this country in the eighth century, and over-run all parts of it. But the Christians having recovered their rights by little and little, they divided it into five kingdoms, namely, that of Navarre, near the Pyrenees; that of Castile, which comprehended Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, and Andalusia; that of Arragon, which contained Biscay, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, and the islands of Majorca and Minorca; that of Portugal, to which the kingdom of Algarve was joined; and, lastly, that of Granada, which the Moors kept possession of till 1492. Spain is but thinly peopled, which may be attributed to the expulsion of the Moors, particularly in 1568, and 1610; at both which times it is pretended a million of those people were drove out of the kingdom. Besides that, for these two centuries, there have been great numbers of the inhabitants sent to people the Spanish dominions in America. Add to these the vast number of religious houses; inasmuch that the general of the Dominicans has boasted that he could bring an army of 200,000 monks of his order into the field, without any great misse of them in the convents. It may like-

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wife be farther observed, that great numbers of the men have an aversion to marriage, and chuse rather to spend their lives in debauchery; besides, the Spanish women do not bear children after they are thirty years of age. They are very moderate in their eating, and can make a meal of olives, a salad, a little garlick, or a few roots. They seldom invite their friends to dinner, and the women, in general, are very bad cooks. The men dine by themselves, and their wives and children eat together. The general vice of the nation is pride and haughtiness, and the very peasants keep genealogies of their families, like the Welch; for this reason they have gravity in their looks, and when they walk. This disposition renders them very indolent; insomuch that there are above 1000 French at Madrid, who grow rich by the manufactures they have established there. Besides, there are a great number that come out of Languedoc and other parts, to get in their harvest for them; and who carry great quantities of small merchandizes to sell. The women are generally very lean, and very amorous; they have black eyes, flat bosoms, little feet, and wear long garments. When they make visits, they sit on carpets, in the manner of taylor's, as well as at home; which custom they have derived from the Moors. They are greatly addicted to painting, and are kept very much at home, through the jealousy of their husbands. Neither men nor women often change the fashion of their garments, and the men generally wear their own hair, with powder, and long swords by their sides. They generally used to be dressed in black; but since they have had a king from France, many of them imitate the French fashions, especially in the poliest towns. The famous Mr. Willoughby, who travelled through Spain, on purpose to make observations, says, that they were not so abstemious as many people suppose, especially when they eat at another man's cost; that though many of them pinch their bellies, and fare hardly, it is owing to their indolence which makes them poor. They long and ask for every thing they see, and are impercunently inquisitive. They ride altogether upon mules, carrying their portmanteaus before them, for fear they should be lost. With regard to their religion, they are the strictest Papists in the world, and yet for fornication and impurity, they are the worst nation in Europe. At the inns there are a great number of common women, whose behaviour is very impudent and immodest. They are so lazy in their

shops, that they will say, they have not a commodity, rather than take pains to look for it; for this reason, the best shops are kept by Frenchmen, and they are the best workmen in all manner of businesses; insomuch, that some have said, that if all the Frenchmen were recalled from Spain, the Spaniards would be starved to death. Spain is an absolute monarchy, and in Madrid there are several courts of justice, who determine all affairs that come before them; but they have each their distinct province, being eight in all. There is also a privy council, called the Junta, composed of the king's favourites. There are four viceroys in Spain, namely, those of Arragon, Navarre, Valencia, and Catalonia; for the other provinces have only governors. The king has also five viceroys, and 35 governors in America, who are changed every five years. The revenue of the king is almost immense, but there is no knowing exactly what it amounts to. With regard to the church, there are eight archbishops, and 44 bishops, who have all large revenues, and the king disposes of all ecclesiastical offices. The inquisition was established in 1477, and there are now 14 tribunals, in as many different places. They have a great number of officers belonging to them, besides 90,000 spies. This inquisition was first designed against the Moors; but is now extended to Jews and Heretics, though it is said there are still many of the former in high offices about the court, notwithstanding all their vigilance. The wild bulls, already mentioned, are a sort of buffaloes, and chiefly made use of at Madrid; though there are bull-fights sometimes at other places. The king and all the court are at these fights, and all the fronts of the houses are adorned with tapestry; likewise the balconies are taken up by the principal ladies in the kingdom, who appear in the richest habits and jewels. Those that enter the lists with the bulls are called Torreadores, and are all knigths armed with nothing but a lance, and can not make use of their swords, but when they are near the bulls; when one of them falls, the populace run immediately, and cut him in pieces with their swords. Besides, the king's territories in Europe, he possesses the best part of America, and master of many rich islands in the S. Sea, and particularly the Philippines, from whence they import the rich merchandise of the E. Indies. He also possesses several places in Africa, particularly Ceuta at Oran.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

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SPALATTO, or **SPALATRO**, a rich, populous, and strong town of the republic of Venice, and capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is built upon the ruins of the castle of Dioclesian, and its walls make two thirds of those of the city; likewise its temple is the cathedral church. It is strong by situation, being built on a peninsula, which is joined to the Terra Firma, by a neck of land half a mile over. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 35 miles S. E. of Sebenico, and 102 N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

* **SPALDICK**, a village in Huntingdonshire, with one fair, on Wednesday before Whitsuntide, for all sorts of cattle.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on April 27, for hemp, and flax; on July 29, for horses and cattle; on August 30, for horses; and on September 21, and December 17, for hemp and flax. It is seated low among rivulets, and drains, and on a navigable river, and is an ancient well built place, with several rivers and barges belonging to it. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 98 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

SPANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is naturally strong, being surrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it is a fine fortress, with a fortified tower. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state-criminals, besides a spin-house for loose women. The inhabitants are maintained by navigation, trade, and manufactures. It is seated on the river Havel, 8 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 17 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **SPANGENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the Lower Langraviate of Hesse, with a castle; seated on a small river, which falls into the Fulda.

* **SPANHEIM**, a county of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, or rather between the Lower Palatinate, which lies to the W. the electorate of Mentz to the N. that of Treves, or Triers, to the W. and the duchy of Deux Ponts, and Lorrain to the S.

SANISH-TOWN. See ST. JAGO.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 36. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at

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the extremity of Farther Calabria. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

SPELT.O, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Umbria, where there are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Foligno, and 13 N. of Spoleto. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which runs N. E. through the country of Badenoch and Murray, and falls into the German Sea, E. of the Frith of Murray.

SPEZZIA, **SPEZIA**, or **SPECIA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour; seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, 47 miles S. E. of Genoa, and 65 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 37. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SPICE ISLANDS are islands of Asia, in the E. Indies, which are all in the hands of the Dutch. The principal are Banda, the Moluccas, and Ceylon, which see in their proper places.

SPIGELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Hildesheim. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montserrat, with a castle, and the title of marquitate; subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated between Acqua, and Savona, 40 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

SPILEMBERGO, a town of Italy in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli, 37 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on Monday before Whit-Sunday, Monday after Whitsun-week, the Monday following, if in May, and the second Thursday in July, for all sorts of cattle, and cloathing. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. It was entirely ruined and burnt by the French in 1689, and in 1693 the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Raifbon. They have since attempted to rebuild it, but with no great success. It is seated on the Rhine, 7 miles N. of Philippsburg, and 12 S. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

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SPREZ, the bishoprick of a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and Spire is the principal town.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a river of the same name, 8 miles N. of Landau. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* **SPRATU-SANTO**, a town of S. America, in Brasil, and capital of a government of the same name, with a small castle, and a harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is seated by the sea-side, in a very fertile country. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 20. 10. S.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Carinthia, with a handsome castle; seated on the river Lyfer, near the Drave, 30 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

* **SPITTLE**, a village in Essex, with one fair, on September 1, for toys.

SPITZBERGEN, the most northern country of Europe, being to the N. of Norway, between Greenland to the W. and Nova Zembla to the E. The coast is beset with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears, and white foxes. There are no settled inhabitants, and it is known only to those who go on the coast to fish for whales.

SPOLETO, an ancient, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was formerly a large place, but in 1703 suffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly in a plain, and in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tescino, 30 miles E. of Orvieto, and 35 N. of Rome.

* **SPOLETO**, the duchy of, a territory of Italy; bounded on the N. by the Marche of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by Sabina, and the Patrimony of Saint Peter; and on the W. by Orvieto, and Perugino; being about 55 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It was formerly a part of Umbria, and now belongs to the Pope.

SPREE, or **SPREHE**, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Bohemia,

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on the confines of Misnia, and Lusatz, through which last it passes into the marquisate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, over against Spandaw.

SPOTTAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked with towers and a strong castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bober and Sprottta, 20 miles S. W. of Glogaw, and 8 S. E. of Sagan. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **SPUTTY**, a village in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with five fairs, on May 21, July 3, September 27, October 23, and December 2, all for cattle.

SQUILACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It was formerly famous, but now is a small place, though charmingly seated on the river Favelone, three miles from a gulph of the same name, and 30 S. of St. Severina. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants of the town have a manufactory of leather, which they send to foreign parts. It is seated on the river Reecht, 9 miles S. of Limburg. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

STADE, or **STADEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, formerly an hanseatic. It has a considerable streets, and a famous college; but Ham-burg has deprived it of a great part of its trade. It has belonged to the elector of Hanover, together with the duchy, since 1720; and is seated on the river Swinge, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg, and 45 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 17. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

* **STADSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the county of Waldeck, seated on the river Dimel. It was taken by the Swedes in 1645, who demolished the fortifications.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo, or Saluces, seated on the river Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a battle that the marquis de Catinat gained here over the duke of Savoy, and the Germans, in 1690. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Tuesday before Shrove-Tuesday, on May 14, for horses and cattle; on June 29, for wool, on October 2, for colts

and on December 4, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on the river Sow, which washes its S. and W. parts, and over which there is a stone-bridge, surrounded with meadows; has two parish churches, a free-school, a fine square market-place, in which is a handsome three-ball, and under it the market-house. The streets are large, and many of the houses handsomely built. It was almost surrounded with a wall, now levelled with the ground; and is a corporation where the assizes and sessions are kept, and sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 185 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 0. N. It has the title of an earldom.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Shropshire; on the N. by Cheshire; on the E. by Derbyshire, and Warwickshire, and on the S. by Worcestershire. It contains 23,740 houses, 12,440 inhabitants, 130 parishes, 19 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Cherner, the Lime, the Tern, the Penk, and the Manyfold. The air is pleasant, mild, and wholesome, and the soil in the S. part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal-pits, and iron-mines. The middle is level and plain, the N. hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they are peats for fuel. There are also good stone-quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. The county-town is Stafford.

STAGIRA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, seated on the gulph of Contessa. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Aristotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba-Nova, and is 16 miles from Contessa. Lon. 23. 48. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

STAGNO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, with a small harbour, and a bishop's see; seated on a peninsula, in the gulph of Venice, 30 miles N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

*STAGSHAWBAG, a village in North-

umberland, with two fairs, on Whit-

Tue, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep;

and on July 5, for linen and woollen-cloth,

from Scotland.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the cir-

cle of Austria, seated on the river Danube,

over which there is a bridge, where they

take toll, 65 miles W. of Vienna. Lon.

15. 9. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

STAINES, a town in Middlesex, with a

market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May

11, for horses and cattle; and on September 19, for onions and toys. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Surry, and lies on the western road, containing several good inns, 19 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 38. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

*STANTON, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on October 29, for hemp and sheep.

STAIR, a village in Scotland, in the shire of Air, which was the ancient seat of the Dalrymples; but lately gave title to John earl of Stair.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on September 6, and November 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Dorchester, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

STALIMENE. See LEMNOS.

STAMBOUL, or STAMPOL, the name given by the Turks to Constantinople.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and seven fairs, on Tuesday before February 13; on Monday before Midlent-Sunday, for horses, and flock of all sorts; on Midlent-Monday, for all sorts of haberdashery-ware; on Monday before May 12, Monday before June 13, August 5, and November 8, for horses, and flock of all sorts. It is seated on the river Welland, on the edge of Northamptonshire; is a large handsome place, containing 6 parish-churches, several good fireets, and fine structures. It is an ancient town, which formerly had a college, whose students removed to Brazen-Nose college, in Oxford. It is also a corporation, with the title of an earldom, and sends 2 members to parliament. It has no considerable manufactures, but deals chiefly in malt. It is 26 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

*STAMFORD-BRIDGE, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on November 22, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, grafs, pewter, hard-ware, and woollen-cloth.

STAMPALIA, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W. of Rhodes, and 37 from the coast of Naxos; 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is almost without inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

*STANCHEIO, formerly called Cos, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Naxos, 12 miles N. E. of Stampalia, and 40 N. W. of Rhodes; 25 in breadth, and 10 in length. The soil is fertile, but the air unwholesome; and the capital town, which

Olligolia, or E. Gothland, seated on the coast of the Baltic Sea, with a small commodious harbour, 25 miles S. of Nycoping, and 82 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

* **STEIN**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, near the Lake Constance, 25 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 W. of Constance. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

* **STEINBACH**, a town of Germany, in the margravity of Baden, seated in a country that produces good wine.

* **STEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz, seated on a hill near the river Maine, with a good castle, 9 miles from Francfort. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

* **STEKE**, a town of Denmark, on the north coast of the Isle of Mona, with a strong castle. It is almost furrounded with a lake.

* **STELING**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and November 12, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* **STENAY**, a fortified town of France, in the duchy of Bar, on the frontiers of Luxemburg, seated on the river Maese, or Meuse, 24 miles N. by W. of Verdun, and 88 W. of Mont-Medi. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* **STENDAL**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg, subject to the King of Prussia, and seated on the river Ucht, 30 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

* **STENFORD**, or **STENFORT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, with an academy, seated on the river Vecht, 16 miles N. W. of Munster. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

* **STERLINGSHIRE**. See **STIRLINGSHIRE**.

* **STERNBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquisate of Brandenburg. It is a large, open place, but carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is seated 20 miles N. E. of Francfort upon Oder, and subject to the King of Prussia. Lon. 15. 11. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

* **STERTZINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eyssack, twelve miles from Brixen.

* **STETTIN**, or **STETTIN**, a sea-port town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Higher Pomerania,

with the title of a duchy, and a cattle. It had long a famous school, which the wars of Germany never disturbed. The ancient dukes of Pomerania resided here; and it was taken by the elector of Brandenburg, in 1676; but given to Sweden by the treaty of Nimwegen. In 1713 it submitted to the allies, and then the said elector was put in possession again of this important place, which is a bulwark to the Marche of Brandenburg; and the fortifications have been greatly improved. It is now a flourishing place, and carries on a considerable trade; and is seated on the river Oder, 72 miles N. of Francfort, and 70 N. by E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 53. 35. N. The duchy is 125 miles in length, and borders upon Mecklenburg, and partly upon Brandenburg. The breadth is from 17 to 25 miles, and it is divided by the river Oder into two parts.

* **STEVENAGE**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, 9 days before Easter, 9 days before Whitsuntide, July 15, and the first Friday in September, for hawkers, pedlars, and a little cheese. The market is now disused. It is a good thorough-fare place, containing several inns, 12 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 32 N. by W. of London. Lon. 9. 10. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

* **STEVENSWAERT**, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland; seated on the river Maese, over which there is an important passage at this place which belongs to the Dutch. It is 20 miles N. E. of Maestricht, and 5 from Ruremond. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

* **STEYNING**, a town in Suffex, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on June 9, for cattle and pedlars ware, and on September 19, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is seated under the Downs, and sends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 47 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

* **STEYR**, or **STEYRE**, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, and in the quarter of Traun. It is well built, carries on a great trade in iron, and has a Jesuits college, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Steyr and Ens, 20 miles S. E. of Linz, and 8 S. of Ens. Lon. 14. 23. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* **STILIGIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a principality. It is famous for

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for its baths, and is seated near the river Salandrella.

STIRIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the archduchy of Austria; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Carinola; and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbishoprick of Saltzburg; being 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is said to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 castles, 15 convents, and 200,000 inhabitants. Though it is a mountainous country, yet there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the soil is so good, that the inhabitants never were in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem. The women differ greatly from the Austrians, and are very plain and downright. They have all swellings on their throats, called bronchoteles. The men are also very simple, and are very zealous worshippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to sit at home, in the chimney-corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Graz.

* **STIRLINGSHIRE** in Scotland, extending 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, is bounded on the W. by part of Lennox and Clydesdale; on the E. by Clackmannanshire, and the river Forth; on the E. and S. E. by Lothian, and on the N. by Monteth. It sends a member to parliament, and takes its name from Stirling its capital.

STIRLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name. It is a very important place, and seated on the declivity of a rock, where the Forth runs at the bottom, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge of four arches, with an iron gate across it; vessels come up to the bridge, which makes it a place of trade. Above the town is a castle, seated on a rock, very strong, and serves to defend the town and bridge. This place is so commodiously seated, that it commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 59. W. lat. 56. 6. N.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp, and subject to the elector Palatine. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

STIVES. See **THEBES**.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege; seated on the river Maese, or Meuse, 12 miles N. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

STOCKAK, a town of Germany, in the

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circle of Suabia, and landgraviate of Nemburg, seated on a river of the same name, 5 miles from the lake Constance, and 12 N. from the town of that name. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

STOCKARDGE, a town of Hampshire, whose market is now disused; but it has three fairs, on Holy-Thurday, and October 7, for sheep; and on July 10, for sheep and horses. It is a thorough-fare, with good accommodations for travellers, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 9 miles N. W. of Winchester, and 69 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, and the usual residence of the kings of that country. It is seated near the lake Meler, and comprehends six small islands, joined together by wooden bridges. It is the suburb called Nordermalm, is a very high mountain named Bruneberg, on whose top is a tower and a bell, which is rung when any fire happens. The lake Meler, which is to the W. supplies the inhabitants with good water. The city contains several palaces, whose roofs are covered with copper; and there have been several rocks blown up, to render it larger and more regular; but the suburbs are in the antique taste. The royal palace, or castle, was reduced to ashes in 1697; but it has been rebuilt more magnificent than before: several hundred houses were burnt in one of the suburbs in 1723. The arsenal is very famous; and the harbour so large, that it will contain 1000 ships, which may then ride in safety; but when the vessels come from the N. they are obliged, before they can enter, to pass a long way between rocks, which render it very difficult for them to get in; besides which, it is frozen up four months in the year. There are about 30,000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in copper, iron, and naval stores. In 1739, there was an academy of science established here; as also of painting, and sculpture, founded by Count Tessin. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 625 W. of Moscow, 754 N. E. of Paris, 900 N. E. of London, and 1200 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 18. 9. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

* **STOCKLAND**, a village in Dorsetshire with one fair, on June 18, for cattle.

STOCKPORT, or **STOPPORT**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on March 4, March 25, May 1, and October 25, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a bridge that leads into Lancashire

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and is 6 miles S. of Manchester, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on July 18, for toys; seated on the river Tees, near the sea, and noted for its good ale, and sending corn and butter to London. A silk mill has lately been erected here. It is 18 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 219 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

***STOCKWITH**, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on September 4, for horses and cattle.

STOCKZOW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Teschen, seated on the river Vistula, 12 miles S. E. of Teschen, and 37 S. E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 32. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

***STOGURSEY**, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on May 2, and September 12, for cattle and sheep.

***STOKE**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on December 6, for horses and toys.

STOKECOMER, a town of Somersetshire, whose market is now disused, but has two fairs, on April 25, and August 1, for hollocks, and sheep. It is 26 miles W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

***STOKEN-CHURCH**, a village in Oxfordshire, with two fairs, on July 10, for horses, and September 29, for hiring servants.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and linen-cloth. It is seated among several small streams, with which it is well watered; and is 36 miles N. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 54. 39. N.

***STOKE-UNDER-HAMDEN**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on May 6, for all sorts of cattle and pedlars ware.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a handsome castle, where the count resides, and is seated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N. of Northeusen, and 58 N. W. of Leipzick. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and marquissate of Baden; seated on a morass near the Rhine, 8 miles S. W. of Baden, and 12 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

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STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Farther Pomerania. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated in a pleasant valley, on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. E. of Colberg, and 66 N. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 54. 32. N.

***STONE**, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July 25, for cattle. It is seated on the river Trent, and is but a mean place, though a thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It is 22 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 141 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 4. N.

***STONE**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on Holy-Thurday, for pedlars ware.

STONE-HENGE, a most remarkable heap of Stones, lying upon Salisbury-plain, 6 miles N. of Salisbury. It consists of several very large stones, placed one upon another, and is supposed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids; and the rather because it is in a circular form, and seems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at present. It has puzzled a great many diligent enquirers to account for the laying of these enormous stones one upon another; for they are so heavy, that it is thought no artifice now known is sufficient to have raised those that lie across, to that height.

STONE-HIVE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mearns, with a good harbour secured by a stone pier. Near it was the famous castle of Dunnotyr, seated on a rock near the shore. It was formerly the residence of the hereditary earl-marshal of Scotland, but is now in ruins.

***STONE-HOUSE**, a village in Gloucestershire, with two fairs, on May 1, and December 29, for cattle and cheese.

STONY-STAFFORD, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 20, August 2, October 10, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is an ancient place, standing on the Roman highway called Watling-street. It is a good thoroughfare town, contains two parish churches, and has several good inns; 20 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 53 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

STORMARIA, a country of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by Proper Holstein; on the E. by Wagria, and

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and the duchy of Lawenburgh; and on the S. and W. by the duchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is separated by the river Elb; being 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth. Hamburg is the capital town.

STORNWAY, a town of Scotland, in the isle of Lewis, and one of the western islands. It has a harbour called Loch Stornway, on the E. side of the island.

***STORRINGTON**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 12, for cattle and horses, and November 22, for cattle and pedlars ware.

STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Holy-Thurday, Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 10, for horses and cattle. It is called by some, Bishops Stortford, and is seated on the side of a hill, being a large, handsome, and well frequented town, with several good inns. On the E. side there are the ruins of a castle, which flood on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

STOUR, the name of several small rivers in England.

STOURBRIDGE, or **STURBRIDGE**, a town in Worcesterhire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on March 29, for horses and cattle, and on September 8, for all sorts of cattle and sheep. It is seated on the river Stour, in a flat, over which there is a bridge, from whence it has its name. It is a pretty good town, and is noted for its glass-houses. It has a good free-school, in which there is a library, and is 22 miles N. of Worcester, and 117 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

STOURBRIDGE, or **STURBICH**, the name of a field near Cambridge, noted for its famous fair kept annually, on the 7th of September, and continues a fortnight. There are a great many tradesmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are horses, hops, iron, wool, leather, cheese, and many other things.

STOW, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese; and on October 24, for hops, saddlers, shoemakers, and ironmongers ware. Some call it Stow on the Woud, and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It contains about 200 houses, and is 11 miles S. of Camden, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

STOW, a seat of earl Temple, in Buck-

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inghamshire, with the finest gardens in England, adorned with busts, statues, obelisks, pavilions, and temples. The statues and busts are those of several famous men, ancient and modern. It is two miles from Buckingham.

***STOWBRIDGE**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Saturday in Whitsun-week, which is considerable, for horses.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on September 7, for cattle and toys. It is 22 miles W. of Wells, and 146 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 9. W. lat. 51. 10. North.

STOW-MARKET, a town of Suffolk, so called, to distinguish it from towns of the same name, in other parts of this country. It has a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, for shop-goods and toys; and on August 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated between the branches of the rivers Gyppe and Orwell, upon a rising ground in the center of the county; and is a large handsome place, having a large church dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle; the tower and spire are 120 feet high, in which are 8 tunable bells. It has a Presbyterian meeting, and about 400 pretty good houses. The streets are tolerable wide, but not paved; and the town is very pleasant. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufactory of woollen stuffs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ipswich, and 73 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

STRADELLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Pavese. It is a passage of great importance, defended by a castle, and seated on the river Versa, near the Po, 10 miles S. E. of Pavia, and 47 N. W. of Parma. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

STRALEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the upper quarter of Guelderland, whole fortifications were demolished by the French, in 1672. It is 5 miles S. W. of Gueldres, and 5 N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

STRALSUND, a strong and rich sea-port town of Germany, in Hither Pomerania, and was formerly an important trading place. In 1678 it was forced to surrender to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt to ashes, in one night's time. After this the Swedes defended it to the last extremity; and Charles XII. in 1714, came hither after his return out of Turkey. But the crown of Sweden not being able to hold out against five great powers, it was forced to submit in 1715.

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In 1720 it was rendered back to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the sea, and the lake Franzen, and has a harbour separated from the gulf of Rugen by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles N. W. of Gripsholm, and 40 N. E. of Gullrow. Lon. 13. 28. E. lat. 54. 17. N.

STRANGFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, 7 miles E. of Down. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 54. 31. N.

STRANRAVER, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, 8 miles N. W. of Glentworth. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handsome, populous, and strong city of France, in Alsace. It contains about 200 streets, part of which are very narrow, and most of the houses are built after the ancient taste. However, there are a great number of handsome buildings, such as the hotel of the marshal of France, who is commander of the city; the hotel of the cardinal of Rouen, the bishop's palace, the Jesuits college, the royal hospital, the hotel of Hesse-Darmstadt, the arsenal, the town-house, and the cathedral. It has a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is thought to be one of the finest in Europe; as is likewise the cathedral church, whose tower is the handsomest in Germany, and the clock is greatly admired by all travellers. Some look upon it as one of the wonders of the world, and the steeple is allowed to be the highest in Europe. The clock not only shews the hours of the day, but the motion of the sun, moon, and stars. Among other things there is an angel, which turns an hour glass every hour, and the twelve Apostles proclaim noon, by each of them striking a blow with a hammer on a bell. There is likewise a cock, which is a piece of clock work, that crows every hour. There are 700 steps up to the tower, or steeple, it being 500 feet high. It was a free and imperial city, but the king of France became master of it in 1681, and greatly augmented the fortifications, though before it had as many cannon as there are days in the year. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants, and carried on a great trade; but most of them have been obliged to embrace the Romish superstition, though there is still a sort of toleration. It is seated on the river Ill, 55 miles N. of Basil, 112 S. W. of Mentz, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

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STRASBURG, a town of Regal Prussia, in Poland, and in Culm. It is a strong place, has a good castle, and is seated on the river Drigenitz, 30 miles from Thorn, as much from Plockow, and somewhat more from Culm. It has been taken and retaken several times, in the war between the Swedes and Poles. Lon. 18. 23. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

* STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg, in the Ukraine Marche, and on the confines of Pomerania. It is 8 miles N. of the lake Ucker.

* STRASBURG, a strong handsome town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia; seated on the river Gurck, 5 miles from the town of Gurck, and the bishop has a palace here, where he commonly resides.

STRATFORD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 14, September 26, and Thursday se'nnight after it, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is seated on the N. side of the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, supported by 43 great, and 6 small arches. It is a well built place, containing about 500 houses, and has a large church, with a chapel of ease, and an almshouse, and contains several good inns. It is 8 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 98 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by the Ocean; on the E. by Cathness; on the S. by Sutherland; and on the W. partly by Ross, and partly by the Ocean. STATONICE, anciently so called, but afterwards Adrianople, now a town of Caria, in Asiatic Turkey. It had once a famous temple dedicated to Jupiter, in which the states of Caria held their public assemblies; but it is now in ruins.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 18, November 8, and December 11, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated between two rivulets, which here unite, and fall into the sea at a small distance. The chief riches of the inhabitants rise from the gardens and orchards, but more especially garlick. It is 18 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 211 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

STRAUBING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, and its streets are broad, containing handsome churches and fine convents. It was

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taken by the Austrians in 1743, who demolished the fortifications the next year; but it was rendered back in 1746. It is seated on the Danube, over which there is a bridge; 92 miles S. E. of Ratisbon, and 65 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

STRENG, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, or Sunderland, with a bishop's see, and an handsome college. Charles IX. who died in 1611, is buried in the cathedral, with all his family. It is seated on the lake Meler, 30 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

* **STRETTON-CHURCH**, a village in Shropshire, with two fairs on May 14. and September 24, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

STROMBOLI, the most northern of the islands of Lipari, lying on the Tuscan Sea, towards the coast of Sicily. There is a volcano here, which throws out fire and flames, and renders it uninhabitable. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

* **STRONBERG**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, and capital of a small district, which has the title of a burgraviate. It is 22 miles S. E. of Munster, and 20 N. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a very high rock, surrounded with others, 8 miles from the sea, and 7 N. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

STROUP, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 12, and August 21, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, and on whose banks are several fulling mills. The houses are generally built with stone, and many of the inhabitants are dyers. It is governed by a constable, and four tything-men; it has one church, and about 500 houses; but the streets are narrow, though mostly paved. There is a large manufactory of white broad-cloth in this town and its neighbourhood. It is 11 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 93 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

* **STUEN**, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its hot baths, and for the mines of copper and silver found in a neighbouring mountain.

STUTINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the duke

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of Furslenburg, with a castle. It is seated near the frontiers of the caupon of Schaffhausen, 35 miles W. of Constance. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

STULWEISENBURG, a very strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of Eckerdsgewar. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Imperialists, and has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the river Raufiza, 20 miles S. W. of Buda, and 162 N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

STURMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 24, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a rich vale; however, it is but a mean place, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near it, which was the seat of the W. Saxon kings. It is 20 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 122 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

STUTGARD, a handsome populous town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, but stands so low, that it is impossible to make it a strong place. There is an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, and on the side are very handsome gardens. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide strait streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the duke's palace, an orphan-house, and a famous college. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E. of Baden, and 32 N. E. of Stralburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany; bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and that of the Lower Rhine; on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Alsace; on the S. by Swisserland; and on the E. by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtemberg, or Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principality of Hoven-Zollern, that of Oettingen, that of Mindelheim; the bishopricks of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys, and free towns, which see in their proper places.

* **SUANA, or SOANA**. See **SOANA**.
* **SUANES**, a people that inhabit the mountains of Caucasus, between the Circassian Tartars, and the kingdoms of Im-

itz and Carduel. They pretend to be Christians, and are the most civilized of these mountaineers. In the summer they come to work in Georgia, and return back at the beginning of winter.

* **SUAQUEM**, a town of Turkey, in Africa, and capital of a beglerbeglic. It is situated on the Red Sea, having a well-frequented harbour, in a small island, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 19. 36. N.

* **SUBBIACO**, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Naples, with a castle. It is seated on the river Teverone, 33 miles E. of Rome.

* **SUCKLEBRIDGE**, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on Friday before Holy-Thursday, and Wednesday after October 10, for cattle.

SUDBURY, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 12, and July 10, for toys. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome bridge into Essex. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, seven aldermen, and twenty-four common-council. Here are three very ancient churches, in one of which is the skull of Sir Thomas Sudbury, beheaded in the time of Oliver Cromwell. There is here also a Presbyterian meeting-house. This town is supposed to have been formerly much larger than at present; it now consists of about 900 houses, and about 5000 souls. The streets are but narrow, and paved only here and there. Sir Thomas Sudbury had a fine seat here, which is now converted into a work-house. In this town is a large manufactory of crapes and fays. It is 14 miles S. E. of St. Edmundsbury, and 56. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

SUDERKOPING, a town of Sweden, in Ostrogothia. It is 10 miles S. of Norkoping, and 90 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 56. E. lat. 58. 19. N.

SUDERMANIA, or **SUNDERLAND**, a province of Sweden, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Upland and Westermania; on the E. by the peninsula of Tarin; on the S. by the Baltic Sea; and on the W. by Netia. It is about 62 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and is the most populous part in Sweden. It abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals; and Nipping is the capital town.

SUEZ, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at the N. end of the W. gulph of the Red Sea, called the Gulph of Suez, and has a castle and a harbour. It is separated

from the Mediterranean Sea by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. It is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It consists of about 200 houses, and is very much crowded with people, when the Turkish galleys arrive there. However, at other times it is almost deserted; and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burthen. Some think it the ancient Psofidium, and others Afrinoc. It is 65 miles E. of Cairo. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

SUFFOLK, an English county, 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the N. by Norfolk; on the S. by Essex; and on the E. by the German Ocean. It contains 34,420 houses, 154,520 inhabitants, 575 parishes, 28 market-towns, and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is generally wholesome, but the soil is various; on the sea-coast it is sandy, and there are several small hills, which yield hemp, pease, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produces corn of all sorts. There are manufactories of several kinds, particularly all sorts of broad-cloth, stuffs, and coarse linen. The principal rivers are, the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Breton, the Orwel, or Gippe, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. Ipswich and St. Edmundsbury are the principal towns.

* **SUGELMESSA**, or **SIGELMESSA**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It is bounded on the W. by the province of Dara; on the E. by Retel; on the S. by the kingdom of Tafilet; and on the N. by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length, and the capital is of the same name. It abounds in dates, and has corn and other fruits, besides mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated in a plain on the river Ziz. The government is in the form of a commonwealth. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 29. 40. N.

SULLY, a town of France, in Orleans, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. E. of Orleans. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

SULMONA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with the title of a principality. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Ovid, and is seated on the river Sora, 26 miles S. W. of Chieti. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

* **SULTANIA**, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, on the frontiers of Aderbizan. Here is a very

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magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of Sultan Chodabend. It is seated on a large plain, 22½ miles N. W. of Ispahan; and 50 N. W. of Casbin. Lon. 51. 53. E. lat. 36. 16. N.

SULTSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, and near the borders of Franconia. It is a handsome place, has a fine castle, and belongs to the duke of Neuburg-Sultsbach. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 49. 38. N. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amberg, and 32 N. of Raufobon.

* SULTZBURG, a town of Germany, in Brisgau, belonging to the marquisate of Baden-Durlach, where there is a handsome palace. It is seated in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 miles S. W. of Fribourg. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

SUMATRA, an island of the E. Indian Sea, and one of the three largest of the Sunda islands, lying to the W. of the peninsula of Malacca, and the island of Borneo, and separated from that of Java, by the strait of Sunda. It is about 750 miles in length, and 175 in breadth. This island lies nearly under the equator, and the low grounds near the sea-coast are overflowed with water, which renders it very unhealthy. Here the natives generally build their houses upon posts, to secure them from the yearly inundations. The English have several forts and factories on the W. coast, the chief of which is Bencoolen, which is now built 5 miles up the country, the place where it stood formerly being very unwholesome; and they have given it the name of Marlborough Fort. The chief commodities exported from hence are, pepper, canes, and gold-dust. The chief grain here, as in most of these parts, is rice; and they have also sugar, plantains, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. Achin, or Atcheen, is the most remarkable place for trade, and lies at the N. W. end of the island; elephants are very plentiful here, and consequently their teeth, which are bought up by the merchants of Surat. The inhabitants on the sea-coast are chiefly Mahometans; but those in the inland country are Pagans, whose particular worship is not certainly known. They are all of a black complexion, with long hair, and have not the best character in the world for honesty.

* SUMBI, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about 11 degs. of S. lat. The inhabitants who live upon the coast are strong, large, and very superstitious; but the inland parts are very little known.

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* SUMER-COURT, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and September 14, for horfics, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

SUMERIN, an open town of Lower Hungary, seated in the inland of Schut, made by the river Danube; subject to the house of Austria. It is 16 miles S. of Presburg. Lon. 17° 53. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

SUNDA ISLANDS lie in the E. Indian Sea, near the Straits of Sunda. The chief of these are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra; which see.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Allen, with the title of a duchy, and a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg-Sund, 12 miles E. of Flensburg, and 17 S. E. of Apenrad. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 51. N.

SUNDERLAND. See SUDERMANIA.

DURHAM, SUNDERLAND, a sea port town of Durham, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its great trade in sea-coal. It is 18 miles N. E. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 54. 56. N.

* **SUNDI**, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaïre. It is well watered by rivers which render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains there are mines of several metals. The capital town is of the same name. Lon. 17 55. E. lat. 4. 50. S.

SUNNEBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the Marche of Brandenburg, and in the territory of Sternberg. Of late its condition has been mending every year, and it is now in a flourishing state, with a very superb castle. It is seated on the river Daria, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 54. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

SUNTAGAW, or SUNTGOW, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N. by the river Rhine; on the E. by the Rhine, and the canton of Basle; on the S. by France, Comté, and Porrentru; and on the W. by Lorrain. It is subject to France.

* **SUPINO**, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the country of Molise, with a castle. It is situated at the source of the river Tamara at the foot of the Appennine mountains, 11 miles N. by W. of Benevento.

SURAT, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Guzarat, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It was built in the year 1660, on the banks of the river Tapa, the then mart town being in another place.

place; and when the English removed from it to this, others followed their example; and in a few years it became a large place; and is now said to have 200,000 inhabitants. Its trade is now very considerable; for from 1600 to 1706, the revenues arising from the custom-house, and other things, amounted to 162,500 pounds. In this city there are as many different religions as in Amsterdam; for there are Mahometans of several sects, and many sorts of Gentooes, of which the Banyans are most numerous. These are either merchants, bankers, brokers, accomplices, collectors, or surveyors; but there are very few handicraftsmen, except tailors and barbers. It is said there are 85 different sects among them, who never eat with each other. There are also Talapoins, who are great enemies to the Papists, and preach up morality as the best guide of human life. They live upon alms, seldom speak in the streets, and extend their charity even to birds and beasts; but it would be endless to take notice of all their different religions, and different ceremonies, only we must not forget the Perses, of which there are a great number about Surat, and the adjacent countries. They were banished from Persia in the seventh century, because they would not change their religion. They never marry into any other religion. They keep their complexion almost as fair as that of the Europeans. Besides these, there are Jews and Armenian Christians, who are all great merchants. The fields about Surat are all plain, and the soil is fertile, except towards the sea, which is sandy and barren. All sorts of provisions are very cheap, and they have as good wheat as in Europe. They have various sorts of fowls, and plenty of catelopes in their forests, though but few deer. There are no fine buildings, but many of the houses are large; and there are caravansaries and mosques. The French have a little church near the old English factory, where they keep a few Capuchins, who practise surgery without a reward. The English and Dutch agents make good figures here, and they always have a good understanding with the officers of state and justice. The affairs of the E. India company are managed by a president and council; and the former lives in great splendor. The Mahometan women are always veiled when they appear abroad, and their dress is much the same as the men. The Gentoo women are bare faced, and their legs are bare up to the knee. They have several gold and silver rings on their noses, ears, legs, and hands. Surat, together with the citadel, was taken by the English in April 1759, and

afterwards ceded to them by the Great Mogul. It is 160 miles N. of Bombay, and 375 S. W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 28. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

SURINAM, a country of S. America, in Terra Firma, in Guiana, and capital of the Dutch settlements there. It extends about 75 miles along the river of Surinam, and abounds in fruits, fish, game, and singular animals of different kinds. They have sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and dyeing woods. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. The capital town is of the same name.

* **SURINGIA**, a large trading town of Afa, in Japan, and in the island of Nippon; capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. Lon. 139. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

SURRY, an English county, 36 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Kent; on the S. by Suffex; on the W. by Berkshire; and on the N. by Middlesex. It contains 34,220 houses, 205,322 inhabitants, 140 parishes, and 11 market towns, and sends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally good, wholesome, and temperate, but the soil is different in different places, the middle being barren and full of heaths; but in other parts fertile and good. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandel. The principal towns are Guildford and Kingston, the assizes being kept sometimes at one place, and sometimes at the other.

* **SURSEA**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated on a small lake, formed by the river Sur, 5 miles S. of Lucern; it enjoys handsome privileges.

SUS, a kingdom or province of Africa, belonging to Morocco; bounded on the W. by the Ocean; on the N. by Mount Atlas; on the E. by Gelfula; and on the S. by the sands of Numidia and Sus. Taradant is the capital town. It is a flat country, most of which abounds in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. In the mountainous part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the marquisate of Sufa, with a fort. There is also a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Augustus Caesar. It is seated on the river Doria, among pleasant mountains.

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Swine and hills, and is called the key of Italy; because it is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It is 30 miles N. W. of Turin, and 25 N. E. of Briançon. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 45. 20. N. It was taken by the French in 1704, but rendered back to the duke of Savoy in 1707.

SUSAL, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is built with wood, as are most towns in these parts, and seated on the river Glesna, 90 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

SUSSEX, an English county, 80 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the British channel; on the W. by Hampshire; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent. It contains 21,540 houses, 139,240 inhabitants, 312 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends 20 members to parliament. The air is often thick and foggy, but not unwholesome, unless it be in the low marshy lands. The soil in the middle is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has several iron mines. The sea coast is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the sea-shore is full of banks of sand and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother, besides some small streams which fall into the sea. Chichester is the capital town.

* **SUSTER**, an ancient and celebrated town of Persia, and capital of Susistan; but it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is seated on the river Caron, 105 miles S. W. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 19. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated 2 miles from the river Maefe, and 12 S. of Roermond or Ruremond. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the shire of Ross; and on the W. and N. by Strathmaver and Caithness. It is a mountainous country, and sends one member to parliament.

* **SUTRI**, a town in the territory of the Church, and Patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Puzzuolo, 22 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

* **SUTTON**, a village in Hampshire, with two fairs, on Trinity-Tuesday, for toys, and November 6, for pedlars ware.

SUTTON-CODRINGTON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and

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two fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and on November 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated in a fine air, but in a barren soil, and is but a small place. It is 24 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 105 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 52. 39. N.

SWABIA. See **SVABIA**.

SWAFFHAM, a town of Norfolk with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 13, for sheep, cattle, and toys, and on July 21, and November 3, for cattle and toys. It is seated on a hill, and is a large well-built place, full of inns and shopkeepers, and is one of the best towns in the county. It has one large church, one quaker's meeting-house, and about 300 good houses; and is a genteel place, but the streets are not paved. It is 34 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and running S. E. passes by Richmond and Thrusk, and falls into the Ouse.

SWALLEY, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the province of Cambaya. It has a harbour where ships receive and deliver their merchandize for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles N. W. of that place. Lon. 72. 15. E. lat. 21. 18. N.

SWANSEY, a sea-port town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 13, August 26, October 19, and the two following Saturdays, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, where the river Tawey discharges itself, and is by the Welch called Alber-Taw. It is a large, clean, and well built town, having the best trade in the county, and has a great correspondence with Bristol and Worcester. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Cowbridge, and 202 W. of London. It is governed by a portreeve, a chief, 12 aldermen, 2 chamberlains, and 60 or 70 common-council-men. It has an old castle, two churches, and 400 houses, with broad paved streets. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom, in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Danish Lapland, and the Ocean; on the S. by the Baltic Sea, and the gulph of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Catagat; being about 800 miles in length, from N. to S. and 350 in breadth, from E. to W. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Nordland, Finland, and Lapland. It was anciently called Scandinavia, or at least it is part of the country of that

that name. We may easily conceive that the climate is not every where the same; for on the side of Muscovy, the longest day is 18 hours, 30 minutes; but farther towards the N. and near the Pole, there is but one day and one night throughout the year. In the province in which Stockholm is situated, the spring and autumn is scarce to be perceived, for the winter continues 9 months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being serene all that time. Notwithstanding this, the Swedes live a long while, and it is not uncommon to see ten people at the same table, whose ages make up 1000 years. Those places that are fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reason they till the ground with a single ox, and one servant may readily manage the plough. For want of manure they burn their superfluous wood, and strew the ashes on the ground, to render it fruitful; however, this practice has of late been forbid. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time; and their gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but yet the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes, have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. Their domestic animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, and sheep. In the winter-time fodder is so scarce, that the inhabitants are obliged to unhatch their hounds to feed their cattle. With regard to the wild beasts, there are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter the foxes and squirrels become grey, and the hares as white as snow. There are also elks and rein-deer. They have several sorts of fowls, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. The silver mines are 200 yards in depth; and though they are rich, yet the people who work them have scarce wherewith to subsist, when the king's duties are paid. The mines of copper are exceeding good, and they get large quantities out of them every year, though not so much as formerly. Likewise the iron mines yield a great deal of iron, and they usually exchange them for the commodities of foreign countries. But since the Swedes have had manufactures of their own, foreign merchandizes have been prohibited; which has reduced the iron to so low a price, that those that work in the mines can scarce get enough to live upon. The Swedes did not apply to navigation till

the year 1644, when their vessels had liberty to pass through the Sound, without paying any toll. The vast quantities of the Swedes commodities brought here, by the English, put them upon thinking of trade; and how they have a great number of artists and workmen, as well Germans as Scotch, who are, as it were, naturalized among them, and their manufactures are now in a pretty good condition. The innovations introduced by Charles XI. did great injury to trade; and the English, who purchased many things in Sweden, now fetch them from America. The merchandizes which the Swedes supply foreigners with, are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, masts, and all sorts of wooden utensils; and on the contrary, they are obliged to purchase salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, fluffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. However, the trade has been greatly hurt by the Russians having seized Livonia, which was the granary of Sweden; and now, in scarce years, they are obliged to purchase corn and provisions from the Russians with ready money; besides, in 1701, their vessels were obliged to pay the same toll as other nations for passing the Sound; however, in 1781, they set up an East India company at Gottsburg; and as that harbour is without the Sound, the merchandizes brought from the East Indies come duty free. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than what they were; and have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, and very little art in their construction. The roofs are covered with turf, on which their goats feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The government of Sweden was always monarchical, and was formerly elective, but afterwards became hereditary. But after the death of Charles XII. in 1718, the states of the kingdom began to recover their ancient rights, and elected the husband of Ulrick Eleonora, daughter of Charles XII. for king. He was landgrave of Hesse. The father of the present king was elected in 1743, who was of the house of Holstein-Eutin. At the same time they re-established the authority of the assembly of the states, which consist of 1800 gentlemen, 100 ecclesiastics, 150 burgesses, and about 250 peasants. The whole country is divided into 25 governments, whose governors are called Land-Moesding, and promise

promise that they will govern according to the Swedish laws, reduced into a body in 1736, and conform to the instructions of the king, as also to quit the province when the king shall command them. The Swedes profess the Evangelical religion, and will not tolerate any other in their kingdom. They have one archbishop, and seven bishops, besides six superintendents, and they must be all, as well as the inferior clergy, natives of the country. It is said that the Swedes can send an army of 80,000 men into the field; for seven peasants must furnish a horseman, and three a footman. This indeed may be done within the country, but they cannot send such an army into foreign parts. They also pretend that they are able to equip 50 men of war, and yet they have not sailors to man them; for in 1719, they could fit out but twenty-four vessels of the line, nor could they defend their coasts against the Russians.

SWERIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome castle, where the king resides. The cathedral is a superb structure; and in the lake near it there are twenty-six forts of fish. It is 10 miles S. of Wismar, and 87 S. E. of Lubeck; subject to the duke of Mecklenburg. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 44. N.

SWERNICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the river Drino, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, 70 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 32. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs; on Monday before April 5; the second Monday after May 11; and the second Monday after September 11, for all sorts of cattle, hogs, and sheep; and on the second in October, for the same, and fat cattle. It is seated at the top of a hill, near a rich vale, and the houses are well built with stone. It is 28 miles N. of Salisbury, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

SWITZ. See **SCHITZ**.

SWITZERLAND, or **SWISSERLAND**, a large country of Europe; bounded on the E. by the Tyrol; on the W. by the Franche Comté; on the N. by Suntgaw, the Black Forest, and a part of Swabia; and on the S. by Savoy, the Milanese, and the provinces of Bergamasco and Bresciano. It is about 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, and separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, most of which are covered with snow. There are a great number of lakes and rivers, and some very fertile

plains, which plentifully afford the necessities of life. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely, Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwald, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Catholics. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glaris and Appenzel contain both religions. All these cantons are so many republics; and it was the cantons of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwald, which begun to throw off the Austrian yoke in 1308. The mountains of Switzerland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Mediterranean Sea, and extend to the Adriatic; and if it were possible for a man to travel from one to the other, his journey would be about 500 miles. There are four passages over them to go into Italy from Switzerland; the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, and crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aost, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpel-berg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuf-Chatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Switzerland consist of excellent pastures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, one would think they would be devoured by the wild beasts, and yet it is quite otherwise; for when the bees perceive a bear, or a wolf, at a distance, they form themselves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats, and shamoy goats, they feed in flocks on the mountains, and in the woods, and they place centinels on all sides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a signal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the savage beasts dare not come. The inhabitants are all strong robust men, for which reason they are generally chosen by several nations for the military service, and even the pope has his Swiss guards. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. An account of the several

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tations, and their dependencies, may be seen in their order.

SWOLL. See ZWOLL.

SYRACUSE, an ancient, strong, and famous city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, with a bishop's see, and a fine large harbour, defended by a fortified castle. This city was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1693, and yet the number of the inhabitants are now said to be 14,000. Near this place, in 1718, there was a sea-fight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten, and obliged to leave Sicily; but they became masters of it again in 1735. It is very advantageously seated near the sea, 72 miles S. by W. of Messina, and 110 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

SYRIA, or SURISTAN, a province of Turkey, in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbek and Natolia; on the E. by Diarbek and the deserts of Arabia; which also, together with Judea, bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. The Turks divide it into three beglerbeglics; namely, those of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damascus. It abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as pease, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it was well cultivated, for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Damascus, by the Turks called Scham, is the capital town.

SYRIAM, a large town of Asia, in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Pegu, seated near the sea. Lon. 96. 40. E. lat. 16. 50. N.

SZUCCA, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula. Lon. 19. 11. E. lat. 53. 14. N.

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TAAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile. It is the residence of a governor, and there are a great many curious remains of antiquity. It makes a handsome appearance to those that sail along the river, and is 200 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 26. 50. N.

TABACHASAN, a town of Asia, in Natolia, in the country of Bozoc, otherwise called the beglerbeglic of Marasch, among the mountains, seated on the river Adena, near its source, about 50 miles above the town of Adena.

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*TABAGO, the most southerly of all the British islands in America, is situated in 11. N. lat. 120 miles S. of Barbadoes, and about the same distance from the Spanish Main. It is about 32 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It has a fruitful soil, well watered with numerous springs, and capable of producing sugar and every thing else that is raised in the West Indies. It is also furnished with several bays and creeks, very commodious for all kind of shipping. Having been ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763, it is now possessed and settled by British subjects.

TABAGO, an island of America, in the S. Sea, on the Bay of Panama. It is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit-trees. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80. 16. W. lat. 7. 50. S.

TABARCA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who fish for coral here. It is 50 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 36. 50. North.

TABASCO, an island of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Tabasco. It is formed by a river of the same name, and by that of St. Peter and St. Paul, being about 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is near the bay of Campeachy, 10 miles from the sea, and 160 S. W. of Campeachy.

*TABASCO, a province or government of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the N. by the bay of Campeachy; on the E. by Yucatan; on the S. by the province of Chiapa; and on the W. by that of Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is very fertile in chocolate-nuts, in which its chief riches consist. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Africa, it is the most western cape or promontory in that part of the world, and is near the Cape of Good Hope. The bay at the foot of it is called the Table-Bay.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, where the Hussites were fortified, and Zisca their chief. It is 45 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, lying on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E. and Ghilan on the W.

*TACHA, a town of Bohemia, on the

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confines of the Upper Palatinate, near the forest of Bohemia; seated on the river Mies. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

TADCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is noted for the great plenty of lime stone dug up near it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Warf. It is 9 miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

TADMOR. See **PALMYRA**.

***TADOUSAC**, a settlement in N. America, in Canada, with a harbour. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, 200 miles from its mouth, at the place where it receives the river Sagueni. Lon. 68. 29. W. lat. 48. 6. N.

TAFALA, or **TAFALLA**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle; seated on the river Cidazo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 42. 29. N.

***TAFILET**, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, and in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco; bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Fez and Tremecen; on the E. by the Berberies; on the S. by the desert of Barbary; and on the W. by the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Sus. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. They have also ostriches and dromedaries, which last will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Berberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet is the capital town, which is a trading place, with a castle, and seated on a river in a plain, 340 miles S. of Fez, and 275 S. E. of Morocco. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 28. 2. N.

***TAGAOST**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 50 miles from the sea, and 37 S. of Tarudant. Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 29. 23. N.

***TAGASTA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantina. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now reduced to a village. It is famous for being the birth-place of St. Augustine.

***TAGE**, a large town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, on the road from Mecca to the court of the king of Yemen, with a cas-

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tle on a mountain that commands the town. Lon. 42. 5. E. lat. 21. 50. N.

***TAGLIACONZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Abruzzo.

***TAGUMADERT**, a town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and in the kingdom of Taflet; seated on the river Dras, with a strong castle standing on a mountain. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 27. 10. N.

TAGUS, now called **TAJO**, a river of Spain, which has its source in New Castile, on the confines of the kingdom of Aragon. It runs through Old Castile, passes by Toledo, from whence it proceeds to Alcantara in Estremadura, when entering Portugal, it washes Santerein, where it forms a small bay, which serves for the harbour of Lisbon, and 10 miles still lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river is called Tejo by the Portuguese, and was formerly famous for its golden sands.

***TALF**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, in the territory of Hegiaz, which abounds in fruits. It is seated to the S. of Mount Gazuan.

***TAJOH**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Chiangfi, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers. Lon. 114. 41. E. lat. 27. 38. N.

TAINE, a sea port town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Frith of Dornock, 12 miles N. of Cromarty.

***TAIPING**, a town of Asia, in China, in the province of Quangfi, and in that part that belongs to the king of Tonquin. Lon. 107. 15. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

***TAIPING**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Nankin, seated on the river Kiang. Lon. 117. 31. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

TAILLEBURG, a town of France, in Guenne, and in the territory of Saintonge; seated on the river Charente, 30 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 45. 46. N.

TAITCHIN, a town of Asia, in China, with a harbour, 260 miles S. E. of Nankin. Lon. 121. 16. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

***TAITONG**, a strong city of Asia, in China, and in the province of Changfi.

TALAMONE, a sea-port town of Tuscany, seated on the coast del Presidii, 15 miles N. of Orbitello. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort; seated on the river Tajo, in a large valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine. It is 58 miles S. W. of Madrid, and belongs to the archbishop

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bishop of Toledo. Lon. 4. 1. W. lat. 39. 41. N.

*TALAVERUELA, a town of Estremadura, in Spain, seated on the river Guadiana, 14 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 38. 34. N.

*TALCARTH, a village of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, 10 miles E. N. E. of Brecknock, with six fairs, on March 12, May 31, July 10, September 23, November 3, and December 3, all for cattle, sheep, and horses.

TALLARD, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the Gapennois; seated on the river Durance, 47 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

TALLINGTON, a town adjoining to Dorchester. It has one church, and about 200 houses, with several streets which are broad, but badly paved, and some not at all.

TALMONT, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, and a small harbour; seated on a peninsula of the Gironde, 20 miles S. E. of Saintes, and 260 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 45. 32. N.

*TALSARNE, a village in Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on September 8, and November 7, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

*TALYBONT, a village in Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and August 7, for cattle.

*TAMALAMECA, a town of America, in Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha; seated on the river Magdalena, and belongs to Spain. Lon. 71. 45. W. lat. 9. 6. N.

*TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. and divides Cornwall from Devonshire.

*TAMARA ISLANDS are situated in Africa, on the coast of Guinea, near Sierra Leone, where there are all sorts of refreshments, as well as gold and elephants teeth.

*TAMARA, a town of Asia, in the island of Socotra, lying near the mouth of the Red Sea, with a harbour. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 52. 25. E. lat. 11. 30. N.

*TAMARACA, a captainship of South-America, in Brasil; bounded on the N. by the captainship of Parayba; on the E. by the N. Sea; on the S. by Fernambuco; and on the W. by the Tapuyas. There is an island of the same name, separated from Terra Firma by a narrow channel; and which is 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth.

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There is a good harbour, whose entrance is defended by a castle. Lon. 35. 0. W. lat. 7. 50. S.

*TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle, and on October 10, for hiring servants, and for horses and fat hogs. It is pleasantly seated on a river of the same name, which with its branches almost surround it; and over which there is a bridge. It consists of one large street, in the middle of which is the market-place; and there is a famous free-school and a small hospital. It is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45. W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

*TAMINGA, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Pekin; seated in an agreeable country abounding in rivers and lakes. Lon. 114. 35. E. lat. 36. 56. N.

*TAMMISBROOK, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, built by king Pepin, the father of Charlemagne. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is near the river Unstruth.

TAMWORTH, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for cattle and sheep, on July 26, for cattle and wool, and on October 24, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the river Tame, and on the borders of Warwickshire. It is a pretty good corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 107 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 38. W. lat. 52. 49. N.

TANAIS. See DON.

TANARD, a river of Lombardy, which rises in the confines of the county of Tenda, in the territory of Genoa, crosses Monteferrat, passes by Queiras, Alba Asti, and Alexandria, falling into the river Po, a little below Valenza.

TANASSERIM, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles S. W. of Siam. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 11. 50. N.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Tejo, where the Zezara falls into it, 60 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 39. 26. N.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river Gambia, where the English have a fort. It is divided into two parts, one of which is inhabited by Portuguese, and the other by Mandingoes. The former consists of large square houses, and the latter of round huts about 20 feet diameter, and 8 high; the walls are of good binding clay, and the covering is like

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like a bee-hive, made either with straw or palmetto leaves. It is pleasantly seated by the water-side, and is about half a mile in length. It is about 30 miles E. of James Fort.

TANDA, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the east side of the river Ganges, 120 miles N. W. of Dacca. Lon. 87. 56. E. lat. 23. 35. N.

TANDAVE, an island of Asia, and one of the most easterly of the Philippines. It is separated from Manilla by a narrow strait; and is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. On the N. coast there is a volcano, which throws out fire and flames. It belongs to Spain. Lon. 124. 56. E. lat. 12. 36. N.

* **TANGRY**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on April 15, for sheep.

TANGERMONDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and old Marche of Brandenburg. It is not a large place, but populous, and some of the electors have kept their court in an old castle here. It is seated on the river Tanager, where it falls into the Elb, 24 miles N. W. of Brandenburg, and 28 N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

TANGIER, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471, and given as a dowry to the princefs of Portugal, who married Charles II. king of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore in 1683, he caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. It is finely seated 130 miles N. of Fez. Lon. 5. 50. W. lat. 35. 49. N.

TANGUT, a kingdom of Asia, in Chinese Tartary; bounded on the E. by China, on the S. by the kingdom of Ava, on the W. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the N. by those of the Great Khan of the Calmucks. It is divided into two parts, Tangut Proper, and Tibet; the last is the patrimony of Dalai Lama, the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars. He is looked upon as a God, being thought to know the secrets of the heart, and they come from all parts of India to pay him homage. He receives all their humiliations sitting upon an altar, in a very handsome pagod, which stands on Mount Poutala. He salutes no body, not even princes; he only puts his hand on their heads, after which they believe their sins are forgiven. After this pontiff dies, they believe he appears again in a new body, and always makes himself known.

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TANJAOR, a town of Asia in the East Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is the capital of a province of the same name; bounded on the N. by Gingi; on the S. by Marava; on the E. by the sea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Maduraja; and is one of the best countries in the East Indies. The town is seated on a branch of the river Caveri; and the French, Danes, and Dutch, have factories here. Lon. 79. 7. E. lat. 10. 30. N.

* **TANNA**, a considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the Hebrides. Captain Cooke lay here some time in his second voyage to the South Sea. The inhabitants are a brave people, and not un hospitable. Their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. There is a volcano in the islands, and the soil is very fertile in the tropical fruits and forest trees. The coast also abounds in fish. This island is situated in 19. 30. S. lat. and 169. 46. E. lon.

* **TANOR**, a small kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the coast of Malabar; bounded by the dominions of the Samorin and the sea, and is about 20 miles square. It is a wholesome fertile country.

TAORMINA, a sea-port town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona; seated on a rock, a small distance from the sea; and it suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1693. It is 88 miles S. of Messina.

* **TAPACRI**, a province of S. America, in Peru, and in the diocese of Plata; 30 miles long, and 30 broad.

TAPTA, a river of Asia, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges, which runs W. through the kingdom of Cambaya, and falls into the sea, a little below Surat.

* **TAPUYAS**, or **TAUYERS**, and **TAPINAMBOES**, the names of two tribes of American savages, in Brasil. When the French attempted to settle on the coast, they went stark naked, and neither men nor women could be brought to wear garments by any means. Their bodies were painted of several colours, especially black; and the hair of the men was cut pretty close on the top of the head, but behind they wore it long. They had all holes in their under lips, in which they put a green stone. The women had long hair, but no holes in their lips; however, their ears were bored, and they put white bones in the holes. They were at first reported to be giants and men-eaters; but this is found to be false.

TARANTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto; a strong and populous place, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a prince.

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principality. It is seated in a peninsula, and is defended by a strong castle, but the harbour is choked up, which has hurt it very much. This town has given name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite is not to be cured but by dancing. It is 40 miles S. E. of Bari, 55 N. W. of Otranto, and 145 E. by S. of Naples. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

* TARAGALLA, a town of Africa, and one of the principal in the kingdom of Taflet, seated on the river Dras, with a fortified castle, 275 miles S. W. of Taflet. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 27. 40. N.

* TARARE, a town of France, in Lyons; seated on the river Tordive, in a valley, and at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and large town of France, in Provence, with a well-built castle, and a chapter composed of 13 canons; seated on the river Rhone, in a pleasant fertile country, over-against Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles N. of Arles, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

TARAZONA, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and on the frontiers of Old Castile, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors in 1110, and is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 140 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 127 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 42. 10. N.

TARBES, a populous town of France, in Gascony, capital of the county of Bigorre. It is a bishop's see, has a castle, and is seated on the river Adour, in a plain, 42 miles S. W. of Auch, and 112 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, with the title of a county; bounded on the N. W. by the duchy of Savoy, and Falsigny; and on the S. E. by the duchy of Aoste, and the county of Maurinac. It is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains; Moutier is the capital.

* TARGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the sea-coast, with a castle built upon a rock. Near it is a very plentiful fishery, and it is seated in a plain surrounded by mountains and thick forests full of monkeys. It is accounted a desert; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 35. 20. N.

TARGOROD, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Moldavia, 50 miles S. W. of Jazy. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

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TARGOVISCO, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Walachia; seated on the river Launiza, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanstadt, and 188 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 25. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N. See Tergovisco.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in the diocese of Cadiz, with a castle. It is a poor place, with few inhabitants, and is seated on an eminence on the Straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles W. S. W. of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 40. W. lat. 36. 0. N.

TARKU, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Daghestan; seated on the west coast of the Caspian Sea, 52 miles S. E. of Terki, and 300 N. E. of Tauria. Lon. 47. 5. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* TARN, a river of France, which has its source in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne below Montauban.

* TARO, or BORGO-DI-VAL-DI-TAROMA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, and capital of the territory of Val di Taro; seated on the river Taro; 20 miles S. of Borgo-Donino, and 25 S. W. of Parma. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

TARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the mountains of the confines of Genoa, and running N. E. crosses Parma, where it washes Campiano, and Borgo-di-val-di-Taro, and proceeds to discharge itself into the Po, below Cremona.

TARODANT, a town of Africa, in Morocco, and territory of Sus, seated near the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 10. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

* TARAGA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a hill, near the river Cervera. It is the chief place of a viguerie, and is 15 miles from Letida.

TARRAGONA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many monuments of antiquity here, namely, medals, inscriptions, and the ruins of magnificent buildings. It is now surrounded with walls built by the Moors, and is also defended by regular works. It is neither so large, nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill on the mediterranean Sea, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, and flax. It is 35 miles N. E. of Tortosa, and 220 E. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

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***TARRING**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on April 5, and October 2, for pedlars ware.

TARSUS, now called **TERASSO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Carmania, which makes part of Natolia, with an archbishop's see. It was the capital of Cilicia, where St. Paul was born, but is now almost ruined. It is seated near the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

TARTARY, GREAT, a large extent of country, making the third part of Asia, being about 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 1250 in breadth from N. to S. It is seated between 35 and 53 degrees of N. latitude. It was anciently called Scythia, whose last king was named Ugham, and was conquered by a rebel named Chingis Khan. He founded a new kingdom, which has since been called Tartary. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turkey, lies near the Black Sea, and Muscovy Tartary is near the Caspian Sea; Asiatic Tartary, of which we are now speaking, is watered by five large rivers, which serve to determine the situation of places; namely, the Oby, the Volga, or Wolga, the Jenisea, the Lena, and the Amur. It is a difficult matter to give a true division of this country; for different authors give a different description, and therefore we can only take notice that the Muscovites possess a large part of this country lying beyond the river Oby; and the Chinese possess that part of Great Tartary which is separated from China by a wall. This being premised, we may divide this country into three parts, which are Russian Tartary, Chinese Tartary, and Independent Tartary. Russian Tartary has no fixed bounds, but it may be near 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. The modern maps divide it into Siberia, whose inhabitants are called Ostiacks, and who are a savage vagabond people, whose principal town is Narim. Tungusia is another part, which lies near the Janisea, and Janiskoy is the capital town. Jakutia, or Buratia, lies near the rivers Lena and Angara, and the capital is Jakutkoy; the fourth part is called Ockotia, which lies near the eastern sea, the river Amur runs through it, and Ockotiskoy is the capital town. There is another part lately discovered, called Kamtschatka, which is contiguous to Great Tartary, and lies on a strait into which the river Amur falls. Chinese Tartary is separated from China by a great wall, and is about 750 miles in extent. It is divided into the eastern and western; and that part of it

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near the wall is without inhabitants. It was formerly supposed to be Cathay, whose capital was Cambalu, which is now well known to be Pekin. This is divided into several parts, which are all mentioned in their proper places. Independent Tartary comprehended all that part of it which belongs neither to Russia nor China; and is composed of several kingdoms, namely, Turkestan, Great-Bocharia, Little Bocharia, the kingdom of the Calmucks, and Tibet, or Thibet, or Boutan, which is a large country, and part of Tangut. In general, the Tartars are a robust people, have a good constitution, and capable of undergoing hardships. They have broad faces, short chins, large whiskers, and noses even with their faces. They are dexterous in handling their fabres, and shooting with bows and arrows. The men have no other business than that of going to war, and the women take care of domestic affairs. They are pagans, and have a pontiff called Dala Lama, taken notice of in the article **TANGUT**, which see. As for the several lesser divisions of the Tartars, they are taken notice of in their order.

***TARTAS**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Albert; built in the form of an amphitheatre, and on the side of a hill, upon the river Midonze, which falls into the Adour, 12 miles N. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 43. 50. N.

TARUDANT, See **TARODANT**.

TASSING, an island of Denmark between those of Finonia, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a narrow canal, and contains a few towns and villages.

TASSO, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulph of Constella. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and the capital town is of the same name, which has a good harbour, and several castles. It was formerly famous for mines of gold and quarries of beautiful marble.

TATTA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Sinda, otherwise called Tatta. It is a large, rich place, about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, and has a large caravanfary at the end, capable of lodging 500 men and horses. All goods and merchandizes imported or exported between Tatta and Laribundar, are carried by camels, oxen, and horses. The adjacent country is almost level, and overgrown with shrubs and bushes, wherein the robbers lurk to attack travellers. It is about two miles from the river Indus or Sind from

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from whence there are canals cut to bring water to the town. Sometimes it does not rain here for three years together, which has caused so severe a plague, that 80,000 people have died of it in that city only. They have manufactures of silk and cotton, and they make chintz very fine and cheap; as also curious cabinets inlaid with ivory. The Portuguese had formerly a church here, which is now abandoned; and the Gentooes have a free toleration of their religion. Lon. 71. 5. E. lat. 24. 20. N.

TATTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses, cattle, and cloth. It is seated on the river Bane, near the place where it falls into the Witham, and in a fenny country. It is but a small place, and was formerly of note for its castle. It is 20 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 118 N. of London. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, and capital of the province of Tavastland, seated on the river which falls into the lake Wana, 52 miles N. W. of Borgos, and 62 N. E. of Abo. The province is bounded on the N. by East Bothnia; on the E. by Great Savolax; on the S. by Nyland; and on the W. by Proper Finland and East Bothnia. The principal commodity is iron.

TAUBET, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which rises in the marquise of Anspach, and running N. W. towards the confines of Swabia, passes by Rothenburg, Mariendal, and Wertheim, where it falls into the Maine.

***TAUCHEL**, a town of Poland, in Pomerellia, seated on the river Verd, 30 miles N. W. of Culm, and 55 S. W. of Marienburg. It has greatly suffered by fire and by the war. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, seated on the river Coraca, 20 miles E. of Nicastro, and 70 N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 39. 11. N.

TAVIRA, or **TAVILA**, a considerable town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Algarve, with a handsome castle, and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, at the mouth of the river Gilaon, between Cape Vincent and the Strait of Gibraltar, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 46. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on January 17, May 6, September 9, October

10, and December 11, all for cattle. It is seated on the river Tavey, or Tave, and was once a flourishing place, famous for its stately abbey, which is divided into tenements. It is still a large place, and well watered, there being a brook running thro' every street, and over the river is a stone-bridge of five arches. It has two almshouses, and sends two members to parliament. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 200 W. by S. of London. It also gives the title of marquis to the eldest son of the duke of Bedford. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 50. 35. N.

TAUNTON, a town of Somersetshire, with 2 markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on July 17, for bullocks and horses; and on July 7, for three days, the first for bullocks and horses, and the other two for pedlars ware, and sweet meats. It is pleasantly seated on the river Tone or Thone, among meadows; and the river is navigable for barges within three miles of the town, where there is a handsome bridge, and it had once a castle, now in ruins. It is a handsome, neat, well built place, with spacious streets and 2 parish-churches; and has several large woollen-manufactories. It is reckoned the best town in the county, and sends two members to parliament. It is 31 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 148 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 50. 59. N.

TAVORMINA. See **TAORMINA**.

***TAUREAU**, an isle of France, in Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Morlais. The river is defended by a castle. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 48. 40. N.

TAURIS, or **TEBRIS**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Aderbeizan. It was formerly the capital of Persia, and is now the most considerable next to Ispahan; for it contains 15,000 houses, besides many separate shops, and about 200,000 inhabitants. It is about five miles in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, silks, gold and silver brocades, fine turbans, and shagreen-leather. There are 300 caravansaras, and 250 mosques. Some travellers suppose it to be the ancient Ecbatana; but of this there is no certainty. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded with mountains, from whence a stream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is 95 miles S. E. of Nackliwan, and 320 N. W. of Ispahan. Lon. 47. 50. E. lat. 38. 18. North.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which begin at the eastern part of Little Carmania, and extend very far into India.

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India. In different places they have different names.

TAY, a river of Scotland, rising in the Loch or Lake of Tay, in Braidalbin, and running E. through Athol. It afterwards turns S. E. dividing the shires of Perth and Fife from Angus, and then falls into the Firth of Tay.

***TAYGAN**, a town of Asia, and capital of the Island of Formosa, lying in the Chinese Sea, with a harbour on the western side. Lon. 120. 30. E. lat. 23. 25. N.

TAYVAN, an ancient, large, and strong town of Asia, in China, in the province of Chanf. The emperor formerly resided here; and it is agreeably seated among the mountains and hills. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

***TEYBELET**, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, and in the middle of the Zaza, or Desart; it contains three small towns, and has a great many palm-trees.

***TEBESSA**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and on the confines of the kingdom of Algiers. There are several remains of antiquity; however, it is but poorly built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles from the sea. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 34. 51. N.

***TEBZA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade, and is seated on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

***TECK**, a river of France, in Roussillon, which has its source in the Pyrennees, passes by Ceret, Bolo, and Ella, and a little after falls into the Mediterranean Sea.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle built on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 12 miles S. W. of Osnaburg, and 25 N. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

***TECLUT**, or **TECHEIT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, seated in a fine plain, on the river Sus, and in a country abounding in dates and sugar-canes. Lon. 8. 25. W. lat. 29. 10. N.

***TECOANTEPECA**, a considerable town of North America, in the government of Guaxaca, on the coast of the South Sea, with a harbour and a fortified abbey. It contains several handsome churches and fine houses. Lon. 95. 15. W. lat. 15. 28. N.

***TECORT**, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco,

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and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a mountain, and the inhabitants are kind to strangers. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 29. 35. N.

***TECULET**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, with an old castle and a small harbour. It is seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 30. 45. N.

***TEDELEZ**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in a province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, with a castle and a plentiful fishery, 50 miles N. E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

***TEDNEST**, a large and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. The inhabitants are said to be very hospitable. It is seated in a pleasant plain, upon a river which surrounds it. Lon. 8. 35. W. lat. 30. 30. N.

***TEDST**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, and where there is plenty of sheep, 17 miles from Mount Atlas, and 20 from Taradant.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running eastward divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

***TEFEZARA**, an ancient, large, and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

TEFLIS, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of Persia, and capital of Georgia. The inhabitants are almost all Christians, being 20,000 in number; and are Georgians, Armenians, Papists, and a few Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade in furs; and there are handsome bazars or market-houses, and caravansaras kept in good order. The Mahometans have no mosques here, for fear of offending the inhabitants; but they have a large castle, whose garrison are all Persians. It is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 105 miles N. W. of Gandia, and 125 W. of Terki. Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

***TECAN**, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of the province of Huquang. In the territory of this place there are a sort of worms, which make white wax like that

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that of bees. Lon. 112. 31. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

TECAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula of this side the Ganges, and near Cape Comorin, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 90 miles S. E. of Cochin. Lon. 75. 20. E. lat. 8. 0. N.

* **TEGAZA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of that name, to the E. of the kingdom of Senegal, and in the desert of Saharah. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 21. 40. N.

* **TEGEUT**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Sus; divided into three parts, which are a mile distant from each other, and may contain about 400 houses. It is seated on the river Sus, 25 miles from its mouth. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 29. 45. N.

* **TEGLIO**, a town of the Grisons, which gives name to the Valtelina. It is seated on a mountain near the river Adida, between Soudrio and Tiranno, 8 miles from each.

* **TEGORARIN**, a large country of Africa, in Biledulgerid, between Barbary and the Desert; bounded by Zeb on the E. and Segelmessa on the W. It is said to contain 50 towns, and about 150 villages. The inhabitants carry on a great trade to Barbary and Negroland, and are very civil to strangers.

* **TEGOVARIN**, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It contains 50 castles and above 100 villages, and is the place where the caravans meet to travel over the great desert Saharah.

* **TEGREZA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Hay, seated on the top of a mountain, and the inhabitants are said to be great thieves.

TEHAMA, a country of Arabia Felix, lying on the Red Sea; bounded on the N. by the territory of the sheriff of Mecca; on the E. by Schaulon; on the S. by the territory of Mocha; and on the W. by the Red Sea.

* **TEIGNMOUTH**, or **TINMOUTH**, a town in Devonshire, seated at the mouth of the river Teigne. This is the place where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It has no market, but three fairs; on the third Tuesday in January, the last Thursday in February, and December 29, for woollen cloth. It is 12 miles S. of Exeter, and 18 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 32. N.

TEISSK, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the con-

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sines of Transilvania and Red Ruffia. It runs towards the south, passing by Waraden, Tokay, and Segedin, falling into the Danube, near the Titul, some leagues above the mouth of the Save.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, and in the Stato della Prefidin, with a small barbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the brook Ofia, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

TELECIN. See **TREMECEN**.

TELGEIN, or **TELGA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland. It is a trading place, and is seated on the south bank of the lake Meller, 12 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

TELLECHERRY, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory; 30 miles N. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 20. E. lat. 11. 2. N.

TELTSH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

* **TELSHAM**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on August 16, for sheep, lambs, and toys.

* **TEMENDEFUST**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean sea, 10 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

* **TEMECEN**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez; bounded on the N. by the river Omiraby; on the E. by that of Burregreg; on the S. by Mount Atlas; on the W. by the Straits of Gibraltar; being about 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; and one of the most fertile countries in Barbary; but the inhabitants are proud and seditious. The women value themselves for wearing a great quantity of jewels and bracelets.

TEMESWARE, a considerable, important, and very strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It formerly passed for impregnable; however, it was taken by prince Eugene in a dry season, by throwing in several thousand bombs in 1716. It is seated in a morass, which renders it inaccessible, unless they are in want of rain, 60 miles N. E. of Belgrade, and 150 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 20. E. lat. 45. 37. N.

* **TEMIAN**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland; bounded on the N. by the river Niger; on the E. by the kingdom of Wangria, the desert of Zey, and the kingdom

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dom of Dauma; on the S. by the kingdom of Gabu; and on the W. by that of Biro. The inhabitants are quite unknown to the Europeans.

* **TEMMELET**, a small, but populous town, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a very high mountain, from whence proceeds a small river. The inhabitants are a kind of savages, and very poor.

* **TEMPLIN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, in the territory of Uckermark, on the confines of the middle-Marche, near the lake Dolgen.

TEMROCK, a sea-port town of Koban, or Circassian Tartary, in Asia, seated on the S. coast of the sea of Aloph, 20 miles E. of the straits of Kassa. Lon. 37. 0. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* **TENACERIN**, or **TENASSERIN**, an ancient and populous town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam; capital of a province of the same name, and seated on the river Tenasserin, in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 11. 50. N. See **TANASSERIM**.

TENBURY, a town in Worcester-shire, with a market on Tuesdays; and three fairs, on April 26, July 18, and September 26, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Teme, which divides Worcester-shire from Shropshire, 15 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 128 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

TENBY, a sea-port town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and five fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, May 4, July 20, October 20, and December 4, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the sea shore, where there is a commodious harbour, or road for ships. Its castle was demolished in the late civil wars, since which, this place is fallen to decay. It is 10 miles E. of Pembroke, and 208 W. of London. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

TENDA, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a county of the same name; seated on the river Boga, 20 miles S. W. of Coni, and 52 S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

TENEDOS, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Aden-zic, a province of Naxos, to the S. E. of Lemnos, and 10 miles from the straits of Galipoli. It is 10 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and its mulcadine wine is the best in all the Levant. Nothing has rendered this island more famous in antiquity, than the siege of Troy, which might have

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been seen from hence; however, there are no remains of antiquity now. On the eastern side of the island is a pretty large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle.

TENERIF, an island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being the most considerable for riches, trade, and extent. It lies to the S. of the island of Salvages, to the W. of the Grand Canary to the N. of the island of Gomera, and to the E. of that of Palma. It is about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Tenerif, which may be seen 100 miles off, in a clear day; it being one of the highest mountains in the world, and is in the form of a sugar-loaf; however, according to Dr. Halley's observations, it is no more than 2 miles and a quarter high. This island is subject to earthquakes; and in 1704, there happened one that destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. Laguna is the capital town. Lon. 16. 13. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

* **TENERIF**, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of St. Martha, seated on the river Magdalena 100 miles from St. Martha. Lon. 74. 15. W. lat. 9. 47. N.

* **TENEZ**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort; seated on the side of a mountain, 4 miles from the sea. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 30. 20. N.

* **TENEZ**, a province of Africa; bounded on the E. by that of Algiers; on the W. by Tremecen, properly so called; on the S. by the mountains of Atlas; and on the N. by the Mediterranean sea. It abounds in corn and cattle, and the inhabitants value themselves upon their courage.

* **TENEZA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, very advantageously seated, on a declivity of a part of Mount Atlas.

* **TENGCHU**, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Xantong, with a good harbour, where there is generally a fleet of Chinese ships. Lon. 116. 50. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

* **TENNESTADT**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the rivers Selltenlen and Schambach; 5 miles from Erfurt, and belongs to the electorate of Saxony. It was taken by the Imperialists, and pillaged in 1639, and 1641.

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TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on May 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. The people of the church is noted for being a handsome and lofty building, which before Goodwin sands appeared was made use of as a beacon to direct seamen. It is 24 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 60 E. by S. of London. Lon. O. 35. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

TENZEGEGET, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, seated on the top of a rock, at the foot of which runs the river Tefma. It is on the road from Fez to Tremecen.

TEOLACHA, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid; seated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot spring.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality; seated at the confluence of the rivers Vicola, and Tordino, 10 miles N. W. of Atri, and 25 N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. 37. N.

TERASSON, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, and in the diocese of Sarlat, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the river Vizeze, over which there is a handsome bridge, 10 miles from Sarlat. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It is very fertile in wheat, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lon. 27. 1. W. lat. 38. 45. N. See Azores.

TERGA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on the river Omirabi, 25 miles from Azamor, in a fertile country.

TERGOWISKO, the capital town of Walachia, in European Turkey, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 25. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

TERKI, a town of Asia, in Circassia, where a prince resides who depends on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, a long mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E. of Teflis. Lon. 47. 50. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

TERMINI, a town of Italy, on the northern coast of Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, with a strong castle, built in the form of a citadel. It is famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with several handsome buildings. It is seated on the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding in corn, and good wine, 67 miles N. E. of Mazara, and 20 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

TERMOLI, or **TERMINI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Capitanata, near the confines of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy; seated near the sea, 32 miles S. E. of Lanciano, and 70 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 41. 59. N.

TERMUYDEN, a small but strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, to the N. E. of Sluys.

TERNATE, an island of Asia, in the Indian Sea, and the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are also a great number of birds of paradise. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which furnish much game. But it is of the greatest note for being a spice island, which produces cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and so very indolent, that they wonder any one should take so much pains to procure a livelihood. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lon. 129. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. N.

TERNEUSE, a small but strong town of Dutch Flanders, between the two branches of the river Scheldt, 5 miles from Axel, and 7 from Sas de Ghent. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

TERNI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and the place may contain about 12,000 inhabitants; however, it was much more considerable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is a mile from this place, which is seated in an island formed by the river Nera, 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

TERNQVA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is the residence of a sangiack, and was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria. It is seated on a mountain near the river Jenera, 97 miles N. E. of Sophia, and 88 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 26. 2. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

TEROUANE, a ruined town of France, in Artois, ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is greatly decayed on account of its un-

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wholesome air, and seated near the sea, on the side of a mountain, in a very fertile country, 46 miles S. E. of Rome, and 55 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 24. N.

* **TERRA DEL ESPERITU SANTO**, a large island, adjoining to the Bartholomew isles, in the S. Sea, and lying in 15d. S. lat. and 167d. E. long.

* **TERRA DEL FUEGO**. Under this name are comprehended several islands at the southern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largest of them. They are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr. Forster says, in his voyage to the S. Sea, the climate would not appear to be so rigorous and tempestuous as it is represented in Anson's Voyage. Upon the lower grounds and islands, that were sheltered by the high mountains, Mr. Forster found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark tree, and a species of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the size of small cherries, which were very well tasted. In some places there is also plenty of celery. Among the birds was a species of duck, of the size of a goose, which ran along the sea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill-feathers. At the Falkland Islands it is called a loggerhead-duck; among the birds are also plenty of geese and falcons. The rocks of some of the islands are covered with large muscle-shells, the fish of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are short in their persons, not exceeding five feet six inches at most, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noses very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with train-oil. On the chin they have a few straggling short hairs instead of a beard, and from their nose there is a constant discharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole assemblage of their features forms the most loathsome picture of misery and wretchedness to which human nature can possibly be reduced. Those which Mr. Forster saw had no other clothing than a small piece of seal-skin, which hung from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. The rest of their body was perfectly naked, not the least regard being paid to what the Europeans

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would term indecency. Their natural colour seems to be an olive-brown, with a kind of gloss, resembling that of copper; but many of them disguise themselves with streaks of red paint, and sometimes, though seldom, with white. Their whole character is the strangest compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fish-gigs. They live chiefly on seals flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes, than that of any other nation.

TERRA FIRMA, a country of America, lying between the island of Trinidad, and the isthmus of Panama. It comprehends New Andalusia, Venezuela, Rio-de-la-Hacha, St. Martha, Cartagena, Terra Firma properly so called, Popayan, the new kingdom of Granada, Comana, and Castellado-Oro; which see in their proper places.

TERRA FIRMA, Proper, generally known by the name of Darien, is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the E. by the gulph of Darien; on the S. by Popayan and the S. Sea; and on the W. by the S. Sea, and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the bay of Panama, and is 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, from the N. Sea to the S. Sea. It is the isthmus which joins N. and S. America, and the chief towns are Panama on the S. Sea, and Porto-Bello on the N. Sea. Notwithstanding the settlements of the Spaniards here, there are a great number of native Americans, who have preserved their independency. It is a mountainous country, and difficult to pass in the rainy season, on account of the torrents which fall from the mountains, which sometimes rise considerably in a night time; and travellers are often obliged to get upon trees, to save themselves from being drowned. The men are of the colour of red copper, with black coarse hair, black eyes, and no beards. They go quite naked, but the women have a clout, to cover what modesty obliges them to conceal. Both sexes paint their skins with several colours, and the men have a gold plate, which hangs from their noses over their mouths; but the women have a ring hanging in the same manner, which passes through the gristle of their noses. They lay aside while they are eating. The all in general wear strings of teeth, shells, beads, or the like, hanging from the neck to the pit of the stomach. They have few

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al animals proper to this part of America, and a few tigers, but no lions, as some have asserted; nor are there any in all America, except an animal so called, which is more like a wolf than a lion.

* **TERRA NUOVA**, an ancient town of Italy, on the eastern coast of the island of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 41. 3.

TERRING, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5, and October 2, for pedlars ware. It is seated on the Downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E. of Chichester, and 33 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

TERROUEN, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois, seated on the river Lis, 6 miles S. of St. Omer's, and 3 W. of Aire. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 3.

TERUEL, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of Valencia, with a bishop's see; seated in a large, pleasant, fertile plain, watered with streams, planted with gardens and fruit-trees, whose blossoms perfume the air; and where they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Guadalquivir and Alhambra, 75 miles S. W. of Saragossa, and 112 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

TERVERE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the isle of Walcheren, with a pretty good harbour, and a fine arsenal, subject to the prince of Orange. It is seated on the N. E. coast of the island, 4 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

TESCHIN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name; surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the river Vistula. At a little distance from it is an old castle, seated on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. Since 1709 there is a Protestant school, and church here; and the inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines. They make pretty good fire-arms, and brew excellent beer, which they call magnum. It is 27 miles S. E. of Troppaw, and 5 S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 17. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

* **TESEGDILT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hec, near the source of the river Teshit. It is surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable; and the

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inhabitants are said to be very civil to strangers.

TESINO, a large river of Italy, which has its source in the Alps, and on Mount Gothard, and runs through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running S. E. through part of the Milanese, it wades Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

TESSEL, an island of N. Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, with a strong citadel, seated on the S. coast, which serves to defend Amsterdam: it has also a large commodious harbour.

* **TESTINING**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with seven fairs, on May 24, Friday after Trinity, July 2, August 22, September 26, October 19, and November 13, all for cattle.

TETBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, and July 22, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It is seated on the edge of the county next Wiltshire, and is a pretty good place, with a handsome market-house, and a considerable trade: the market is large for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is 25 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, and 93 W. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

TETICACO, a large lake of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Callao, above 900 miles in circumference; it renders the towns that are seated on it extremely pleasant.

TETUAN, an ancient and pleasant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habata. It is pretty well built, and the inhabitants are about 15,000 in number, who call themselves Andalusians, and almost all speak Spanish; but they are great pirates. Some say there are 30,000 Moorish inhabitants, and 5000 Jews. The houses have no windows towards the streets, except little holes to look out at; for these are on the inside towards the court-yard, which is surrounded with galleries, and in the middle generally a fountain. They are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets exceeding narrow. The dress of both sexes are much alike; but you can see nothing of the women in the streets, except their eyes and naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they visit each other from the tops of their houses. However, when they meet Europeans in the fields, they make no scruple of shewing their faces, when there is none of their countrymen near to observe them. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears.

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They have very fine eyes, and some of them beautiful skins; and their vest is open before, from the bosom to the waist. The shops in the city are very small, being without doors; and the master, when he has opened the shutters, jumps in, and sits cross-legged on a counter; the goods being disposed in drawers round about him, and all the customers stand in the street. It is seated on the river Cusi, 3 miles from the sea, and has a castle which commands the town. It is 108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 28 S. E. of Tangier. Lon. 5. 26. W. lat. 35. 27. N.

* **TEURART**, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, seated on a mountain near the river Za. It was formerly one of the most important places in Africa.

* **TEUZAR**, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is seated in a country abounding in dates.

TEWKSBURY, a town in Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, on March 7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and October 10, for tanned leather, and pedlars ware. It was formerly noted for its monastery, and is now a large handsome corporation, containing about 500 houses, with a magnificent church. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, has a cotton manufactory, and sends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Gloucester, and 96 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

TEXEL, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, seated at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated in an island, which is separated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 53. 8. N.

TEYN, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, belonging to the archbishop of Prague; 52 miles S. W. of that city. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

TEZAR, an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, and capital of the province of Cuzi. It is well inhabited, and the Jews carry on a considerable trade here. It is seated on a small river, in a fertile plain, 45 miles E. of Fez; there is a mosque here larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

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* **TEZUCO**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, seated on the lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name. It is an inconsiderable place, though the capital of a large government. Here it was that Cortez caused a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, which he wanted to carry on the siege of Mexico. Lon. 100. 20. W. lat. 20. 5. N.

* **TEZELA**, a very ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with a small castle, strong by situation. It is seated on a large plain, abounding in wheat and barley; 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 35. 25. N.

TEZOTE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet; seated at the point of a rock, 8 miles from Metila. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

* **THABOR**, a strong town of Germany, in Bohemia, on the great road from Budweis to Prague, and in the circle of Bechin; built by Zilka, a general of the Hussites, in 1419. It stands on a mountain of the same name, is surrounded with walls, and of difficult access. It is 25 miles N. E. of Budweis, and 46 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

THAMES, a large navigable river of England, which rises in Cotswold-hills in Gloucestershire, and receives a great many smaller streams in its passage, before it falls into the British Channel. It is chiefly composed of the Thame and the Isis, which last is much the largest, and bears that name till they unite their streams. It becomes navigable at Lechlade, from whence it runs N. E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charnwell; thence it runs S. E. to Abingdon, and so to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame: from thence it passes by Wallingford to Reading; after which it visits Marlow and Windsor, and continuing its course, washes Brentford and Richmond, and so to London; then it proceeds to the sea, taking in the river Medway, near the mouth of it. The Thame rises near Tring in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire, and falls into the Isis at Dorchester.

* **THANDISTON**, otherwise **FRANCE-ON**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on July 31, for sheep and toys.

THANET, an island of the county of Kent, surrounded by the sea, except on the N. E. side, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, now inconsiderable to what they were formerly. It contains several villages, and the sea-port town of Margate and Ramsgate. It has the title of an earldom.

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* **THASO**, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulph of Conessa. It is 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, besides quarries of very fine marble. The chief town is of the same name, and has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24. 32. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

* **THAVERTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday after July 7, for cattle.

* **THAXTED**, a town of Essex, with a market on Fridays; and two fairs, on May 27, and August 10, for horses. It is a large mayor-town, 20 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. E. of London, Lon. 0. 21. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **THERBAID**, a large country of Africa, in Upper Egypt, reaching from Fium to the Red-Sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province of Egypt, being full of deserts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profession.

* **THEBES**, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt in Africa, now called Luxor, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. In the war-time it had 20,000 chariots, and along the side of the river between Memphis and Thebes, were one hundred stables, each of which would contain two hundred horses. There are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city, which some travellers have been so curious as to describe.

* **THEBES**, now called **THIVE**, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet it is 4 miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians in it. It is now famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a stone. There are two mosques in Thebes, and a great many Greek churches. It is seated between two small rivers, 20 miles N. W. of Athens, and 280 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

* **THERMIA**, a island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of the island of Zia, and to the N. of Serfanto, near the Gulph of Engia 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The soil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal

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of silk. Partridges are in such plenty, that they may be almost had for nothing. The principal town is of the same name, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24. 59. E. lat. 37. 31. N.

* **THERMOPYLÆ**, an ancient pass, leading from Achaia to Thessaly, now in European Turkey. It is remarkable for the glorious stand made by Leonidas, a Lacedæmonian king, who, with 400 men, withstood a formidable army of Xerxes; but the former at length were all cut to pieces.

THESSALY. See **JANNA**.

* **TETFORD**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on May 14, August 2, and September 25, for cheese, cattle, and toys. It is an ancient town, and was formerly very famous. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge. The Lent affizes for the county are kept here, and it sends two members to parliament. There is still a high mount, which has been walled round about, and fenced with a double rampart. It is governed by a mayor and recorder, ten aldermen, and twenty common-council. It has three churches, and one quaker's meeting, with about 400 middling houses; the streets are indifferently wide, but dirty, and only one paved. It has a good free-school, and a town-hall. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn-Regis, and there is a good deal of wool-combing, carried on here. This was formerly a very large city, had upwards of 40 churches, and was the bishop's see; but was destroyed in the time of the Danes and Saxons, and there are no remains of its ancient monasteries. It is 30 miles S. S. E. of King's-Lynn, and 79 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

THIBET. See **TANGUT**.

* **THIERACHE**, a territory of France, making part of Picardy; bounded on the N. by Hainault and Cambresis; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by Laonnois; and on the W. by Vermandois.

* **THIERS**, a trading populous town of France, in Auvergne, and in Limagne, on the frontiers of Forez. It is seated at the side of a hill, near the river Durole, 22 miles E. of Clermont, and 220 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

* **THIONVILLE**, a very strong town of France, in Luxemburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a bridge defended by a horn-work, 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 49. 21. N. * **THI-**

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* **THIRENSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated near the river Danube, with a handsome castle.

THIRSK, or **THURSK**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays; and five fairs, on *Shrove Monday*, *April 5*, *August 4* and *5*, *October 28* and *29*, and *December 14*, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and leather. It is a small place, formerly noted for its strong castle, and it now sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of York, and 219 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* **THOUSSÈ**, a considerable town of France, in the principality of Dombes, with a handsome college; seated in a fertile country, near the river Saône and Chalerône, 16 miles N. from Trevoux, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

* **THOMAS, SAN**, an island of Africa, lying under the equator, and in 8 deg. of E. longitude. It was discovered in 1499, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes. On the same vine there are blossoms, green and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, great numbers of the Portuguese dyed, and few living to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with vallies, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking fog. However it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with an archbishop's see, and subject to the Portuguese. It is 3 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 34. E. lat. 13. 8. N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of S. America, in Guiana, seated on the river Oroonoko, and subject to Spain. It was attacked by Sir Walter Raleigh, when he went in search of a gold mine, for which he afterwards lost his head. Lon. 68. 30. E. lat. 7. 6. N.

THOMAS, ST. an island of N. America, to the E. of Porto Rico, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes and Brandenburgers. Lon. 65. 26. W. lat. 18. 22. N.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland. See **CLARE**.

THONON, a handsome town of Savoy, and capital of Chablais. It contains a very handsome palace, and several convents of men and women. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants; but coming under

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the government of the duke of Savoy in 1598, that religion was extinguished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drôme, 16 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 13 S. W. of Lausanne. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 46. 19. N.

THORN, a town of Poland, in Regat Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm. It was formerly an hanfatic town, and still enjoys great privileges; is large and well fortified; but part of the fortifications, and a great number of houses, were ruined by the Swedes in 1703. There happened a great tumult here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and Protestants, on account of the students of the Jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges here to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magistrates to be beheaded, and seven of the citizens after which the Papists seized on the church of St. John. The Protestants have a handsome college here. It is seated on the river Vistula, over which there is a remarkable bridge, 76 miles S. of Dantzick, 15 S. of Culm, and 105 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 18. 42. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

* **THORN**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, to the S. of Richmond, with two fairs, on June 17, and October 17, for horse and pedlars ware.

THORNBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on *Easter-Monday*, *August 1*, and *Monday before Decr 21*, for cattle and hogs. It is seated near the river Severn, and is a mayor-town, 24 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 105 W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

* **THORNGOME**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on *Easter-Tuesday*, for a sort of cattle and pedlars ware.

* **THORNEY**, in the Isle of Ely, a village of Cambridgeshire, with two fairs, on *June 1*, and *September 21*, for horses. It is 10 miles E. of Ely.

* **THORP**, a village in Surry, near Egham, with one fair, on *June 9*, for pedlars ware.

THOUARS, a considerable town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle, seated on a hill by the river Thoue, 32 miles S. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 46. 59. N.

* **THRAPSTON**, a town of Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is but a small place, but it has a market on *Tuesday*, and one fair, on *August 5*, for pedlars ware. It is 7 miles N. of High Ferris

aters, and 64 N. N. W. of London.
lon. o. 36. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

THREE-HILLS ISLAND, one of the
Islands, in the South Sea, to the south-
west of Malicollo.

THREE-LORDS, a place in Carmar-
thenshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on
Holy-Thurday, and in November, for
cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

THUIN, a town of the Netherlands, in
the bishoprick of Liege, seated on the
river Sambre, 8 miles S. W. of Charleroy,
and 15 S. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat.
51. N.

THULE, SOUTHERN, land discovered
by Capt. Cook in 1773. It is high, and
mountainous, and was entirely covered with
snow in the beginning of February, which
answers to August in the northern hemi-
sphere. It lies in long. 27. 40. W. and
lat. 39. 34. S. which being a higher south-
ern latitude than any land had been found
before, gave occasion for its name.

THUN, a handsome town of Switzer-
land, in the canton of Bern, with a castle,
where the avoyar resides. This is the place
where they embark on the river Aar for Bern,
20 miles from it. It is pretty large, and in
situated on a lake of the same name, partly in
small island, and partly on a hill. Lon.
7. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

THURGAU, a bailiwick of Switzer-
land, which lies along the river Thur,
bounded on the E. and N. by the lake,
the duchy of Brunswick, and the principa-
lity of Anhalt; on the E. by Misnia; on the
S. by Franconia; and on the W. by Hesse.
It is about 75 miles in length, and 75 in
breadth; fertile, abounding in corn, fruits,
wood, and watered by several rivers. It
belongs to the duke of Saxony, elector of
Saxony, and several other petty sovereigns.
Thurgau is the capital town.

THURSO, a sea-port town of Scotland,
in the S. W. of Dungsby-head. Lon. 3.
W. lat. 58. 36. N.

THWAIT, a village in Suffolk, with a
fair on June 30, and November 25, for
cattle and toys.

*TIANO, an ancient town of Italy, in
the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di
Lavoro, with a famous convent of nuns.
Near it is a mineral spring, said to be ex-
cellent for the stone. It is 15 miles N. W.
of Capua. Lon. 14. 8 E. lat. 41. 14. N.

TIVER, a great river in Italy, which
rises in the Appennine mountains, and in
the Florentino. It passes into the territory
of the Church, washes Borgo, St. Sepul-
chro, Chitta-di-Castello, Orto, and Rome,
10 miles from which it falls into the Me-
diterranean Sea, between Ostia and Portó.
Tivere is its modern name.

TICKELL, a town in the W. Riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It
had a castle and fortifications, which were
demolished in the civil wars, of which some
ruins remain. It has a distinct liberty, call-
ed the honour of Tickhill, which is part of
the duchy of Lancaster. It is 5 miles S.
of Doncaster, and 149 N. by W. of Lon-
don. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyshire,
with a market on Mondays, and three fairs,
on May 3, first Wednesday in September,
and October 18, for cattle and sheep. It's
situation is low, and is so called from a
well that is said to ebb and flow. It is but
an ordinary place, but it has a handsome
church and a free-school. It is 22 miles
N. W. of Derby, and 147 N. N. W. of
London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

TIDOR, an island of Asia, in the Indian
Sea, and one of the Moluccas, to the E. of
the island of Gilolo, to the S. of Ternate,
and to the N. of Motir. It is 17 miles in
circumference, and the air is more whole-
some than at Ternate. It produces cloves
and flax. The Dutch are masters of the
island, though it has a king of its own.
The woods and the rocks that surround it,
render it a place of defence. Lon. 126.
O. E. lat. o. 50. N.

*TIEL, a strong town of the Nether-
lands, in Dutch Guelderland, in Lower
Betau. The river Wahl washes it on one
side, and on the other it is surrounded
with morasses. It is 17 miles W. of Nim-
guen, and 18. N. E. of Bois-le-duc. Lon.
5. 16. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

*TIENCHIN, a large and handsome
town of Asia, in China, and in the pro-
vince of Pekin, with a large fortress, and a
harbour, where they carry on a great trade.
It is seated on an arm of the sea called
Chang.

*TIGRA, a kingdom of Africa, in
Abissinia, bounded on the N. by the king-
dom of Sennar and of Baloutie; on the E.
by the Red Sea; on the S. by the kingdoms
of

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of Angor and Bagemdar, and on the W. by thole of Sennar and Dambia.

TIGRIS, a river of Asia, which has its source near that of the Euphrates in the mountain Tchildir in Turkomania afterwards it separates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khufistan from Irac-Arabi, and uniting with the Euphrates at Gorno, it falls into the gulph of Buzarah, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river passes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mouzuby, Bagdad, Gorno, and Buzarah.

TILBURY, a fortress in the county of Essex, seated on the river Thames, opposite to Gravesend in Kent.

TILBURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the territory of Ofterwick, which is remarkable for its manufactures of cloths and stuffs.

***TILLEMONT**, or **TIRLEMONT**, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Louvain. It was formerly one of the most considerable places in Brabant, but has been ruined by the wars. It is seated on the river Geet, over which there are several bridges, 12 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 25 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

***TIMANA**, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and capital of a territory of the same name, which abounds in fruits and pastures. It is seated on a small river, which falls into Caketa, 120 miles from Popayan, and 150 from Santo-se-de-Bo-gote. Lon. 73. 55. W. lat. 1. 35. N.

TIMOR, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, to the S. of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the Island of Java, being 150 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It abounds in sandal-wood, wax, and honey; and the Dutch have a fort here. The inhabitants are pagans, and are little better than savages; and some pretend they had not the use of fire many years ago.

TINA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Bosnia. It is seated on the river Tis, on the confines of Croatia and Dalmatia, 37 miles N. W. of Spalatro, and 30. N. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 09. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

TINA, anciently **TINOS**, is an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of St. Andre, to the N. of Milcone, and to the W. of Nicaria; 17 miles long, and 8 broad. The riches of this island consist in silk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year; and the silk stockings they make of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortrefs of **Tinos** stands on a rock, and the adjacent

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town contains about 500 houses; the vedior's palace is very poor, and the Jewish church is too little to contain their assembly. There is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 parishes or priests. It belongs to the Venetians, who have no regular troops here, but they can raise above 5000 men. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25. 24. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

TINE, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. There is another which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and is called South Tine. These streams unite at Hexham; and continuing their course eastward, separate the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and by Newcastle, fall into the German Ocean at Einnmouth.

***TINGOESIS**, a people of Asia in the empire of Russia, and in Siberia. They inhabit the banks of the river Janisea, to the E. of the Samoides, and to the S. of the N. Sea. They are said to be a good sort of people, but very little known.

TINIAN, an island lying in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of the Marianas. It was visited by commodore Anson in his cruise towards Manilla, one of the Philippines. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the soil is every where dry and healthy; and being without somewhat sandy, it is thereby the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. Hence the meadows, and the bottoms of the woods are neater and smoother than is usual in these hot climates. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with valleys of an easy descent; and they are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well-spread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught and the flesh of both are exceeding good besides plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, with cabbage growing on the same tree, as also guavas, limes, sweet and four oranges, and a kind of fruit peculiar to these islands, called rhimay, and by the English bread fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. It grows on all parts of the branches, more long than round, being covered

with a rough rind. It is about 7 or 8 inches long, and is fittest for use when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are also vegetables proper for the scurvy; such as water melon, dandelion, creeping purslane, mint, scurvy-grass, and sorrel. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 3,000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guam. There are many ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semi-globe, with a flat surface upwards, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. Add to these advantages, that the climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins; but the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and in some seasons there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 146. E. lat. 15. N.

TINMOUTH, a sea-port town of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tyne, 9 miles E. of Newcastle. It has a castle seated on a very high rock inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ships by night, there are light-houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house. Here ships take in their loading of coals, and other things which are brought from Newcastle. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 55. 6. N.

TINZULIE, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras. It is seated on the river Dras, and has a strong fort. Lon. 5. 43. W. lat. 28. 15. N.

TINZEDA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras, seated on a river of the same name, fertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6. 13. W. lat. 27. 30. N.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the King's County; on the E. by the Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the S. by Waterford; and on the W. by Galway,

Clare, and Limerick. The south parts are exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good buildings; but the north inclinable to be barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland, and called Phelam-the-Madina. It contains 15,998 houses, 147 parishes, 10 baronies, three boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament. The river Shure runs through all the length of it from N. to S. The most considerable places are Cashel and Carrick.

TIPRA, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Ava, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is to the E. of the dominions of the Great Mogul; but we have very little knowledge either of the country or the inhabitants.

***TIRANO**, a handsome and populous town of the country of the Grisons; near it is a magnificent church, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts; and every year there is a well frequented fair. It is seated on the river Adda, 17 miles S. W. of Bormio. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

TIRLEMONT. See **TILLEMONT**. ***TIRNAU**, a strong, handsome, and considerable town in Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, and on the frontiers of Posen. It is a large well fortified place, and seated on the river Tirna, 5 miles W. of Leopoldstadt, and 22 N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

TIROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that house. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, and copper, and it contains 28 cities and large towns, two bishopricks, 48 convents, 1230 churches, 355 castles, and 100,000 inhabitants. They never enter into foreign armies, and their militia consists of a body of some thousand men; but they can raise 20,000 when occasion requires. They never change the fashion of their garments, and are an industrious sort of people, but very obstinate. There is better hunting of stags here than in any other country; but this diversion is somewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to.

This country is divided into four parts. Tirol, properly so called, the bishoprick of Trent, the bishoprick of Brixen, and four of the provinces of Suabia, which are united to the Tirol. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Carinthia and the archbishoprick of Salzburg; on the S. by part of the territory of Venice, and Trentino; G g g 2

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tino; and on the W. by Switzerland, and the country of the Grisons. Inspruck is the capital town.

***TIVAN**, or **CABAROS**, an island, of France, on the coast of Provence, and the most eastern of the Hieres.

***TITICACA**, an island of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas. It lies in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in S. America.

***TITMONING**, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Salzburg, and on the confines of Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza. It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and it was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt.

***TIPPERY-PLACE**, a village in Essex, with one fair, on July 25, for horses and toys.

***TITCHFIELD**, a village in Hampshire, 6 miles E. of Southampton, with four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, and May 14, for toys; on September 25, for hiring servants; and on Saturday fortnight before December 21, for toys.

TITUL, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is a fortified place, and it is seated on the river Teisse near its confluence with the Danubé, 20 miles E. of Peterwardin, and 20 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 34. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

TIVERTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Tuesday fortnight after Whitsunday, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ex, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It has suffered greatly by fire, having been almost burnt down several times; particularly in June 1713, when 200 of the best houses were destroyed: however, it is now built in a more elegant taste, and they have a new church erected by subscription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 165 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 50. 54. N.

TIVIOT, or **CHIVIOR MOUNTAINS**, are high hills which lie on the borders of England and Scotland, where there has been many sharp battles between the English and Scots.

***TIVIOTDALE**, a county of Scotland; bounded on the E. by Mers, and part of Northumberland; on the W. by Liddisdale; on the N. by the shire of Selskirk; and on the S. by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river Tiviot that runs thro' it; and is fruitful in corn and pastures,

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and abounds in flocks of sheep. Jedburg is the principal town.

TAVOLI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. There are several remains of antiquity, and a handsome palace built by the cardinal of Eski; besides several more. It is well known on account of the river Teverone, on which there is a fine cascade. There are also a great number of fine gardens and handsome fountains. Near it also is a lake called Lago di Solfatara, in which there are 16 floating islands. It is seated on a mountain in a country abounding in excellent wine, fruits, corn, and all the necessaries of life. It is 17 miles N. E. of Rome, and 10 N. E. of Fiescati. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 41. 59. N.

***TLASCALA**, a considerable town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a province of the same name, which makes part of the audience of Mexico. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards; but it is not so considerable now as it was formerly, tho' it is the residence of an alcade-major. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 1. W. lat. 19. 30. N.

TLASCALA, a province of N. America in New Spain, which extends from the N. to the South Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Mexico; on the S. by the province of Guaxaca, and by the South Sea; and on the W. by the government of Mexico. In the western parts of this province is the mountain of Tlasecala, 19 miles in circumference. It is well peopled and cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains covered with trees, where are tygers and monkeys; but no lions as some geographers falsely pretend. The principal town is of the same name.

TOBOLSK, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of Siberia. It is seated on a high hill, of vast extent, at the bottom of which the river Irty runs and is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. There is a large stone-building here with high watch-towers, which may pass for fortifications; but the houses are low and mean. Here the river Tobol joins with the Irty, or Irtysh, from whence the town has its name. The territory is well peopled with Russians and divers other nations. The rivers are well stocked with fish; and a sturgeon of 40 pounds may be bought for

siuers. There are great plenty of all sorts of wild beasts and game; such as elks, hags, deer, hares, pheasants, partridges, hens, wild geese, ducks, and snorks. There is always a strong garrison by order of the government; and there are several thousand Tartars who serve on horseback upon occasions. The Tartars that live round this city for several miles are all Mahometans, but their music is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state-prisoners thither. It is 800 miles E. of Moscow, and 1000 E. of Petersburg. Lon. 68. 18. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

TOCAR, a large and handsome town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and for the most part two stories high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain, and yet they were not able to extinguish a fire which happened here about 50 years ago. There are about 20,000 Turkish families, 4000 Armenian families, and 400 families of Greeks. There are 12 mosques with minarets, and a vast number of chapels. The Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture eight or ten kinds of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanterns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turkey-leather. It ought to be looked upon as the centre of trade in Natolia; for their caravans come thither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine; and it is 180 miles W. of Erzerum, 238 N. of Aleppo, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

TOCAYMA, a town of S. America, in Itra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is seated on the river Pati, in a country abounding in fruits and sugar-canes. There are hot baths between two old springs; and near it is a volcano, which vomits fire and flames. Lon. 73. 30. W. lat. 4. 3. N.

Tockay, a very strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. The town itself is inconsiderable; but it is greatly noted for its excellent wine.

There is but one vineyard that produces it, inasmuch that it is scarce at Vienna itself; therefore we must not wonder, if there are other wines sold instead thereof. Some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Teisse, 7½ miles N. W. of Great Waradin, and 90 N. E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

TOKENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gall. It is in the figure of a leg, and lies among high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruits, and is divided into the Upper and Lower.

TOCKINTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with two fairs, on May 9, and September 6, for cattle and pedlars ware.

TODI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territory, and in the diocese of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S. of Perugia, and 50 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

TOLÉDO, an ancient, handsome, and trading city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageously seated on the river Tago, which surrounds it on two sides; and on the land side it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. It is seated on a mountain, which renders the streets uneven, and which are narrow; but the houses are fine, and there are a great number of superb structures, besides 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. The finest buildings are the royal castle, and the cathedral church; which last is the richest and most considerable in Spain. It is seated in the middle of the city, joining to a handsome street, with a fine square before it. Several of the gates are very large, and of bronze. There is also a superb temple extremely high, from whence there is a very distant prospect. The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treasury, in which are 15 large cabinets set into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and silver vessels, and other works. There are two mitres of silver gilt, set all over with pearls and precious stones, with three collars of mally gold, enriched in like manner. There are two bracelets and an imperial crown of the Virgin Mary, consisting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of the gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The vessel which contains the consecrated wafer is of silver gilt, as high as a man, and so heavy, that it requires 30 men to carry it; within it is another of pure gold enriched with jewels. But it would be endless to take

esse notice of the rest of the riches. Here are 38 religious houses, most of which are worthy a traveller's notice; with many other sacred buildings; a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. Without the town are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It is an archbishop's see, has a famous university, and several manufactories of silk and wool. It is very pleasantly seated, 37 miles S. of Madrid, 180 N. of Granada, and 17½ N. by E. of Seville. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

TOLÉN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zealand, and in an island of the same name, near Brabant, from which it is separated by a canal on which this place is seated, five miles N. W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is seated on the river Chiento, 8 miles S. E. of St. Severino, and 88 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 11. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

TOLLER-DOWN, a place in Dorsetshire, where there are held three fairs, on May 29 and 30; for bullocks, sheep, and horses on 29, but 30 is only for toys; on July 2, for sheep and lambs; and on September 11, for bullocks, sheep and horses.

TOLLERTON, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from York, with one fair, on August 26, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cheese.

TOLLEBURG, a sea-port town of Livonia, seated on the Gulph of Finland, 60 miles W. of Narva, and subject to Russia. Lon. 26. 4. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

TOLHUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and territory of Betuwe, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, 30 miles N. E. of Bullano. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

TOLNIA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, 8 miles S. W. of Colocza, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 28. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and capital of Guipuscoa. It is not large, but is the capital of the province, and is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make swords-blades in high esteem. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two rivers, Araxis and Oria;

over which there are two handsome bridges, and near them are several natural cascades. It is 27 miles S. W. of Bayonne, 47 S. E. of Bilbao, and 45 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

TOLU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Cartagena; famous for the fine balsam of Tolu, brought into Europe from thence, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the N. Sea, 60 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 22. W. lat. 9. 30. N.

TOMAR, a handsome town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, on the road from Coimbra to Lisbon. It is seated on the river Naboa, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ, 40 miles S. E. of Coimbra, and 6½ N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 55. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

TOMBEK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain, and 10 E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

TOMBELAINE, a small island, with a town of the same name, on the coast of Normandy, in France, lying on a small gulph between Avranches and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined to Terra Firma at low water.

TOMBUTO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Chinguella and Guber; on the E. by Casena and Cano; on the S. by Ghana Gago, and Ila; and on the W. by the kingdom of Cassin. The houses in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the same in the city or town of Tombuto, where there is one stately mosque built with stone, as also the royal palace. There are a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandizes are brought by caravans from Barbary. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. There are many rich merchants; and water is conveyed to the town by canals when the river Niger is overflowed. They have great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter, but the salt is brought from Tegaza, 50 miles distant, and is excessively dear. The king has 300 horsemen, besides a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. They will not admit any Jew, nor suffer any to deal with them. Littered with money, they make use of shells and iron

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his of gold. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and expend a great part of the night in that exercise. It is said near the river Niger. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 15. 25. N.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of S. America, in Peru, in the province of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whose walls, as the Spaniards pretend, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S. of Quito. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 2. 16. S.

TONDEREN, or **TUNDEREN**, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the river Widaw, in a fertile country, and on a bay of the German Ocean, 25 miles S. E. of Ripen, and 30 N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 54. 58. N.

***TONGUSIANS**, a people who inhabit the eastern parts of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are all pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of fables, whose skins are very black. They live in huts, composed of wooden poles; and when they remove their dwellings, they take them down, and set them up elsewhere. They are covered all over with hair and rubbish, and there is a hole to let out the smoke left at the top. Their fire is made in the middle, and they sit all round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong and broad faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs, and their common drink is water. They have also a sort of brandy made of mares' milk, and this is used more here than cows' milk.

TONGERS, or **TONGEREST**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege. It was anciently a very considerable place; but taken and dismantled by the French in 1673. It is seated on the river Jecker, 12 miles S. W. of Maestricht, and 15 W. of Liege.

***TONNAY BOUTONNE**, a town of France, in Saintonge, seated on the river Boutonne. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

***TONNAY CHARENTE**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Saintonge, and in the diocese of Sautes, with a castle, a Benedictine abbey, and the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Charente, 3 miles from Rochefort, and 253 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

***TONNERE**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, in the Sennois, and capital of a considerable county. It is famous for its good wines, and is seated on the

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river Armanzon, 27 miles S. of Troyes, and 100 E. of Paris. Lon. 31. 43. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

TONNINGS, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a territory of the same name. It formerly belonged to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, but being taken by the Danes in 1707, they demolished the fortifications, and seated in a peninsula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a considerable harbor, 25 miles S. W. of Sleswick, and 28 N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, beyond the Ganges, bounded on the N. by the province of Yunan in China; on the E. by the province of Campuchina; and the bay of Tonquin; on the S. by Cochin China; and on the W. by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of the finest and most considerable kingdoms of the East, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The country is thick-set with villages, and the natives in general are of a middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flatish, and their noses and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarse; and they let it hang down their shoulders. They dye their teeth black, being accounted a great ornament here. They are generally dexterous, nimble, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine silks, and make curious lacerations, which are transported to other countries. There is such a number of people, that many want employment; for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. The money and goods brought in by the English and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own sufficient to employ themselves; and therefore one third at least must be advanced before-hand by the merchants; and the ships must stay here till the goods are finished, which is generally five or six months.

They are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquians are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud or hurdles, daubed over with clay. They have only a ground-floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have

have stools, benches, and chairs, to sit on; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The villages consist of thirty or forty houses, surrounded with trees, and in some places there are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water. They sometimes have boats. In the capital city called Cacho, there are about 20,000 houses, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pan-tiles. In each yard is a small arched building, like an oven, about six feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure their goods, in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is seated at the N. end of the city, fronting the river, and is the best in the city. The people in general are courteous, and civil to strangers; but the great men are proud, haughty, and ambitious; the soldiers insolent, and the poor thieves. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several; but the poor are fluted for want of money. In hard times the men will sell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themselves. The women offer themselves to strangers, as wives, while they stay, and agree with them for a certain price. The poor sailors and lascars are forced to take up with the refuse of all, allowing them part of their poor commons. Even the great men will offer their daughters to the merchants, and officers, who are likely to stay six months in the country. They are not afraid of being with child, for if they are girls, they can sell them well when they are young, because they are fairer than the other inhabitants. These women are said to be very faithful, and are trusted with money and goods by the Europeans, during their absence, and will make great advantage with them. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival; when they rejoice for ten or twelve days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. Their common drink is tea, but they make themselves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their vassals arrack,

folded up in a betel leaf, damped over with lime made into mortar; they have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is Paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being; their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. There are many priests belonging to them, who are not allowed the use of women, or strong drink; the language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth, and has a great resemblance with the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have several mechanic arts or trades, such as smiths, carpenters, lawyers, joiners, turners, weavers, tailors, potters, painters, money-changers, paper-makers, workers in lacer, and bell-founders. The commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lackered wares, earthen wares, salt, and needs, and worm feeds. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all these merchandizes, one would expect the people to be very rich, but they are in general very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chinese, English, and Dutch. The goods imported besides silver are saltpetre, sulphur, English broad-cloth, pepper, spices, and great guns. This kingdom is an absolute monarchy, and has two kings; but one of them has no share in the government, for the prime minister is master of all the treasures and forces in the kingdom; so that the king is little more than a prisoner of state. The one is called Bou and the other Choua, who has always a strong guard of soldiers about his palace and many large stables for his horses and elephants. The horsemen are but few, and those armed with bows and long lance or spears. There are always about 20,000 soldiers near his person, ready upon all occasions. With regard to his naval force, he has only a sort of flat-bottomed galley, which are more for state than service. The soldiers go all naked, having only a cloth cover what decency obliges them to hide, and some of them are employed in keeping watch and ward, there being a strong wall in every street. They have no courts of judicature; and therefore warrants are granted to apprehend malefactors, who are tried by single magistrates. They have various sorts of punishments, which were

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ake up too much room to describe. At their entertainments they have neither forks nor spoons, but two small sticks of the size of a tobacco-pipe. There are several eunuchs among them, chiefly about the court, and they are ready to procure mistresses for strangers. They have a great number of common bawdy-houses, which are generally accounted hateful and scandalous.

Tonsberg, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, seated on the Scaggerac Sea, 87 miles S. of Aalborg, and 30 W. of Fredericksfad; situated in Denmark. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 58. 50. N.

Topcliffe, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 24 miles N. of York, on the great northern road, with several good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is three quarters of a mile in length, and situated on the river Swale, upon a considerable ascent. It has no market, but it has a fair, on July 17 and 18, for sheep, horned cattle and horses.

TOPINAMBOES. See **TAPUYES**.

TOPSHAM, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is situated on the river Exmouth, 5 miles S. E. of Exeter, and formerly the river was navigable to that place; but in war time it was choked up designedly, and now vessels are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topsham. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 51. 39. N.

TOR, a town of Asia in Arabia Petraea, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour defended by a castle. There is a handsome Greek convent, in whose garden are fountains of bitter water, which they pretend are those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Some think that this town is the ancient Elana. Lon. 33. 45. E. lat. 27. N.

TORBAY, a fine bay of the English Channel, on the coast of Devonshire, a little to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Point and Bob's Nose. It was here the Prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland; by the invitation of many principal persons, to free them from popery and arbitrary power.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent, 14 miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

TORCELLA. See **TORELLA DE MONCIS**.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the ter-

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ritory of Venice. It is a small place, and thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air. It is seated in a small island, 7 miles N. of Venice. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 33. N.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, where queen Joan mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Duero, over which there is a handsome bridge, 24 miles W. of Valladolid, and 75 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

TORGAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a handsome castle. The fair-sale is built in such a manner, that a person may ride up in a chaise from the bottom to the top. There is a very flourishing school here, and the inhabitants maintain themselves by brewing excellent beer, which they send to other places by means of the river Elb, on which it is seated. It is 27 miles N. E. of Leipzig, and 35 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 9. E. lat. 51. 34. N.

TORRENA, a town of France, in Normandy, with a magnificent castle, and an abbey; seated on a rivulet near St. Lo, 26 miles from Coutances. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 49. 0. N.

TORKSEY, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for merchandizing goods.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, crosses the kingdom of Leon, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, or Duero, below Miranda-de-Duro.

TORNA, or **TORNAW**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is a fortified place, and is seated on the river Sayo, upon an eminence, 22 miles W. of Calfovia; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 20. 43. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in Bothnia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is seated on the northern coast of a gulph of the same name, at the mouth of the river Tornea. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts come and change their skins and other things, for what they want. It is 350 miles N. N. E. of Abo, and 420 N. N. E. of Stockholm. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. Lon. 24. 17. E. lat. 65. 51. N.

TORNEA, **LAPMARK**, or **LAPLAND**, a province

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province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Norwegian-Lapland; on the E. by Kinn Lapmark; and on the S. by the gulph of Bothnia, and Lula Lapmark. There are several copper and iron-mines in this province, with mills and forges on the river Tornea. The inhabitants exchange dried-fish, furs, and skins, for cloathing, and provisions, they having no corn of their own; but they chiefly live upon dried-fish, and the flesh of the rein-deer.

TORNEA, a river which rises in the mountains of Norway, crosses the Lake of Tornea, and Tornea Lapmark, and falls into a gulph of the same name, at the town of Tornea.

*TORNOVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the province of Iana, with a bishop's see; seated at the foot of Mount Dragoniza, on the river Salmepria, 10 miles N. W. of Larissa. Lon. 22. 36. E. lat. 39. 58. N.

TORO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in that part called Tra-lous-Douro. It is remarkable for its handsome women, which they pretend have the air and shape of the ancient Romans; but they do not tell us how they come to that knowledge: however, it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated on a hill at the end of a plain, and on the river Douro, in a country fertile in corn, and fruits, and whose vineyards yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N. by E. of Salamanca, and 100 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 2. W. lat. 41. 39. N.

*TORELLA DE MONGRIS, a sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the mouth of the river Ter, and on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the Pyrenees, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards in 1694. It is 47 miles S. by E. of Perpignan, and 19 E. of Gironne. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

*TORPERLEY, a town in Cheshire, which is a great thoroughfare, 9 miles E. of Chester. It has three fairs, on May 1, the Monday after August 24, and December 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

TORRES, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea, 45 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 36. 39. N.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong and considerable town of Portugal in Estremadura, with a castle, flanked with nine towers. It is surrounded with walls, and seated in a fertile plain on the river Almonda, 3 miles N. of the Tajo, and 55 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 8. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

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*TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, with a handsome and well fortified castle; seated near the sea, 17 miles from Lisbon, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in the province of New-Castile, 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 40. 10. N.

TORRIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, near the confines of the Tortonese, 5 miles W. of Montebruno, and 10 N. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

TORRINGTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the river Towridge, has a manufactory in fluff, and is governed by a mayor. There is a stone bridge of four arches over the river, and it is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnstable, and 192 W. by S. of London. It gives title to a viscount. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is seated on the S. bank of the lake Mellter, 43 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a good castle, seated on an eminence. It is fortified in the modern manner, and may be looked upon as a considerable frontier place. It was taken by the allies in 1744, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1745. It is seated on the river Scrivia, 28 miles S. E. of Casal, and 27 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

TORTOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a small university and a castle. It is a large place, and divided into two parts, the Old Town, and the New, both surrounded with a strong wall, and several modern fortifications. The castle is well fortified, is in the fashion of a citadel, and stands between the two towns. The entrance into this place is over a large bridge of boats on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It is adorned with modern works; and embellished with a great number of churches and religious houses, among which the cathedral church, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, very fine jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. They have a great

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great deal of silk and oil, and very fine pottery ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 35 miles S. W. of Tarragona, and 180 E. of Madrid. Lon. o. 35. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

TORTUGA, an island of America, pretty large and uninhabited. The E. end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea; at the end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April. There have been 20 fail of shipping here at a time for salt. At the W. end is a small harbour with fresh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoises come up on the sandy bays to lay their eggs, from whence this island has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. This island was formerly much frequented by the buccaneers. It lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the island of Margareta, and is about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 64. 50. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

TORTUGA, an island of America, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola, where the French buccaneers used to fortify themselves, being countenanced and supported by the government of France. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 73. 10. W. lat. 20. 10. N.

TOSA, a sea port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. It is a small place, but extremely strong, seated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where vessels are sheltered from all winds except the S. W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which advances into the sea. On the top of the hill nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other works. It is 37 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 54. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Castro, 33 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 29. N.

TOTNESS, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, May 1, July 25, and October 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Dart, on the descent of a hill, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It consists chiefly of one broad paved street, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and a recorder; has 1 church, about 300 houses, is about a mile long, and has a manufactory of serge. It is 27 miles

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S. W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 44. W. lat. 50. 24. N.

-TOUL, a considerable town of France in Lorrain, and capital of the Toulnois, with a bishop's see. There are two Benedictine abbeys in the suburbs, and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. The bishop has a seminary here for students in divinity. It was formerly an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552. It is seated on the river Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded with mountains, 10 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

TOULON, an ancient strong, rich, and populous town of France, in Provence, with a famous harbour and a bishop's see. It is one of the best places in Provence, and covered from the north winds; is the principal town for naval stores on the Mediterranean Sea, and fortified with strong walls, defended with bastions. It has two moles, each of 700 paces in length, which almost surrounded the harbour, and leave but a narrow entrance for the ships. There are always men of war here, as well as other ships; and there is a very fine quay paved with bricks. Near the arsenal on the side of the quay, are magazines full of naval stores. The cathedral church is remarkable for its high altar, and two fine chapels on each side, where there are several silver shrines set with precious stones. There are several other churches and convents, and a school for officers, where they are taught every thing that regards the land or sea service. The harbour is defended by several forts, and is one of the best in Europe. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles S. E. of Aix, 30 S. E. of Marseille, and 370 S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

TOULOUSE, a very ancient, and one of the principal cities of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the whole province, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, a parliament, a mint, and an academy of belles lettres. It is seated on the river Garonne, which divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate by a large stone bridge. It is very large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent. The streets are very handsome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. The metropolitan church stands in a large square, adorned with a fountain. It has several side chapels, and the choir is very magnificent. The large steeple contains one of the most famous bells in France. There are several other churches and convents, too nume-

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reus to mention in particular. The town-house, which they call the capitol, is very magnificent. In the halls are the pictures of all the principal magistrates; and in one are the statues or busts of all the ancient counts of Toulouse, and other remarkable persons. In other rooms are the pictures of all the memorable events in which this place had any concern. It is a place of some trade, and is seated at the end of the canal of Languedoc, 37 miles E. of Auch, 125 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 43. 36. N.

* **TOULSHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday for petty chapmen.

* **TOURAINÉ**, a province of France; bounded on the N. by Maine; on the E. by Orleans; on the S. by Berry; and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by several rivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, so pleasant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France. Tours is the capital town.

* **TOUR-DE-ROUSSILLON**, a tower in Roussillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

* **TOUR-DUPIN**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, 20 miles E. of Lyons, with the title of a barony. The tower from whence it took its name is now in ruins.

TOURINE, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* **TOUR-LA-VILLE**, a town of France in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances, separated from Cherbourg by a river.

* **TOURNAYSIS**, a country of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, lying about the river Scheld, on the confines of Hainault. Tournay and St. Amand are the principal places.

TOURNAY, a handsome and considerable town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of the Tournaysis, with a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong castle, is a large trading place, with several fine manufactories, and particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral church, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, but ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garison, as being one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French in 1745, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Scheld,

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which divides it into two parts that are united by a bridge, 14 miles S. E. of Lille, 30 S. W. of Ghent, and 135 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

* **TOURNICOUBE**, a town of France in Gascony, and in Armagnac, as also in Lomagne.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in the Vivarais, with a castle on the top of a mountain, on the side of which the town is seated, near the river Rhone. The Jesuits have a famous college here, with a very handsome church, and a well furnished library. It is 40 miles W. of Grenoble, and 280 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

* **TOURNUS**, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auunois, seated on the river Soane, in a pleasant country, fertile in corn and wine. Near it is a famous abbey, which has been secularized and turned into a collegiate church. It is 13 miles S. of Chalons, and 202 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

TOURS, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and considerable city of France, capital of Touraine, with an archbishop's see, a mint, and an illustrious chapter, of which the king is abbot. It is a long place, and advantageously seated between the rivers Cher and the Loire, and is particularly noted for a silk manufactory. The metropolitan church is one of the largest in the kingdom, and has two lofty towers, with a curious clock, and a library full of manuscripts. The castle of this place consists of several round towers; in the middle of which is the donjon, which serves for a prison. It stands at the end of the bridge over the Loire, supported by 19 arches. The mall is one of the longest in France, and is on the side of the new walls. It is 52 miles N. E. of Poitiers, 60 S. W. of Orleans, and 127 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* **TOUSERA**, a town of Africa in Barbary, and capital of Biledulgerid; seated in a country abounding in dates, and depends on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

* **TOWCESTER**, or **TOCESTER**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for all sorts of cattle and merchandise. It is seated in a valley on a small river, and was once very strongly fortified. It is but a small place at present, but has a handsome church, and is 32 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

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* **TOWYN**, a village in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 14, for sheep, horned cattle and horses.

TRACHENBERG, a town of Germany in Silesia, and on the borders of Poland; seated on the Barich, 12 miles N. E. of Wolog, and 26 N. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

TRAFALGAR, a cape or promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat. 36. 11. N.

* **TRAJANAPOLI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Rumania, with a Greek archbishop's see, though it is very small, and thin of people. It is seated on the river Marica, 37 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 112 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 18. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

* **TRAJETTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavori, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturna. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct, and it is seated near the mouth of the river Garigliano, on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 miles N. W. of Capua, and 20 S. W. of Venafrò. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, seated on a high mountain, at the source of the river Triana, 22 miles W. of Mount Gibel, and 70 S. W. of Messina. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 37. 46. N.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia; on the W. by Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Beira; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of the kingdom of Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The river Douro divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital town.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a handsome place, and is seated on the river Waag, over which there is a bridge of wood. The Jesuits church is a handsome structure, and the castle stands so high that it may be seen at the distance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the country round about. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* **TRANCHIN**, a country of Upper Hungary, between those of Presburg, Neytrach, Tirose, Arva, Silesia, and Moravia, Tranchin and Leopoldstadt are the principal places.

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* **TRANCON**, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-os-Montes, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle, which serves as well for ornament as defence. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, 14 miles from Pinuel. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

TRANI, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a strong castle, an archbishop's see, and a harbour. There are very handsome houses, and it is the usual residence of the governor of the province; however, it is very much decayed since the harbour has been choaked up with mud. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles W. of Bari, and 125 N. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and a factory, belonging to the Danes, and where they carry on a good trade. It is seated at the mouth of the river Caveri, 140 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79. 57. E. lat. 10. 44. N.

TRANSILVANIA, a province of Europe annexed to Hungary, and bounded on the N. by Upper Hungary and Poland; on the E. by Moldavia and Walachia; on the S. by Walachia; and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which however are not barren. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they want themselves, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but it now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of several sorts of religions, as Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Photinians, Arians, Greeks, and Mahometans. It is about 162 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The administration of affairs is conducted by 12 persons; namely, three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. The militia is commanded by the governor, whose commission is the more important, as Transilvania is the bulwark of Christendom. It is divided into several small districts, called palatinates, and counties, and is inhabited by three different nations; namely, Saxons, Sicilians, and Hungarians. Hermstadt is the capital town.

* **TRAON**, or **TRAW**, a strong and populous town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, seated on the gulph of Venice, in a small island, joined to Terra Firma by a long bridge of

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of wood, and to the rise of Bona, with another of stone. It is not very large, but strong and populous, and is 15 miles E. of Spalato, and 27 S. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 52. E. lat. 44. 00. N.

* **TRAPANI**, or **TRAPANO**, a town of Italy in Sicily, seated on the W. side of it in the Val-di-Mazara, with a harbour and a castle. It is seated in a small peninsula, and built in the form of a sickle; is a trading place, and the harbour defended by a fort. It is famous for its salt works, and fisheries of Tannies and coral; it is 20 miles N. of Mazara, and 45 W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

* **TRAPER**, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Concan, between Dama and Bazani. It is seated on a river, and the inhabitants are very rich.

TRAPEZOND. See **TREBISOND.**

* **TRAPPE**, an abbey of France in Perthe, and in the diocese of Seez, in a large valley surrounded with mountains. The Monks are famous for observing the rules of their order, and keeping perpetual silence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, seated on the river Moselle. It is an important place on account of its fortrefs which is seated on a mountain, and whose cannon commands the passage of the Moselle, and prevent vessels from entering the palatinate. It is 22 miles N. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 28 S. W. of Coblenz. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* **TRAVANCOR**, a kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar near Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the N. by the dominions of the Samorin; on the E. by the kingdom of Madara; and on the S. and W. by the sea.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, which runs from W. to E. and passes by Sedgberg, Oldesloe, Lubeck, and falls into the Baltic Sea at Travemund.

TRAVEMUND, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein; seated at the mouth of the river Trave, on the Baltic Sea, and has a light-house for the guidance of ships, and belongs to the Lubeckers. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

TRAW. See **TRAON.**

* **TRAUNSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river

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Traun; near it are springs of salt-water, and three miles from thence there are baths.

* **TRAUN**, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishoprick of Salzburg, and passes into Austria; crosses a lake of the same name, and it receives the Bger, the Alm, and the Orens, after which it falls into the Danube between Lintz and Mathausen.

* **TRAUSSAN**, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the confines of Catalonia, 30 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

* **TREBES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

* **TREBIA**, a river of Italy, in Lombardy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobio in the Milanese, and afterwards falls into the Po a little above Piacentia. The Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned by shoals in this river, which misfortune has rendered it famous.

TREBENI, or **TREBIENA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks, and partly Greeks, and there are some Papists. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, and on the river Trebeniska, 14 miles N. of Ragusa, and 60 S. E. of Spalato. Lon. 18. 11. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

* **TREBISSIACI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Huber Calabria, seated on the river Taranto, about 5 miles E. of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large, populous, and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and in the province of Jenich, with a Greek archbishop's see, a harbour, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill, and the walls are square and high, with battlements. They are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which there are inscriptions but not legible. The town is large, but not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut therein. The harbour is at the east end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 104 miles N. W. of Erzerum, and 440 E. of Constantinople. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

* **TREBITZ**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and seated

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ated on the river Iglaw, where there is a manufactory of cloth like that of England; it is 91 miles S. E. of Iglaw, and 52 N. W. of Budwitz. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

***TREBNATZ**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the duchy of Oeslo, with a very large nunnery. Near it is a mill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which they immediately form into vessels of all kinds; and, on being exposed to the air, become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

***TRECASTLE**, a village of Breckshire, in S. Wales, 10 miles W. of Becknock, with 6 fairs; on April 5, May 2, August 14, October 14, November 13, and December 14, for sheep, cattle, hogs and horses.

***TREFRHUW**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs; on May 12, September 3, and November 3, for cattle.

***TREGANATHA**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; on May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the river Vertra, 22 miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

***TREGANNON**, a town of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on March 5, for horses, hogs, stockings, and pedlars ware; seated on the river Twey, is a corporation, and has a handsome church. It is 15 miles S. E. of Aberystwith, and 171 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

***TREANTHA**, a village of Cornwall, with two fairs on May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Shrove Tuesday, May 3, July 25, September 2, and November 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated off a creek by Falmouth Haven, and is much decayed, though it sends two members to Parliament, and is governed by a mayor, seven capital burgesses, and a justice of the quorum. It has no church, and only about 150 houses poorly built, and the streets are broad but not paved. It is 41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, and 257 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

***TREGUER**, a town of France, in

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Lower Bretagne, with a bishop's see, and a small harbour. They carry on a good trade in corn, flax, and paper; and it is seated on a peninsula on the sea, 60 miles N. E. of Brest, and 260 W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 48. 51. N.

TREILLEBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 55. 26. N.

***TREMENSEN**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Algiers; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by a province called Africa; on the S. by the desert of Sahara; and on the W. by the kingdom of Fez. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth; is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital town is of the same name, surrounded with strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

***TREMITI**, the name of three islands of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the gulph of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of the Caputina. The three principal are called Caprara, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

***TREMOUILLE**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers; seated on the river Bennaile, 32 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 46. 29. N.

***TREMP**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and in the marquisate of Noguira, seated on the river Noguira Palleresa, and remarkable for a great number of the better sort of inhabitants.

TRENT, an ancient, handsome, populous, and considerable city of Germany, in the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign, and a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is defended with some fortifications, and the bishop's palace is without the city, which is surrounded with ramparts, and flanked with bastions. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Adige, 67 miles N. W. of Venice, and 260 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

TRENT, the bishoprick of, or **TRENTINO**, a country in Germany among the Alps, which divide Italy from Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the Tirol; on the E. by the Feltrino and Ballunese; on the S. by Vicentino, the Veronese, Bresciano,

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and, and the Lake de Garda; and on the W. by Bresciano and the Lake de Garda. Trent is the capital town.

TRENT, a large river in England, and the most considerable next the Thames. It rises near Norton, below Moon-hill, in the Moorlands of Staffordshire, and runs S. E. by Newcastle under Line, from whence it passes through that county, and enters Derbyshire, where it runs N. E. passes by Burton, near Nottingham, and close by Newark quite through Nottinghamshire. Thence it continues its course almost N. by Gainborough, on the confines of Lincolnshire, and, having joined the river Ouse and several other rivers, is called the Humber, and falls into the German Ocean below Hull.

* TREPORT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen, with a harbour, and a Benedictine abbey.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, where they have a manufactory of stockings and woollen stuffs. It is seated on the river Rega, near its mouth, on the Baltic Sea, 43 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunderland, seated on the Baltic Sea, 35 miles S. W. from Stockholm. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 59. 6. N.

TREVES, or TRIERS, an ancient, large, populous, and celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of an archbishoprick of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector, and assumes the title of arch-chancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor. It has an university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany; the most remarkable is the cathedral. It is built with such large stones, that some would foolishly have it to be a work of the devil. Treves has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, nor can it hold out against an enemy. It is seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a handsome bridge, between two mountains, in a fertile country abounding in wine. It is reckoned one of the most ancient cities in Germany, and is 20 miles N. E. of Luxembourg, 55 S. by E. of Cologne, and 450 W. N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

TREVES, or TRIERES, the electorate of a province of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by We-

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teravia; on the S. by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain; and on the W. by Luxembourg. It is about 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forests; and its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France. However, near the rivers Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous thereabouts than in other parts.

* TREVES, a town of France in Angou, seated on the river Loire, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

* TRETHERMOR, a strong town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, seated on the river Boristhenes, 45 miles below Kiow. King Stephen Batori gave this town to the Cossacks, to be their place of arms, and the seat of their council of war; but afterwards the Poles took it from them, and continue to be masters thereof.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Umbria, 23 miles S. E. of Perugia. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42. 54. N.

* TREVICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see; it is 17 miles E. of Benevento.

* TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and in the district of Alava, with a citadel. It is seated on a hill near the river Aguda, 10 miles S. W. of Vittoria. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

TREVISIO, or TREVIGIO, an ancient handsome, large, and strong city of Italy and capital of the Marca, or Marche of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly an university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many noble families; is a pretty large extent, indifferently fortified and seated on the river Siliis, 20 miles N. W. of Venice, and 25 N. E. of Padua. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

TREVOUX, a city of France, and capital of the principality of Dombes, with a parliament. The parliament-house, the chamber of the treasury, the mint, and the governor's house, are the most remarkable buildings in this place. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Soane, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 45. 57. N.

* TREVENY, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on October 19, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* TREW, a village in Cornwall, with

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two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and July 25; for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

*TREYSA, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and capital of the county of Ziegenheim, seated on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N. of Marburg, and 32 S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

TRIZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

TRIANON, a house of France, in the park of Versailles, over-against the menagerie. It is a little pretty palace, built in an excellent taste, and whose architecture and ornaments are very fine. The gardens are also very pleasant.

*TRIBESERS, an ancient town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the frontiers of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the king of Sweden, and is seated near the river Trebel, 25 miles from Rostock, and 20. from Gripswald. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

TRIERS. See TREVES.

TRIEST, a small, but strong and ancient town of Italy, in Istria, with a bishop's see, and a harbour on the gulph of Venice. It is beautifully situated on the side of a hill, about which the vineyards form a semicircle. Its extent is not very large, and the streets are narrow; but there is a large square, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour is spacious, but not good; because it is open to the west and south-west winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Lauback; and they cultivate vines, which yield good wines. They have a fair every year, in August, for 20 days, which is frequented by foreign merchants, who all complain the air is unhealthy. The cathedral and the Jesuits church are the two best buildings. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the side of a rock on a bay of the same name, 8 miles N. of Cabo d'Istria, and 80 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

TRING, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 29, for hiring servants. It is a small place, 22 miles W. of Hertford, and 32 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

TRINIDAD, an island of America, in the N. Sea, separated from New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, by a strait, about 3 miles over. The soil is fruitful, producing sugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and

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fruits; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the island, extorted money from the inhabitants, and then left it. It is about 62 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; and was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498.

TRINIDAD, a town of N. America, in the province of Guatimala, and on the S. Sea. It is an open town, but very important, because there is no other harbour on this coast. A mile and a half from hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell; because it is continually covered with a thick smoke, and emits flames from time to time; besides, it has so strong a smell, that no one cares to come near it. It is 70 miles S. E. of Guatimala. Lon. 89. 30. W. lat. 12. 50. N.

*TRINIDAD, a town of S. America in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, seated on the river Magdalena, 58 miles from Santa Fé. Lon. 73. 45. W. lat. 4. 45. N.

TRINO, a small fortified town of Italy, in Montferrat, subject to the king of Savoy. It was taken by the French in 1704, who abandoned it in 1706. It is seated near the river Po, 8 miles N. W. of Casal, and 35 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

TRINQUIMALE, a town of Asia in the East Indies, and in the Island of Ceylon; seated on a gulph of the same name, on the east side of the island, 100 miles N. E. of Candy. Lon. 81. 52. E. lat. 8. 45. N.

TRIPOLI, a considerable town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a republic of the same name, under the protection of the Grand Seigneur, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes there; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, saffron, corn, oil, wood, dates, ostrich feathers, and skins; but they make more of the Christian slaves which they take at sea; for they either set high ransoms upon them, or make them perform all sorts of work. It is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in a sandy soil, and surrounded by a wall, strengthened by other fortifications. It is 275 miles S. E. by S. of Tunis, and 570 E. S. E. of Algiers. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 32. 54. N.

TRIPOLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the S. by the country of the

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TROBARIERS, on the W. by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamit; and on the E. by Egypt. It is about 993 miles along the sea-coast, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that towards Egypt is a sandy desert. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey. He is not absolute; for a Turkish bahaw resides here, who receives his authority from the Grand Seignior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The dey is elected by the soldiers, who make no scruple of deposing him when they please.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable town of Asia, in Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean or Levant Sea. The inhabitants are near sixty thousand, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one very handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. It is defended by a good citadel, with a garri-son of Janisaries. Before it is a sand-bank, which increases so much, that some think it will choke up the harbour, which is 2 miles W. from the town, and is made by a round piece of land united to Terra Firma by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark which have each 100 Janisaries, and great guns to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœnicia, whose inhabitants were so famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the residence of a bahaw, or fangiack, who also governs the territory about it, where there are a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufactory in the town. It is 120 miles S. of Scanderoon, and 90 N. W. of Damascus. Lon. 36. 20. E. lat. 34. 50. North.

TRIQUIER, or TREQUIER. See TREQUIER.

***TRIST**, an island of N. America, in New Spain, and on the south coast of the bay of Campeachy, to the W. of the island of Port Royal, from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. It is 5 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth; but not inhabited.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molese, with a bishop's see, seated on a hill near the river Trigno, or Trino, 15 miles N. of Bogano, and 62 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

TROJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata. It is well fortified and populous, and seated at

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the foot of the Appennina, on the river Chilaro, 32 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 32 S. W. of Manfredonia. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 41. 21. N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of N. America, in Canada, and capital of a government of the same name. The inhabitants are rich and live well, it having been the general mart of trade with the American savages, before their settlement at Montreal. It is 55 miles S. W. of Quebec, and seated on the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 71. 20. W. lat. 46. 35. N.

TROKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, watered by the river Niemen, and divided into four governments, named after four towns, Troki, Grodno, Kouno, and Lida. The Muscovites took and almost ruined this place in 1655. It is seated on inaccessible morasses, 12 miles W. of Wilna, and 75 N. E. of Grodno. Lon. 25. 13. E. lat. 54. 40. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Vilna and Samogitia; on the E. by Vilna; on the S. by Novogrodek; and on the W. by Podlochia and Prussia. These are all palatinates, except the last.

TRON, ST. or ST. TRAVEN, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, and capital of Hasbaye, on the frontiers of Brabant, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 18 miles from Macfricht, and 20 S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

TROPEA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Further Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is a handsome small town, well built, and very populous, and seated near the sea, on the top of a rock, from whence there is a charming prospect. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1688, and is 10 miles N. W. of Nicotera, and 45 N. by E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 24. E. lat. 38. 43. N.

TROPEES, ST. a sea-port town of France in Provence, and in the diocese of Frejus, with a citadel. It is seated on the bay of Grimauld, on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. W. of Frejus, and 58 E. of Marseilles. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

TROPPEAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is a handsome, and strong town, and one of the principal in Silesia. The Prussians became masters of it in 1741, but it was restored the queen of Hungary by treaty in 1744. It is seated in a pleasant plain on the river Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N. by E. Olmu

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Olinatz, and; 7° S. E. of Breslaw, Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for milleners goods. It is seated on a hill, and is a town remarkable for clothiers. It is 23 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

TROYES, an ancient, large, rich, and considerable town of France, in Champagne. Strangers that enter this place, are surprised at the largeness of the streets and number of inhabitants, when compared with other towns. The cathedral is a magnificent gothic structure, and its front is adorned with figures in relieve. The front has three large gates, upon which is a square steeple, containing one of the greatest bells in France. There are other remarkable churches and convents, among which the church of Magdalen is noted for its very high steeple; the town-house is a handsome structure, and over the gate is the statue of Lewis XIV. in white marble, very well done. The walks about this place are very pleasant, especially the Mall which is on the ramparts of the town, between two rows of trees. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen and wollen-cloth, hardware, and mercury goods. It is a bishop's see, has several abbeys, a public library, a mint, and an ancient castle. It is surrounded by petty strong walls, and is seated on the river Seine; on the side of which there are large beautiful meadows, abounding in all the necessaries of life, 30 miles E. N. E. of Paris, and 90 E. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

TROY, was an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of Mount Ida. It is well known for its ten years siege, the time of which is not certainly known; but some think it was 1200 years before the birth of Christ. There are so many of the ruins still remaining as to shew where it stood. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

TRUGILLO, a town of S. America, in the province of Terra Firma, and territory of Venezuela, 120 miles S. of the Lake of Maraybo, and subject to Spain, Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 9. 46. N.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, with two fairs, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Midlent-Wednesday, Wednesday in Whitstun-week, November 9 and December 18, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and a few hops. It is one of the chief towns in the country, and is seated at a branch of Falmouth Haven; which is

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here divided into two streams, and almost surrounds the place. It is large, handsome, and well inhabited, sends two members to parliament, and has the benefit of the coinage of tin. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, has one church, and about 600 houses; the streets are paved. It is 79 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 25½ W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

TRUXILLO, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, taken from the Moors about the middle of the thirteenth century. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at whose top there is a strong citadel. It is near the river Almont, 117 miles S. E. of Madrid, and 65 S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 5. 23. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1533. In its territory there are above 30,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is seated in a country abounding in all things, on a small river near the South Sea, where there is a harbour, 300 miles from Lima. Lon. 78. 35. W. lat. 8. 1. S.

TRUXILLO, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Honduras, seated on a gulph of the same name, with a good harbour. It is very strong by situation, being built between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85. 50. W. lat. 16. 20. N.

*TSLAMPA, or CIAMPA, a kingdom of Asia; bounded on the N. by the desert of Cochín-China; on the S. E. by the sea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambodia. The inhabitants are ignorant, have little trade with their neighbours, and are all idolaters. They believe the transmigration of the soul, and have a particular veneration for horses and elephants. Some say they look upon Confucius as the greatest man in the world, and that they observe his doctrines.

TUAM, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Galway, with an archbishop's see; on which account some call it a city, but it is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of Galway, and 25 W. S. W. of Roscommon. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

*TUBAN, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies; and one of the strongest in the island of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 111. 51. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

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* **TUBERI**, *St.* an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Agde, with a bailiwick and a Benedictine abbey.

* **TUBINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the second in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with an university, and a handsome strong castle, placed upon an eminence. Its fortifications consist in a simple curtain of walls, with a dry ditch. Besides the university, there is an illustrious school, designed for young princes, and noblemen, but it is now shut up. There is still a large house called New Bau, where a certain number of students in law are lodged and boarded gratis. In the town-house is a very curious clock, which deserves the attention of travellers. It is seated on the river Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S. W. of Stuttgart, and 50 E. of Straburg. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* **TUCUMAN**, a province of S. America, in Paragway, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Los-Chicas, and Chaco; on the E. by Chaco, and Rio-de-la-Plata; on the S. by the country of Chicuitos and Pampas; and on the W. by the bishoprick of St. Jago. The air is hot, and the earth sandy; however, some places are fruitful enough, and the original natives have a good character. The Spaniards possess a great part of this country.

* **TUCUYO**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, in the government of Venezuela, and in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley, where the air is good, and the soil abounds in sugar-canes, cotton, and all the necessaries of life. Lon. 69. 2. W. lat. 7. 31. N.

* **TUDDINGTON**; or **TODDINGTON**, a town of Bedfordshire, with a small market on Saturdays, almost disused. It has five fairs, on April 25, first Monday in June, September 4, November 2, and December 6, all for cattle. It is seated under the hills or downs, in a good soil, and is but a small place. It is five miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 35 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **TUDELA**, a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, and capital of a marindada, with a castle. It is inhabited by a great number of the nobility, and adorned with several handsome structures. But as it is seated on the confines of Navarre, Castile, and Arragon, a great many criminals take refuge here, to avoid punishment. It stands on the river Ebro, over which there is a handsome bridge, in a

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country that produces good wine, 45 miles N. W. of Saragossa, and 140 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 42. 9. N.

* **TUERA**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, in Muscovite Russia, with a strong castle, seated on the hill at the confluence of the rivers Wolga and Tuerize, 90 miles N. W. of Moscow. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 56. 44. N.

* **TUERA**, a duchy of the empire of Russia, bounded on the N. and W. by the duchy of Novogorod; on the E. by that of Roslow; on the S. by that of Moscow, and the province of Rzeva. It had its own dukes for a long while; but it was taken by the Russians in 1486, who united it to their dominions.

* **TULLE**, a considerable town of France in the province of Guienne, and territory of Limosin, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church is famous for its steeple which is very high and curious. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Conterse and Solan, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded with mountains and precipices; and the inhabitants are accounted a turbulent sort of people. It is 37 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 62 S. W. of Clermont. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 45. 23. N.

* **TULN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, near the Wienar-wald, a wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tuln, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

* **TUMEN**, a town of Asia, in the Russian empire, and in Siberia, seated on the river Tura, 125 miles W. of Tobolsk. Almost all the inhabitants are Tartars, and carry on a good trade.

* **TUNBRIDGE**, a town in Kent, with market on Fridays, and three fairs, on All-Wednesday, July 5, and October 29, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated a branch of the river Medway, over which there is a bridge, and is a large well built place. But it is most noted for its mineral springs, which are 4 or 5 miles S. of the town, but in the same parish. There are now many good buildings in it, and fine accommodations; especially at the time drinking the waters, which is in June, July, and August. There are all the entertainments and diversions here, that are to be met with at Bath or Scarborough. There have also a chapel here, where divine service is performed twice a-day. The town is 35 miles N. W. by N. of Rye, and

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59 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* **TUNGCHANG**, a handsome and famous town of Asia, in China, seated in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 116. 45. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

* **TUNGCHUDEN**, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of the province of Sanchuen. Lon. 102. 25. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

TUNGUSIANS. See **TANGUSIANS**.

TUNJA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold, and emeralds, 30 miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lon.

73. 5. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the Gulph of Goletta, about 10 miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage stood. It is in the form of a long square, and is 3 miles in circumference, with 10 large streets, 5 gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are all built with stone, though but one story high; but the walls are very lofty, and flanked with several strong towers. It has neither ditches nor bastions, but a good citadel built on an eminence, on the W. side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls are

10,000 families, and above 9000 tradesmen shops. The divan, or council of state, assemblies in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who resides there. The harbour of Tunis has a very narrow entrance, through a small canal. In the city they have no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, kept for the bashaw's use. In 1728, the French came before this place with a large squadron, and threatened to bombard it, on account of some captures that had been made; but the inhabitants escaped, by promising never to molest the French any more. It is a place of great trade, and is 10 miles from the sea, 275 N. W. by N. of Tripoli, and 380 E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa; bounded on the N. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by several tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the country of Elab; being 300 miles in length, from E. to W. and 250 in breadth, from N. to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of which was for the protec-

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tion of the Christians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the eastern parts is but indifferent for want of water. Towards the middle, the mountains and vallies abound in fruits; but the western part is the most fertile, because it is watered with rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to sow their barley and rye in the suburbs, and to inclose their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive-trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains there are lions, wild beeves, ostriches, monkeys, cameleons, roe-bucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadalcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is aristocratic, that is by a council whose president is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of the divan or council are chosen by the dey, and he in his turn is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The bashaw is a Turk, residing at Tunis, whose business is to receive the tribute, and protect the republic: the common revenues are only 400,000 crowns a-year, because the people are very poor; nor can they send above 40,000 men into the field; nor no more than 12 men of war of the line to sea, even upon the most extraordinary occasions. There are generally about 12,000 Christian slaves in this country, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen-cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, there are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They also have a trade in horses, olives, oil, soap, ostriches eggs, and feathers. The Mahometans of this city have nine colleges for students, and 86 petty schools. The principal religion is Mahometanism, but the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves. However, the Turks, though fewest in number, domineer over the Moors, and treat them little better than slaves.

TUNQUIN. See **TONQUIN**.

* **TURCKHEIM**, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, near the river Colmar, remarkable

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conducive for a victory gained here by Tur-
 ennes, over the Imperialists in 1678. It is
 about a mile N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 7;
 56. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey,
 in Asia, formerly called Armenia, at least
 the western part of it had that name. It is
 bounded on the N. by Georgia; on the E.
 by Krivas and Adirbetum; on the S. by
 Diarbek; and on the N. by Natolia. This
 country is divided into four beglerbegies,
 or general governments, which are those of
 Kara, Erzerum, Van, and Tchildir.

* **TURKOMANS**, a people of Asia, di-
 vided into two branches, one of which in-
 habit the western part of Turcomania, be-
 tween the river Euphrates and Tigris, hav-
 ing the Kurds and Georgians on the E.
 They pass for the richest shepherds in the
 Turkish empire, and dwell in fields under
 tents, removing from one place to another,
 for the sake of pastures to feed their flocks,
 which are very numerous, consisting of ca-
 meels, sheep, and goats. The other branch
 dwells near the Caspian Sea, and are all
 good horsemen, robbers, and of the Ma-
 hometan religion. The former pay a tri-
 bute to the Turks, and the latter to the
 Tartars.

TURENE, a town of France, in Gui-
 enne, and in the territory of Limosin, with
 a castle; seated on the frontiers of Querci,
 43 miles S. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 30. E.
 lat. 45. 9. N.

TURIN, an ancient, populous, strong,
 handsome, flourishing city of Italy, and
 capital of Piedmont, where the sovereign
 resides, with an archbishop's see, a strong
 citadel, and an university. It is seated on
 a vast plain, at the confluence of the rivers
 Doris and Po. It is one of the handsomest
 places in Italy, but the air is unhealthy in
 the autumn and winter, on account of the
 thick fogs. One half of this place is lately
 built, and the streets are straight and clean,
 being washed by an aqueduct. The two
 largest streets are the New-street, and that
 of the Po, which are enlightened in the
 winter time. The houses are handsome; and
 all built of the same height. The ducal
 palace consists of two magnificent struc-
 tures, joined together by a gallery, in
 which are several statues, all sorts of arms,
 the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a re-
 presentation of the celestial signs, a royal
 library, and many other curiosities. Besides
 these two structures, there is the palace of
 the prince of Carignan, the hospital of
 St. John, the seminary of the Jesuits, the
 royal hospital, and the metropolitan church
 of St. John; wherein they pretend to keep

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the cloth in which is the print of the feet
 of Jesus Christ. These are all superb struc-
 tures. When the plague reigned at Mar-
 seilles in 1720, a great number of artificers
 withdrew to Turin; inasmuch that there
 are now above 84,600 inhabitants; and 48
 churches and convents. Turin is very well
 fortified, and extremely strong, as the
 French found by experience in 1706, who
 then besieged it a long while to no purpose.
 The citadel, which is flanked with five
 bastions, is without doubt a master-piece
 of architecture. There are very fine walks
 on the ramparts, which require two hours
 to pass round them. There are also very fine
 gardens on the side of the river Po; and
 the house commonly called La Charité is
 remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor
 people. The college of the academy is very
 large and well-built, and has a great num-
 ber of ancient inscriptions. In the royal
 library are 19,000 manuscripts, besides
 30,000 printed books; when the last king
 died, a present of 7000 was made to the
 university. It is charmingly seated at the
 foot of a mountain, 60 miles N. E. of Ge-
 nes, 65 S. W. of Milan, and 280 N. W.
 of Rome. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

TURKEY, a very large empire, extended
 to part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and
 is thought to be the greatest in the world.
 Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length, from
 E. to W. and 1750 from N. to S. Turkey
 in Europe is divided by the mountains of
 Callagras into N. and S. The N. part
 comprehends Walachia, Moldavia, Bessa-
 rabia, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Servia,
 Bulgaria, and Romania or Rumelia. The
 S. part contains ancient Greece, in which are
 7 large provinces, called Albania, Epirus,
 Macedonia, Janna, Livadia, the Morea,
 and the islands of the Archipelago. Turkey
 in Asia, comprehends 5 large parts, namely,
 Natolia, Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbek,
 Suristan, and Syria; some reckon Arabia
 and Armenia, but these parts have little de-
 pendence on the Grand Seignior. In Af-
 rica they possess Egypt, and a small part of
 Abyssinia in Barbary; there are also other
 countries in Asia and Europe, which they
 are not masters of alone, but conjointly
 with other princes, and Constantinople is
 the capital of all Turkey. See each article.
 In general the Turks are very sober in eat-
 ing, lovers of rest and idleness, and conse-
 quently not very fit to undergo fatigues;
 besides, the frequent use of bathing cannot
 but weaken them; and render them effem-
 inate. Their behaviour with regard to wo-
 men, is known to all the world, for there is
 nothing but their poverty that saves any
 bounds

bounds to their wives and concubines; the more than four so called, are charitable towards strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience, than they. The Grand Seigneur is absolute master of all the goods and possessions of his subjects, inasmuch that they are all little better than slaves. The titles he assumes are God upon Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Disposer of Crowns, and the like. The Grand Vizier is the chief next the Emperor, but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads just as he pleases; and here it may be observed, that though the Grand Seigneur has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to those that live a private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. It is commonly observed, that his bad laws, governments and officers of state, are the children of Christian parents, which are commonly taken in war, or purchased; however, this is not to universally true as it was formerly. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the Janissaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be about 100,000, who have that name. The religion of the Turks has great affinity to that of the Jews; for they believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet, as the Jews affirmed Moses to be. They observe the same rules in eating and drinking, and they hold hogs flesh in great abhorrence as well as the Jews. The chief difference consists in ablations, frequent prayers, and repeated bathings; for with regard to plurality of wives, they are very much alike, only the Jews conform in a great measure to the custom of the country which they inhabit, in that respect. We shall say nothing of the trade in general, because in so extensive an empire it must be quite different in different parts. However, we may observe, that the Turks themselves are not very industrious, and that the numerous Christians and Jews that live among them are most addicted to traffic and mechanic employments. Their Grand Seigneur's chief revenues arise from customs and other duties on merchandizes, besides a capitation tax on all Christians within his dominions.

*TURNERS-HILL, a place in Suffex, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and October 16, for pedlars ware.

*TURNHOUT, a town of the Nether-

lands, in Campagna, built by Henry IV. duke of Brabant. The Spaniards were defeated near this place by prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1618. It is the chief place of a lordship, belonging to the house of Nassau. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

*TUSCANY, a small territory of France, in Gascony, between Landes, Lower Armagnac, Bearne, and Chalosse.

TURIST, a town of Italy in the Basilicata, seated on the river Sino, 8 miles from the Gulf of Tarento, with the title of a duchy. It is 50 miles S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy; bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the Patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W. by the sea, the territory of Lucca, and the territory of Genoa: being about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is watered by several rivers of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are found mines of divers sorts, such as iron, alum, and vitriol. They have also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates and other fruits. The inhabitants are lovers of peace, apply themselves to trade, and have established divers manufactories, particularly of silks, stuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt-leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is the purest in all Italy. This duchy is divided into three parts, namely, the Florentino, the Pisano, and the Siennese, to which some add the islands. The last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medicis, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male; after which, by virtue of the treaty of London, concluded in 1718, the emperor Charles VI. promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to Don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir. But that prince, impatient to become master of it, obliged the Florentines in 1738, to pay him homage, before the death of the grand duke, and without the consent of the emperor. A war being kindled in Italy, Don Carlos became master of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; and their possession was confirmed to him by the peace concluded in 1735. But he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuscany, in favour of the late emperor

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TU of Gerligny, then duke of Lorraine; and which was ceded to him as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had given up to France. There is now kept a council of regency in Tuscany, who have the administration of affairs, and is composed of several members. The annual revenue of this country may be about 300,000 scudis, but the sovereign cannot send above 30,000 men into the field, and at sea he has no more than 30 galleys, which he is obliged to keep to defend this country against the Turkish pirates. The revenue arises from a tenth part of the yearly value of every house, the tenth part of all estates that are sold, the ground-rents of the houses in Leghorn and other places, 8 per cent. out of womens fortunes, when they are married, and five shillings a head on all cattle that are sold; besides which, there is almost a general excise on all sorts of provisions.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on February 14, August 15, and December 1, for a few horned cattle. It is seated on the river Dove, among rich meadows, and near the forest of Needwood, 15 miles E. of Stafford, and 120 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

*** TUTTLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wittemberg, near the river Danube.

TUTUCORIN, or **TUTICORIN**, a populous town of Asia, in the E. Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and over against the island of Ceylon, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles N. E. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 8. 15. N.

TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on September 23, for horses and hogs, and on May 12, for cattle, hogs, sheep, and millinery ware. It is seated in a clayey soil, and is a good thoroughfare, and a post-town. It is thirteen miles N. by W. of Newark, and 118 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

TUY, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with strong walls, and good ramparts, and is well furnished with artillery, because it is a frontier town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated country, where there is nothing to be seen but gardens, orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields; 64 miles S. of Compostella,

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and 254 W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 12. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which divides the shire of Mers and Tiviotdale from Northumberland in England, and falls into the German ocean at Berwick.

TWEEDALE, a shire of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Lothian; on the E. by Mers, and Tiviotdale; on the S. by Annandale, and on the W. by Clyttdale. The principal town is Peebles.

TWEER. See **TUERA**.

*** TWYFORD**, a village in Berkshire, 4 miles E. of Reading, with one fair, on July 15, for horses and other cattle.

*** TYCOKZIN**, a town of Poland, in Podlachia, with a strong castle, and where they have a mint. It is seated on the river Narew, 22 miles N. W. of Bielsk. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

TYRE, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in Syria, as also in that part formerly called Phenicia, once a place of exceeding great trade. It is also famous for shell-fish, which dyes a fine purple, and was thence called the Tyrian dye. It is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins but has two harbours, that on the N. side exceeding good, the other is choaked up by the ruins of the city. The country about is naturally good, being watered with pleasant springs, but is now neglected. It is 60 miles S. W. of Damalcus. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

TYRNAW, a town of Upper Hungary and in the palatinate of Trentschin. It is a large place, well fortified, and 30 miles N. E. of Presburg; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Londonderry; on the E. by Armagh, and Lough Neagh; on the S. by Fermanagh, and on the W. by Donnegal. It is a rough and rugged country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 12,683 houses, 30 parishes, 4 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal town is Dungannon.

TYSTED, a town of Denmark, in the province of N. Jutland, and territory Alburg, with a citadel; seated on the Gulf of Limford, 44 miles N. W. of Viborg, and 46 W. of Alburg. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 56. 54. N.

*** TZADURILLA**, a town of Asia, Proper Natolia, near the river Sangar, Acly, about 63 miles S. E. of Nice. Lon. 31. 8. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

*** TZARITZA**, a town of the Russian empire

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empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, seated on the river Volga, about 120 miles N. W. from Astracan. Lon. 45. 25. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

* **TZERNOVIAR**, or **TZENOGAR**, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan; seated on a mountain near the river Volga, 80 miles above Astracan. Lon. 47. 15. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

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* **V A A S**, a town of France, in the generality of Tours, and in the election of Eleche, with an Augustine abbey.

* **V A A S T**, **S T.** a town of France, in Normandy, and diocese of Coutances, 5 miles from Harfleur, and 8 from Valogne.

V A B R E S, a town of France, in Rouergue, with a bishop's see. It is little better than a village, though called a city, and seated at the confluence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn, a little distance off. It is 30 miles S. E. of Rodez, and 32. E. of Alby. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

V A C H A, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel; seated on the confines of Franconia, 40 miles S. E. of Hesse-Cassel, and subject to the landgrate, Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

V A D A, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

V A D O, a sea-port town of Italy, in Genoa, with a fort; three miles W. of Savona, and 24 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

* **V A D S T E I N**, a town of Sweden, in the Gothland, seated on the eastern bank of the Lake Vetter, near the river Motala, about 30 miles W. of Norkoping. The kings of Sweden had formerly a palace here, which is now in ruins. Long. 15. 55. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

V A E N A, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the river Castro, 23 miles S. E. of Cordova. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

V A I H I N G E N, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the river Neckar, 24 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 03. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* **V A I S E A U X**, the isle of, a small island of N. America, on the N. coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

V A I S O N, a poor town of France, in Pro-

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vence, and in the Comtat Venaisin, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Pope. It is seated on a mountain, on which there is a castle, near the river Orzeze, and the ruins of ancient Valson; which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles N. E. of Orange, and 22 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

V A L, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W. of Maeftricht, where a battle was fought in July 1744, between the allied armies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French headed by Marshal Saxe. The allies were obliged to retreat, but the French lost more men than they.

* **V A L - D I - D E M O N A**, a province in Sicily. It means the Valley of Demons, and is so called, because Mount Aetna, or Mount Gibel, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occasioned superstitious people, in the times of ignorance, to believe that it was a chimney of hell. This province contains 134 towns, and the inhabitants, according to a computation made not long ago, are 300,342 in number. The capital town is Messina.

* **V A L - D I - M A Z A R A**, a province in Sicily, and is so called from a town of the same name, which is the capital. It is bounded on the E. by the valleys of Demona and Noto; and on the other side surrounded by the sea. This province contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

* **V A L - D I - N O T O**, one of the three provinces of Sicily, so named from the capital town. It lies between Val-di-Mazara, Val-di-Demona, and the sea.

* **V A L O M B R O S A**, a celebrated monastery of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Apennine mountains, 15 miles E. of Florence. It is the chief of a congregation of the Benedictine order. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

V A L A I S, a territory of Switzerland, a pleasant valley extending from the source of the river Rhone to the lake of Geneva, about 90 miles in length, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded on the N. by the Alps, which separate it from the cantons of Bern and Uri; on the S. by the duchy of Milan, and the Val-di-Aost; on the E. by the mountains of Forch; and on the W. by Savoy and the republic of Geneva. The river Rhone runs all the length of this valley, dividing it into the Upper and Lower, and then crosses the lake of Geneva, running through part of France, and afterwards falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants are Roman Catho-

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Catholics, and of a tawny complexion. They are subject to fevers and to a swelling in the throat, called bronchocele. Those who speak German resemble the Swiss, and the rest are like the Savoyards. They are all naturally hardy, enterprising, grave, severe to enemies, and affable to strangers. The air is not very healthy on the sides of the Rhone; but much better near the mountains. The whole is subject to the extremes of heat and cold; and surrounding on all sides by very high mountains covered with snow and ice, which never melt. However, the soil is fertile in corn, wine, and all sorts of fruits; and that called mustadine wine is in very great esteem. There are also mineral waters, and a great deal of game, and some mines. Upper Valais comprehends 80 parishes, and 7 communities, and Lower Barmers. There are 6 departments, called Barmers, fishes, and 6 departments on the lower part. There are good pastures on the lower part of the mountains in the summer-time; and their harvest continues from May to October, according to the different situation of the places.

See BALDIVIA.

VALCKENBURG, or FAQUEMONT, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, 8 miles E. of Maestricht.

Lon. 5-58. E. lat. 50-52. N.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Walpo, near Sclavonia, seated on the river Danube between Esbeck and Peterwardin, 70 miles N. W. of Belgrade; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 19-52. E. lat. 45-35. N.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon; and on the W. by New Castile and the kingdom of Murcia. It is about 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most populous and pleasant country in Spain; for here they enjoy always a perpetual spring. It is watered with a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, silver, and alum. The inhabitants are very civil, and much more gay than other parts of Spain; and the women are more handsome.

VALENCIA, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of the same name, commonly called a kingdom. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houses within the walls, besides a whole in the suburbs, and in the pleasure gardens round about it, which

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amount to much the same number. It is an archbishop's see, and has an university; founded in 1492. It was taken from the Moors in the thirteenth century, who were all obliged to leave it. The inhabitants are very civil, agreeable in conversation, and more addicted to gaiety than the other Spaniards. The women are the most beautiful in the kingdom, and also the most gallant. The city is very handsome, very agreeable, and adorned with very fine structures. The cathedral church has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is incrustated with alabaster, and adorned with very fine paintings of scripture history. The high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with fourteen silver lamps. The university consists of several colleges, and the Jesuits have one of their own. The palace of the Viceroy, that of Ciuita, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very strong, though there are bastions along the walls, and likewise a certain number of brass cannon. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactures of cloth and silk, carried on with great success and industry; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. There are several remains of antiquity, and it is charmingly seated on the river Guadalquivir, over which there are five bridges. It is 53 miles from the sea, where there is a harbour 110 miles N. by E. of Murcia, 160 S. W. of Barcelona, and 160 E. S. E. of Madrid. It was taken by the cart of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years afterwards.

Lon. 0-10. E. lat. 39-23. N.

VALENCE-D'ALCANTARA, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with an old castle. It is surrounded with walls after the antique manner, flanked with four or five small bastions, and a few towers; is very strong by situation, being built upon a rock near the river Savar, 20 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 40 N. N.

VALENCE, a considerable and populous city of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Valentinois, with a bishop's see, an university, and an abbey of Augustine-canon. It is divided into the city and town, both which are seated on the banks of the Rhone. The town is watered with several springs and is enclosed with double walls and ramparts. The city is built on a platform, and the streets are narrow and crooked. However there is one large street, which leads to the square, where the cathedral stands

Lon. 6-30. W. lat. 39-26. N.

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Ilands. There are several other churches and religious houses. The colleges are inconsiderable; but there is a physic garden full of rare plants. It is 30 miles N. by E. of Vivieres, and 385 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

* **VALENCE**, a town of France, in Blaisois, and in the election of Blaisois, seated on the river Nathon, with a handsome castle. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated near the W. end of the Lake Torarigua, 57 miles S.W. of Porto Cavallo, or Cabela. Lon. 65. 30. W. lat. 9. 50. N.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient, strong, large and considerable town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, with a good citadel. It is divided into three parts, and has two manufactories, the one of woollen stuffs, and the other of very fine linen. The fortifications are after the manner of Vauban, and very good. It was taken by the French in 1677, who afterwards built a strong citadel here. It is seated on the river Scheld, which not only divides it into two parts, but almost runs round it, and makes it a kind of island. Besides which there are very handsome sluices. It is 20 miles W.S.W. of Mons, 17 N.E. of Cambray, 45 S. by W. of Ghent, and 120 N.E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 37. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

* **VALENZO DO MINHO**, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Duero, on the frontiers of Galicia; seated on an eminence near the river Minho, three miles S. of Tuy. Lon. 8. 11. W. lat. 42. 2. N.

* **VALENTINE**, a town of France, in the territory of Cominges, the passage or usual road into Spain. It is 9 miles N.E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0. 57. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Viennois; on the E. by Diois, and the bailiwick of Baronies; on the S. by the Tricastinois; and on the W. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc. Valence is the capital town.

VALENZA, or **VALENTIA**, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Lomeline, and subject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on a mountain near the river Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, 12 miles E. of Casal. and 35 S.W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

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* **VALETTE**, a town of France, in Anjoumois, with the title of a duchy, ten miles S. of Angouleme. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALLADOLID, an ancient, large, and handsome city of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is surrounded with strong walls, embellished with handsome buildings, large public squares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 11,000 houses, with fine long and broad streets, and large high houses, adorned with balconies. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, surrounded with a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another square in the middle of the city, surrounded with handsome brick houses, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within these piazzas merchants and tradesmen keep their shops; all the houses are of the same height, being 4 stories; and there are balconies at every window, of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided a long while at this place, and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, tho' but two stories high; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock made in the same manner as that of Strasburg. Besides this there are several other places which a traveller ought to visit; not to mention those belonging to noblemen, nor the houses of rich citizens, which have all their particular beauties. There are other public squares, which we have not room to describe, and therefore we shall only take notice, that another of them is surrounded with 130 churches, chapels, convents, and hospitals; and that the town-houses stands on one of the sides. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of a structure, for there is no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the rivers Escurva and Pisuerga, near the Douro, 52 miles S. W. of Burgos, 80 S. E. of Leon, and 95 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

* **VALLADOLID**, a considerable town of North America, in New Spain, and capital of the governments of Mechacacan, with a bishop's

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bishop's see. It is seated near a great lake, 120 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 102. 1. W. lat. 19. 54. N.

* VALLADOLID, a town of N. America, in New Spain, on the confines of the audience of Nicaragua, in the government of Honduras, with a bishop's see. Lon. 87. 20. W. lat. 13. 10. N.

* VALADOLID, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Yucatan, near the coast of the gulph of Honduras. Lon. 88. 20. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

* VALLADOLID, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, near the mountains called the Andes. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. 6. 2. S.

* VALLAGE, a small territory of France, in Champagne, bounded on the N. by Chalonois and Portoise, on the E. by Barrai, on the S. by Bassigny, and on the W. by Préper Champagne. It is full of valleys, abounds in meadows, and Bar-sur-Aube is the capital town.

* VALIEMONT, a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Rouen, with a castle, and a Benedictine abbey, 16 miles N. by W. of Caudebec. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 49. 46. N.

VALENGIN, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a county of the same name, lying near the lake of Neuchatel, and is a little republic, under the protection of the king of Prussia. It is 25 miles N. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* VALLEERS, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Tours, where there are mineral waters. It is 4 miles N. W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

VALLERY, ST. a town of France, in Picardy, and in the Vimeux, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is ten miles from Abbeville, and one hundred N. by W. of Paris. It carries on a very large trade. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

* VALLERY-IN-CAUX, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a harbour, 15 miles from Dieppe, and 105 N. W. from Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

* VALLIER, ST. a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Graisivaudan, with a priory, seven miles N. E. of Tournon. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* VALNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a high mountain, near the river Guadalquivir, on the borders of Cordova.

* VALOGNE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances,

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seated on a brook, 8 miles from the sea, and 158 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

VALOIS, a territory of France, in the military government of the Isle of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Soissonois, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by Brie and the Ile of France, and on the W. by Beauvoisis. It is a level country, abounding with corn and wood, and Créfly is the capital town.

VALONA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and Upper Albania, with a harbour and an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Venetians in 1600, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the sea coast near the mountains of Chimera, fifty miles S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 23. E. lat. 41. 4. N.

VALPARISSA, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a well-frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. It is seated in a valley, on the coast of the S. Sea, and at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72. 14. W. lat. 33. 3. S.

* VALRAS, or VAURAS, a town of France, in the Comtat Venaissin, in the dependence of the pope, twelve miles E. of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

* VALROMEY, a small territory of France, in Bugey, of which it makes a third part. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Lyons in 1601.

* VALS, a town of France, in Lower Vivarais, seated on the river Ardèche, 31 miles from the Rhone, remarkable for the mineral springs near it. It is three miles N. of Aubenas. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

VALTELINE, a fine fruitful valley in the S. E. division of the country of the Grisons. It lies at the entrance of Italy at the foot of the Alps, and is very considerable on account of its being the partition between Italy and Germany. It is divided into five bailiwicks, who have each their council and their chief elected by the whole community. The inhabitants enjoy great privileges, and are all Roman Catholics. * VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, seated in a pleasant valley, eight miles from Elvas, and eight from Badajoz. Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 38. 34. N.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers of Extremadura, 27 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 19. W. lat. 39. 44. N.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in the province of Turcomania, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, and

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defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beggerbeglic, under which there are nine sangiacates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

VAN, a large lake of Turkey, in Asia, which some travellers say is 8 days journey in circumference, and others 4. However, it is certain that it receives several rivers and has no discharge, and that it abounds with excellent fish.

*VANDALA, the duchy of a country of Ducal Pomerania, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by the desert of Waldow; on the W. by Cassubia; and on the E. by the lordships of Buto and Lowenberch. It is about 35 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Stolpen is the capital town.

VANDALIA, the duchy of a country in Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg. It lies between the bishoprick and duchy of Schwerin, the lordships of Stocrock and Stargard, Regal Pomerania, and the marquissate of Brandenburg, being 75 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. It contains several small lakes, and the principal town is Gultrow.

*VANDALS, anciently a people of Germany, who dwelt along the Baltic Sea, between the rivers Vistula, Elbe, and Trave. There were several emigrations of these people into divers parts of Europe, where they performed great exploits, particularly they conquered the Romans in Spain, in the province now called Andalusia. Here they settled, but were driven away 31 years after by the Goths.

*VANDÆUVRE, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle, seated on the river Barfe, 15 miles from Troyes. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

VANNES, a trading, populous, and ancient town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a harbour, seated advantageously for trade, on a canal by which it communicates with the sea, 3 miles distant. It is 20 miles E. of Blavet, and 35 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

*VAR, a river of France, in Provence, which has its source in the county of Nice, passes by Guillaume, Entrevaux, and Brock a Provence, falling into the Mediterranean Sea, three miles W. of Nice; but it does not divide France from Italy, as some pretend.

*VARAMBON, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Ain, with the title of a marquissate; 14 miles N. N. W.

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of Bourge, in Bresse. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 46. 23. N.

*VAREN, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Ville-Franche, in *VAREND, St. a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Thouars.

*VARENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster, seated on the river Embs. It is well fortified, and is one of the keys of this bishoprick.

*VARENNES, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, on the Frontiers of Lower Auvergne, 14 miles S. S. E. of Moulins. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

VARNA, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour, seated near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black Sea, 22 miles N. of Mesembet, and 145 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 28. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

*VARS, a town of France, in Saintonge, and in the election of St. John of Angely.

*VARZEY, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, 22 miles from that city, with a castle and collegiate church.

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, and in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, and the castle stands at the extremity of the town. It was strengthened by the Austrians in 1743, and is seated on the river Inn, which almost surrounds the town, twenty-eight miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

VASSI, a town of France, in Champagne, and one of the principal of Vallage, seated on the river Blaise, 10 miles N. W. of Joinville, and 115 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

*VATAN, a town of France, in Berri, seated in a fine plain, 8 miles from Issoudun, with a collegiate church. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

VATICAN. See ROME.

*VAUCOLEURES, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and in Bassigni, containing a collegiate church, with a dean and ten canons, a convent of the Annunciations, and a priory. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which is a fine meadow, watered by the river Menfe, which passes near the town; 10 miles W. of Toul, 22 S. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

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* **VAUCLEUSE**, the name of one of the finest springs in Europe, eight miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath. The village of this name is famous for the amours of Petrarch and the beautiful Laura.

* **VAUD**, a district of a territory of Switzerland, which makes part of the canton of Bern, and extends from the lake of Geneva to those of Yverdon and Merat. It is the most pleasant and fertile country in all Switzerland; its inhabitants are robust and good soldiers, but very indolent.

* **VAUDABLES**, a town of France, in Auvergne, five miles from Moulins, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in Lorraine, in a county of the same name, with a castle and a collegiate church, seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorraine, 15 miles S. E. of Toul, and 18 S. W. of Nancy. Lon. 3. 57. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

VAUDOIS, the Valleys of, lie in Piedmont in Italy, N. of the marquisate of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerne. The inhabitants are called Waldenses and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstition of the church of Rome in 1160. Being banished from France he came here with his disciples, whose descendants have the same aversion for popery; and upon that account have undergone very severe persecutions.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of France, in Lorraine, near the strong fortrefs of Sar Louis, built by the French. It is seated on the river Sare, 30 miles N. E. of Nancy; but is now almost ruined. Lon. 6. 36. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

VAUGES. See **VOSGES**.

* **VAUR**. See **LAVAUUR**.

* **VÁUSIES**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers,

* **VAUVERT**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Nismes.

UBEDA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle, seated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, especially figs. It is 5 miles N. E. of Baeza, and 158 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 13. W. lat. 37. 48. N.

UBERLINGEN, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the province of Furlenberg. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Switzerland. They are partly Roman Catholics, and partly Protestants; and not far from hence are very famous baths. It is seated

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on a high rock near the Lake of Constance, 12 miles N. of Constance, and 20 S. W. of Pfundersdorf. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

UBES, ST. OF **SETUBAL**, a new town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the river Zadaen. It has a fine fishery, and they have a very good trade, particularly in salt, for which it is noted. Most of the northern countries of Europe send ships hither to be laden with salt, which they either carry home, or send to their plantations in America. It is well fortified, being surrounded with walls, with 5 bastions, and 2 demi-bastions, on the land side, and 2 bastions on the side of the sea. It is seated at the end of a plain, 5 miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. The N. end is bounded by a row of mountains, loaded with fine forests of pines, and other trees; and within are quarries of jasper of several colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine polish. It is 22 miles S. E. of Lisbon, and 50 W. of Evora. Lon. 9. 54. W. lat. 38. 22. N.

* **UBLEY**, a village in Somersetshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Bristol, with one fair, on October 4, for cattle, hogs, and cheese.

* **UBAY**, or **PULO UBAY**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference, and yielding good water, and plenty of wood. It is ten miles from Pulo-Condor. Lon. 105. 56. E. lat. 8. 25. N.

UCKERMUND, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Pomerania. It is seated well for trade, being built on a bay of the Baltic Sea, called the Great Haff, 25 miles N. W. of Stettin. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

* **UCKFIELD**, a village in Suffex, eight miles N. of Lewes, with one fair, on May 14, for cattle and pedlars ware.

UDENSKOI, a town of Russia, in Siberia, seated on the S. E. side of the Lake Balka, on the road from Tobolskoi to China, 10 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1200 E. Tobolskoi. Lon. 96. 30. E. lat. 53. 0.

* **UDEY**, ST. a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 20, and September for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and hops.

UDINA, or **UDENE**, a handsome considerable town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Friuli, with strong citadel. It is a fortress of importance, and the town contains about 16,000 inhabitants.

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inhabitants. It is seated on a fine large plain, near the rivers Taglemento and Liefano, 10 miles N. of Aquileia, and 55 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 46. 9. N.

VECHT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Munster, pretty well fortified, and formerly had its own lords. It is 30 miles N. of Osnabrug. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, and the eastern branch of the Rhine, separating from it in the ditches of Utrecht. It passes by Marfa, Nieuwslays, and falls into the Zuider-Zee.

* **VECHT**, a river of Germany, which has its source near Munster. It crosses the counties of Stenford and Bensheim, and entering Over-Iffel, passes by Hasselt and Swartslays, soon after discharging itself into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is Black-Water.

VEER, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Isle of Walcherin, with the title of a marquise, and a good harbour. It is a fortified place, and three miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

* **VEGLIA**, an island in the gulph of Venice, on the coast of Morlachia, and to the E. of Cheslo, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most pleasant and populous island on this coast, and abounds in wine and silk, and has some small horses in high esteem. The only town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-side, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N. W. of Arba, and 110 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* **VEILLANA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquise of Susa, seated on an eminence near the river Doria, 12 miles N. W. of Turin, and 12 N. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* **VEIROS**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the river Anhaloura, with a good castle near Fronteira, 10 miles S. S. W. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 38. 57. N.

VEIT, St. a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carinthia, with an old castle, and one church, seated at the confluence of the rivers Glan and Wunich, 8 miles N. of Chagenfurt, and 37 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

VEIT, or **VIRTO**, St. a strong town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, belonging to the house of Austria, seated on a mountain, near the gulph of Venice, on the confines

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of Croatia, where there is a harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Capo-d'Istria. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 40. N. See **Fiume**.

VELA, a cape of South America, on the coast of Terra Firma, 180 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lon. 71. 25. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

VELAY, a territory of France, in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Forez, on the W. by Upper Auvergne, on the S. by Gevaudan, and on the E. by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greatest part of the year, but abounds in cattle.

VELDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, and circle of the Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, and is the chief place of a county of the same name, surrounded by the archbishoprick of Triers, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. It is seated on the E. side of the river Moselle, fifteen miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

VELETRI, or **VELLETRI**, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is a very pleasant place, lying on the great road to Naples, and is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent. There are large squares adorned with fine fountains, and a battle was fought here in June 1734, between the Austrians and Spaniards. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles from the sea, eight S. E. of Albano, and 20 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 56. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

* **VELEZ-DE-GOMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Erfi, with a harbour, and handsome castle, where the governor resides. It is seated between two high mountains, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 35. 10. N.

* **VELEZ-MALAGA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle, seated in a large plain near the sea, 12 miles N. E. of Malaga, and 52 S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle, 45 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 50 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

VELIKA, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E. of Cruetz, and 60 N. W. of Pestega, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

* **VENA**, or **MONTI DELLA VENA**, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of the Lake Osernic. They are part of the Julian, or Patronic Alps of the ancients.

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VENAFRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavaro, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It stands near the river Volturno, 27 miles W. of Capua, and 43 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

VENAISIN, a territory of France depending on the pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the rivers Durance and the Rhone. It is but of small extent, but pleasant and fertile; Capentras is the capital town.

VENANT, St. a town of France, in the Netherlands, and in the province of Artois, on the frontiers of Flanders. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles S. E. of Dunkirk, and 22 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 39. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle, where a garrison is generally kept. It is seated on the river Eßara, in a country producing good wine, and the river abounds in excellent trouts. It is 35 miles E. of Balbastro. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

VENCE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Piedmont, with a bishop's see; 8 miles from the sea, and 10 W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

VENDOME, a considerable town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce, capital of Vendomois, with a college, and a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Tours, and 95 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

* **VENDOMOIS**, or the duchy of Vendome, a territory of France, in Orleanois, bounded on the N. by Dunois; on the E. by Blaisois; on the S. by Touraine, and on the W. by Maine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and produces all the necessaries of life.

* **VENERIE ROYALE**, a pleasure house of the king of Sardinia, 3 miles from Turin, between the rivers Po, Sturia, and Doria. It is not quite finished, but there are fine walks in the garden, and the chapel is adorned with marble of all colours. Near it are the houses of private gentlemen, which form a street. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

VENEZUELA, a province of S. America, lying on a gulph of the same name, and about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the S. by New-Granada; on the W. by the province of Rio-de-Hacha; and on the E. by that of

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Cumana. Near the sea coasts are very high mountains, the tops of which are barren; but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are also plantations of chocolate-nuts, which are exceeding good, and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. They often have two crops of corn in a year, and it is as populous and full of towns as any province of America, belonging to the Spaniards. Maracaibo is the capital town.

VENEZUELA, a gulph or bay of S. America, in Terra Firma, which communicates with the Lake Maracaibo, by a narrow strait.

* **VENGEONS**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Sees, as also in the election of Mortaigne.

VENICE, a city of Italy, and one of the most rich, celebrated, and considerable places in the world, and capital of a republic of the same name, in the Dogado, with a patriarchate and an university. It stands on 72 little islands in the sea, according to the common account. The houses are built upon piles, and properly speaking, there is no street in the city, for the houses are all erected on the sides of canals. There is no passing through this city in a carriage, for which reason they make use of a sort of boats, called gondolas. Some of the canals have a double key, as in Holland, for those that walk on foot. This renders the situation very advantageous; because this city, being 4 or 5 miles from the land, has no need of walls or ramparts.

It is also favourable to the singular neatness which predominates throughout the whole place, and in the houses, and facilitates the carriage of all sorts of merchandizes and goods from one place to another. It also has its inconveniences for they have no water but what is brought a great way off in casks: and the canals in the summer have an offensive smell. The sea water is not very proper to extinguish fires, for which reason they have no other way of putting them out, but to blow up the houses with gunpowder, when they are in flames, as soon as they can. There are above 500 bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of shops, which divide it into three streets, the largest of which

is in the middle. The other bridge consists only of one arch, and have no rails on each side. They have steps to go up them, which are all of a coarse sort of marble. There are in Venice 53 public squares, small and great; the principal of which is called St. Mark's Place, and is the greatest ornament to the city. St. Mark's church is at one end, and that of St. Geminiani at the other. The Procuraties, which are a sort of marble structures, whose architecture is very handsome and regular, run along each side, having large piazzas under them. This square is 280 paces in length, and 110 in breadth. That part next the sea is the walk of the noble Venetians, and the place where several affairs are transacted. There are 150 palaces, the finest of which is that of the doge, fronting St. Mark's place. He lodges in the upper apartments, and those below are for the assemblies of the councils of state, with the body of the nobility, and magistrates. Besides these large buildings, there are 115 towers of surprising height and structure; 64 marble statues, and 23 of bronze, all master pieces of workmanship. The arsenal of Venice is the finest, and best furnished in Europe. It is seated on the sea-side; at the end of the city, from whence it is separated by a canal, and is about 3 miles in circumference. It is surrounded with very high walls, and several small towers, where there is a good guard. In these towers there are bells, which the centinels ring on the least appearance of danger. In this arsenal are arms for 100,000 men, as well horse as foot; besides 2000 cannons always ready for service, either by sea or land. There are near 2000 workmen constantly employed, whose chief is called Amiraglio, and they are paid regularly every Saturday. These workmen cost the republic 500,000 ducats every year. In this city are 70 churches, 39 monasteries, 28 nunneries, and 17 hospitals. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelist. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front encrusted with jasper and porphyry. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them above 500 years old. The number of the inhabitants are above 160,000; and they have a flourishing trade in silk-manufactories, bone lace, all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The sons are generally of the same business as the father. The handsome structure called Il Fontica-de-Tedeschi, containing 500

rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very skillful masters. It is 72 miles E. by N. of Mantua, 115 N. E. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 212 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

VENICE, the republic of a country of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergomasco, the Cremafcov, the Polesino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Istria; which see in their proper places. In the fourth century, when Attila king of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the side of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice is aristocratic, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. These may be divided into six classes, namely, twelve of the most ancient families; four families that in 880 subscribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; those whose names were written in the Golden Book in 1296; the families that were enobled by the public in 1385; those that purchased their nobility for 100,000 ducats in 1646; and lastly, all the strangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of these families above 25 years of age, has a right to be a member of the council, whether he has any capacity or not. It generally consists of about 2500; and they are accounted great politicians, good negotiators, and secret even to a scruple. They also make a magnificent appearance, suitable to the dignity of their employment. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make use of gold and silver balls, which are put in a vessel, and serve for balloting. Those who draw nine golden balls, first elect 40 counsellors, who draw twelve others. These elect 25 other counsellors, who draw 9 golden balls. These 9 elect 40 counsellors, who draw 11. Those that have the 11, chuse 41 counsellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 voices or more fall upon the same person, who is then declared doge. After this election they place the ducal cap on his head, upon

which he takes possession of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any person, because he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any great solemnities, a nobleman carries the sword, which is an emblem of the supreme authority; but it is not before the doge, but before the senate, to shew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to give audience to all ambassadors; to marry the *Adriatick* Sea in the name of the republic, on Holy-Thursday; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he is not to open any better address to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any present; he is not to leave the city without permission of the states; he is not to chuse an assistant; and he is never to resign his dignity. In short, he is a prisoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private person. There are four councils, the first of which is composed of the doge, and six counsellors called the *Sigiora*. The second is the *Consiglio Grande*, or Great Council, in which all the nobles have a voice, and sitting. The third is the *Configlio dei Pregadi*, which is as it were the soul of the republic, and consists of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the *Configlio Proprio*, whose members are called *Savii Grandi*, or the Great Sages, which join to the *Sigiora*, and consists of 28 assessors. This gives audience to the ambassadors. The fifth and last is *Il Collegio-delli-dieci*, and is composed of 10 counsellors who take notice of all criminal matters, and the doge himself when accused, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a great misfortune to be cited before it. It is a kind of state inquisition, as severe as that for religion; and they have a great number of spies, who discover not only what is done, but what is said. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Persians. The Protestants are not allowed the free exercise of their religion; but they are neither hated nor persecuted, as in other popish countries. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who must be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the senate. This patriarch, in consequence of the policy of the senate, has scarce any power over the priests and monks, who are

greatly corrupted. There is another patriarch belonging to Venice, whose authority extends over Friuli, Istria, and most of the bishops on Terra Firma. The tribunal of the inquisition at Venice, is composed of the pope's nuncio, the patriarch of Venice, and the father-inquisitor; but as these had need of a bribe, they have added three counsellors to the number, without whose consent they can determine nothing. The clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are pretty good orators. When the diversions of the carnival are over, you hear nothing but sermons about repentance, and they declaim very strongly against the violators of the sixth commandment; however, the breach of it is so common, and so much in fashion, that the confessors themselves treat it as a *pescadillo*. In times of peace, the Venetians generally keep an army of 16,000 regular troops, and 10,000 militia. On the sea they have always a small fleet composed of a few men of war, frigates, and galleys, which convey the ships designed for the Levant, and cover the harbour of Corfu. There are also six galleys, with a few galleons or brigantines, to oppose the corsairs which cruise on their coasts. In time of war they raise as many troops as they have occasion for, and are fond of taking Germans into their pay. Their famous carnival begins on New-year's-day, and continues till Ash-Wednesday; all which time is employed in sports and diversions. Then there is scarce any distinction between vice and virtue; for libertinism reigns through the city; and there are thousands of strangers frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in masques, which no one dares venture to take off, and in this disguise they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Ash-Wednesday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal spot of the masquerade is St. Mark's Place, where there are sometimes 15,000 people; and swarms with harlequins, jesters, mountebanks, rope-dancers, and puppet-shows. Even the priests and monks enjoy the diversion of the carnival; and they may be seen concubines at other times, sing upon the stage, and take what liberties they please, provided they do not meddle with the government. The nuns do the same, and lead dissolute lives; nor can the patman restrain them, for he attempted it once, but the senate interposed, and obliged him desist.

VENETO, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Ruremond, formerly in alliance with

the Hanſatic towns, till taken by Charles V. in 1543. It was under the dominion of the Spaniards till 1709, when the Allies took it for the States General. The inhabitants are for the moſt part Roman Catholics, and it is ſeated on the river Maefe, where there is a commodious harbour, and on the other ſide of it is Fort St. Michael, which ſerves for the defence of the town. It is 19 miles N. of Ruremond, and 35 N. W. of Juliers. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a fertile plain at the foot of the Apennines, 13 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 40. 54. N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the iſthmus of Darien. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandize, on the river Chagre, which they ſend from Panama to Porto-Bello. Lon. 79. 0. W. lat. 9. 20. N.

VENTADOUR, a caſtle of France, in Limoſin, with the title of a duke and peer, erected in 1459.

VENTIMIGLIA. See VINTIMIGLIA.

VERA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the confines of the kingdom of Murcia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour. It is ſeated on the ſea ſide, 43 miles N. E. of Almeria, and 32 S. W. of Carthagera. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

VERA-CRUZ, a ſea-port town of North-America, in New-Spain, with a well frequented harbour, on the coaſt of the gulph of Mexico, whoſe entrance is defended by a fort. Here the Flotilla arrive annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and ſilver mines of Mexico. They hold a fair here annually, for the rich merchandizes brought from China, and the E. Indies, as well as thoſe of Europe. It is ſurrounded with a wall of no great ſtrength; and the air is ſo unhealthy here, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants beſides Mulattoes and Blacks. There are ſuch crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair laſts. The uſual garrifon conſiſts only of a troop of 60 horſe, and two regiments of foot. This place is famous on account of the ſtanding of Ferdinando Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conqueſt of Mexico. It is 190 miles E. by S. of Mexico. Lon. 97. 25. W. lat. 19. 12. N.

VERAGUA, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the E. by that

of Coſta-Ricca; on the W. by that of Panama; on the E. by the Gulph of Panama, and on the S. by the S. Sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a mountainous and barren country, though there is a good deal of gold and ſilver got from thence. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1502. Conception is the capital town.

*VERA-PAZ, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Yucatan; on the E. by Honduras, and the province of Guatimala; on the S. by Sonconusco, and on the W. by Chiapa. It is about 88 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of dreadful mountains, and thick foreſts; and yet there are many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horſes and mules. There are alſo many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital town is of the ſame name, and has a biſhop's ſee, but it is inconfiderable. It is 120 miles N. E. of Guatimala. Lon. 89. 0. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

*VERBERIE, an ancient town of the iſle of France, and in the duchy of Valois ſeated on the river Oiſe; there have been five councils held here. It is 10 miles N. E. of Senlis. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

VERCELLI, an ancient, handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly a fortrefs of importance; but when the French became maſters of it in 1704, they ruined moſt of the works. The town-houle, the governor's palace, and the hoſpital, are very handſome ſtructures. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Seſſia and Cerva, and is now defended by 14 regular baſtions, a citadel, and a caſtle. It is 10 miles N. W. of Caſal, and 40 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

VERD-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, 45 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lon. 17. 28. W. lat. 14. 45. N.

VERD, the iſlands of Cape de Verd are ſeated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W. of the Cape of that name. They are between the 13th and 19th degree of North latitude, and the principal are 10 in number, lying in a ſemicircle. Their names are St. Anthony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, the iſle of Sal, Bona Viſta, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava, which ſec in their places.

VERDUN, an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the Verdunois, with a biſhop's ſee, the title of a principality, and a ſtrong citadel.

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tadel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance; for the defence of Champagne. The winds are so strong here, that they durst not raise the cathedral to a proportionable height; but it is remarkable for its length, its two choirs, and its four steeples. There are several abbies, collegiate, and parish churches; and the most curious structures, besides, are the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuits college. The inhabitants are noted for the fine sweet-meats they make. It is seated on the river Maëse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles S. W. of Luxembourg, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 28. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

* VERDUN, a small town of France, in Burgundy, seated at the confluence of the rivers Deux and Soane. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 46. 52. N. There is another of the same name in Armagnac, seated on the river Garonne, 22 miles N. W. of Toulouse, Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

* VERFUIL, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Toulouse.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of France, in Picardy; bounded on the N. by Cambresis; on the E. by Thierache; on the S. by Nivernois; and on the W. by Santerre. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax; St. Quintin is the capital.

* VERMANTON, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxerrois, seated on the river Cure, 10 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

VERNEUIL, a town of France in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, on the frontiers of Perche; seated on the river Aure, 22 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 48. 42. N. There is another town of the same name, in Bourbonnois, 3 miles from the river Allier, and 15 from Moulins, Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

VERNON, a handsome and populous town of France, in Normandy and in the diocese of Evreux, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, on which this place is seated, twenty-seven miles S. E. of Rouen, and 42 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

VEROLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a Bishop's see. It is a small but populous place, seated on the river Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, 45 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

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VERONA, a large, ancient, strong, and famous town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, three forts, and an academy. It is surrounded with thick walls, very deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean, nor fruit; but there is a handsome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republic of Venice. The bishop and governor of the town have superb palaces, but not so magnificent as that of count Massè. The town-house and the opera-house, are worthy of notice; but the most remarkable structure in this city, is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of seats, or benches, of white marble, which will conveniently hold about 25,000 persons. In the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of pope Lucius III. It is seated on the river Adige, on which they transport merchandizes to Venice. This river divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges built over it. It is 17 miles N. E. of Mantua, and 62 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

* VERONESE, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vicentino, and Paduano; on the S. by the Mantuano; and on the W. by the Bresciano. It is about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

* VERNON, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the duchy of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon. 42. 29. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the isle of France, 10 miles W. S. W. of Paris. It was formerly a village, and of little note, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which is the usual residence of the kings of France. The buildings and the gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, done by the greatest masters, and the water-works are all worthy of admiration. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel less to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and surrounded with walls. There are three fine avenues to Versailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* VERSAILLES

* **VERSILLAC**, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Blanc.

* **VERTEUIL**, a town of France, in the diocese of Bourdeaux, with an Augustine abbey.

* **VERTUS**, a town of France, in Champagne, with two abbeys, seated on a plain at the foot of a mountain, on which there are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles S. W. of Châlons, and 78 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

VERVE, or **VERRUA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Asti. It was besieged by the French in 1705, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 20 miles W. of Casal, and 23 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

* **VERVIC**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and in the châtellanie of Ypres. It was formerly pretty considerable, but it has been almost ruined by the wars.

* **VERVIERS**, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, on the confines of the duchy of Limburg, seated on the river Weze.

* **VERVINS**, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, seated on the river Serre, 110 miles from Paris. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

* **VERZAT**, a town of France, in Limousin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with the title of a county.

* **VESELIZ**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the county of Vaudemont, seated on the river Brenon, 15 miles S. W. of Nancy, and 162 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* **VESLEY**, a town of France, in Soissonois, in the government of the Isle of France, seated on the river Aisne, ten miles from Soissons. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a Jesuits college, and was formerly very considerable, till it was ruined by the wars. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Dougeon, twenty-two miles N. of Besançon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

VESPERIN, or **WEISBRAIN**, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and a bishop's see, whose bishop is chancellor to the queen of Hun-

gary, and has a right to crown her. It is not a large place, but well fortified, and seated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwile, 50 miles S. W. of Strigonia, and 83 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

VESUVIUS, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. At the time when this mountain throws out fire and flames, the inhabitants about it have nothing to fear, but when it is quiet, earthquakes ensue, which precede such an irruption of ashes, sulphur, and stones, that the fields suffer greatly thereby, for many miles round; at the bottom of this mountain is a vineyard, which produces excellent red and white wines; this latter is called Greek Wine, and the red Lachrymæ Christi. It is 6 miles E. of Naples, which has been so affected with some of the terrible irruptions, that it has been dark at noon-day. Lon. 14. 29. E. lat. 40. 52. N.

* **VEVAY**, a handsome and considerable town of Swisserland, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Berne, with a harbour on the lake of Geneva, on which it is seated, 37 miles S. W. of Berne. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* **VEUDRE**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles from that city.

VEXIN, a territory of France, with the title of a county, divided into French Vexin, and Normand Vexin, which last is a very fruitful country. These two parts are separated from each other by the river Epte. The former is in the Isle of France.

* **VEYNES**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Gapemois.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in Orleans, duchy of Nivernois, and diocese of Autun, with a secular abbey. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, twenty miles S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

* **UFFCULME**, a village in Devonshire, 5 miles S. W. of Wellington, with 3 fairs, on Wednesday before Good-Friday, July 9, and August 12, for cattle.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is a small place, but full of people, and is 8 miles W. of Alessano, and 20 S. W. of Otranto.

* **UGOCZ**, a castle in Upper Hungary, with a small town, which is the chief place of a country of the same name, seated on a small

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Small river that falls into the Nieffe, 15 miles N. of Zumar. Lon. 22. 34. E. Lat. 48. 6. N.

VIGEVANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the county of Anguiera, belonging to the house of Austria, seated on the river Tofa, 17 miles N. W. of Areona, and 45 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

VIGEVANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the confines of the Cremonese, 8 miles N. of Parma, and 17 S. of Mantua. It is seated on the river Po, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 10. 36. E. lat. 44. 38. N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of the principality of Viana, seated near the river Ebro, 3 miles N. of Logrono, and 46 S. W. of Pampluna. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 32. North.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e Douro, seated at the mouth of the river Lima, 15 miles W. of Braga, and 36 N. of Oporto. It has a good harbour defended by a fort, and is a pretty considerable place. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 39. N.

VIANEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the same name. It is divided into two towns by the river Our; in the one is a castle built on an inaccessible mountain, where there always is a garrison. It is 22 miles N. of Luxemburg, and 22 N. W. of Triers. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

VIANE, or **VIANA**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Leek, on the confines of the lordship of Utrecht, with a magnificent castle, 7 miles S. of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

VIAATKA, or **VIAATKA**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Muscovite Tartary, with a bishop's see, and a fortified castle to defend it from the incursions of the Tartars. It is seated on a small river that falls into that called the Viatka, 100 miles N. of Casan. Lon. 54. 15. E. lat. 57. 25. N.

VIAATKA, a province of the Russian empire, in Muscovite Tartary, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Permia, on the E. by Sloetka, on the S. by the kingdom of Casan, and on the W. by the territory of the Cernisses, and by the forest of Zaranini. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs

VIC

through it. The capital town is of the same name.

* **VIZRAIS**, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateau-du-Loir, seated on the river Briss, with the title of a marquisate.

* **VIC**, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the territory of Messina, seated on the river Seille, five miles below Marfal, and 197 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Caualonia, with a bishop's see. It was formerly much more considerable than it is at present; however, it still contains handsome buildings, and the cathedral church is adorned with a very fine portico, supported by large pillars, and the market-place is very spacious. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 265 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

VICEGRAD, or **VIZEGRAD**, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly resided. It is seated on the S. side of the river Danube, 8 miles S. E. of Gran, and 16 N. W. of Buda. It was in possession of the Turks in 1684, when the Austrians took it from them. Lon. 19. 7. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, bounded on the N. by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E. by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S. by Paduano, and on the W. by the Veronese, being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is a very pleasant and fertile country, abounding in game, and is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good; here are also great numbers of mulberry-trees, which serve to nourish silk-worms, and these are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble. The inhabitants are said to be more revengeful than other Italians, and are about 160,000 in number.

* **VICEN-TARLADES**, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Cure, and the chief place of the county of Tarlaides, remarkable for its mineral waters.

VIGENZA, a large, strong, and flourishing town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without the walls, but is a large place, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, surrounded with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches: it is in general an agreeable place. There is

an academy, whose members meet in the Olympic theatre, a master-piece of workmanship by Palladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachelione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, abounding in all things. It is 13 miles N. W. of Padua, 31 W. of Venice, and 435 N. of Rome. Lon. 11. 43. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

*VIC-FEZENSAC, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, seated on the river Douze, which gives its name to the county of Fezensac.

*VICHI, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, and famous for the mineral waters near it. It is 15 miles S. E. of Gannat, and 180 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

*VICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di Lavoro, seated near the sea, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, for these were but forty houses left.

*VIC-LE-COMPTÉ, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with a palace where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided, and about a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the river Issoire, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont, and 290 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and in the province of Sabina, with the title of a principality, seated near the river Tivertona, 8 miles E. of Tivoli, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

*VICTOIRE, St. a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agenois.

*VICTOEE-EN-CAUX, St. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIDEN, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is a fortified place, where a sanglack resides, has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperialists, and is seated on the Danube, 88 miles N. E. of Nissa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 24. 27. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

VIDOUBLY, a river of France, in Lower Languedoc, which runs to Sommiers and Lunel, and enters the Lake of Theau, near Aignes Mortes.

VIENNA, the capital city of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not very large, but the suburbs are so extensive, that in the whole it may contain about 600,000 inhabitants. Between the city and the suburbs, all round the walls, there is an empty space

about 600 paces in breadth, in which one is allowed to build. The city contains no more than 1223 houses, all built of stone, with 29 churches, and 8 chapels. There is no wonder, when we consider that there are public buildings, as well sacred as profane, take up about the sixth part of the city. Besides, the houses are almost as deep below the ground, as they are high above. Add to this, that they are generally 6 or 7 stories high, and that the middle story is always at the disposal of the archduchess, wherein she lodges her officers, and domestics, when there is not room for them in the palace. This city has six gates well defended, and 19 walled bastions, with strong ravelines, which have twice resisted the force of the Turks, namely in 1528, and 1683. There are 80 streets, and 18 large market places. The emperor Charles VI. rebuilt the ancient archiepiscopal palace, wherein the emperors formerly resided; he also erected a handsome open-house. Besides this palace there are others in different streets, the principal of which are those of Eugene, Lichtenstein, and Daun. In the suburbs there are a great number of houses of pleasure, with very handsome gardens. The cathedral is built with free stone, and is 114 yards long, and 48 broad, and the steeple is 447 feet high. In the room of a weather-cock, there was a Turkish crescent, in memory of the siege in 1539; but after the second siege, in 1663, they changed it for a golden cross, which three months after was thrown down by a storm. At present there is a black spread eagle, over which is a gilded cross. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university has a head called a rector, who walks in processions immediately before the archduchess, unless he be a Jesuit. It had several thousand students, who when this city was besieged, mounted guard as they did in 1741. Besides this there is the academy of Lower Austria, founded a few years since, and the archiepiscopal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. Dioscorides in Greek, with very large letters, is one of the most ancient in Europe: it is now in a large hall of the new academy. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. There are also two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin, and the other St. Trinity, which cost 300,000 florins. It is 66 feet high, in the form of a triangular pyramid, on the top of which are three

three figures of gilt bronze, representing the Trinity. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are as great rarities as any in the world. Leopoldstadt is one of the suburbs, and seated on an island, formed by the Danube; here the Jews dwelt formerly, but they were banished in 1670, and the synagogue turned into a church. That of Rossau is on the other side of the Danube, having a magnificent convent, several palaces, and very handsome gardens. Josephstadt was built by the emperor Joseph, where the fathers of the schools of piety have a very fine house, and where several noblemen have built houses of pleasure. Newstadt belongs to the Benedictines; and as the fathers of this convent are very humane to the inhabitants, there are now about 40,000 therein; many persons of distinction pass the summer here. The great suburb called Weyden, is seated to the E. and contains a handsome church, and several fine palaces. There are two or three others, which are adorned in like manner. The inhabitants in general live in a splendid manner, and people of distinction have all sorts of wines at their tables, which they are very free with to strangers. There is a fort of a harbour on the Danube, where there are magazines of naval stores, and ships are fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. It is seated at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 30 miles W. of Preburg, 160 S. W. of Cracow, 350 N. N. E. of Rome, 520 S. E. by S. of Amsterdam, 565 E. of Paris, and 680 E. S. E. of London. It is an archbishop's see. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

VIENNE, a very ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and capital of Viennois, with an archbishop's see. The cathedral, tho' a Gothic building is very handsome, and there is a chapter of St. Peter, whose canons must prove their nobility. It is seated on the river Rhone, 15 miles S. of Lyons, and 265 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

* VIENNE, a river of France, which rises in Lower Limosin, passes into Marche and Poitou, and falls into the Loire at Candé.

* VIENNOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny; bounded on the N. by Bresse and Bugey, from which it is separated by the river Rhone; on the E. by Savoy; on the S. by Valentinois; and on the W. by the Rhone. Viennoise is the capital town.

* VITERBARDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the

Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Velle; at its confluence with the Oder.

* VIERZON, a town of France, in Berri, seated on the river Cher and Eure, in the most pleasant and fertile part of the province, 17 miles N. W. of Bourges, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

VIESTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Garden. It is a poor small place, and thin of people, and is 25 miles N. E. of Manfredonia, and 117 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 41. 51. N.

* VIGAN, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alais.

* VIGEOIS, a town of France, in Limosin, and in the election of Brives, seated near the river Vezere, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Viganasco, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle, seated on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the river Tessin, 12 miles S. E. of Novara, and 15 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 2 miles N. of Huy. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 50. 34. N.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with an old castle, a fort, and a good harbour. The town is surrounded with a single wall, that has four bastions, but is incapable of sustaining a long siege. The harbour is remarkable for a sea-fight between Sir George Rook, commander of the English and Dutch fleets, and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. Admiral Hopson broke through the boom laid across the mouth of the harbour, and the English took four galleons, and five men of war, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war. Fourteen men of war and four galleons were destroyed, with a great quantity of plate and other riches. However, a great deal of silver was taken, though a great part of it was carried on shore, before the engagement, October 1702. Besides, it must not be forgot, that while this was doing, the duke of Ormond, with a body of land-forces drove the Spaniards from the castles which defended the harbour. It is seated on the Atlantic Ocean, 8 miles S. W. of Redonda. det

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della, 12 N. W. of Tuy, and 260 W. N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 23. W. lat. 42. 14. N.

* **VILHERS**, a town of France in Anjou, they trade greatly in cattle; seated on a lake, 20 miles S. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 47. 8. N.

* **VILAINE**, a river of France, which has its source in Maine, and falls into the sea, over-against the isle of May.

VILLA-BONIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 10 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 13. W. lat. 38. 37. N.

VILLAC, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians. Near it are the baths of Toplitz, and it is seated at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Geil, surrounded with dreadful mountains, 12 miles S. W. of Clagenfurt, and 88 N. E. of Brixen. Lon. 14. 3. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* **VILLA-ARAGONESE**, a town of Sardinia; 17 miles N. E. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

* **VILLA-DE-CONDE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a small harbour at the mouth of the river Ava, 10 miles E. of Barcelos, and 20 N. W. of Porto. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 41. 14. N.

* **VILLA-DE-MOSE**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles from the sea.

VILLA DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the Allies in 1706. It is seated on the river Guadiana, 17 miles N. W. of Badajoz, and 20 E. of Campo-Mayor. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

* **VILLA FLOR**, a handsome, but small town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-Montes, between Mirandela and Torre-de-Moncorvo, defended by a castle.

VILLA-FRANCA, a sea-port town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, with a harbour defended by a castle, and the fort Mont Alban. The king of Sardinia augmented the fortifications in 1744; but it was taken by an army of French and Spaniards, the same year; though afterwards restored. His galleys were formerly in safety in this harbour. It is 3 miles E. of Nice, and 40 S. of Coni. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese, with a silk manufactory; 10 miles S. of Verona. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

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VILLA-FRANCA, a capital town of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, or western islands, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 25. 35. W. lat. 37. 50. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the river Tormes, 54 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 4. 34. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a handsome town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of a viguerie. It is a handsome place, surrounded with walls, and seated near the Mediterranean Sea, 22 miles N. E. of Tarragona, and 18 W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

* **VILLA-HERMOSA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the river Millas, with the title of a duchy, 52 miles N. W. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 40. 6. N.

* **VILLA-NOVA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro-e-Minho, seated on the river Douro, over-against Porto, on which it depends. It is but small, though defended by several forts. Lon. 8. 22. W. lat. 41. 8. N.

* **VILLA-NOVA-D'ASTI**, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 59. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* **VILLA-PANDA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a well-furnished arsenal and a superb palace, belonging to the constable of Castile. It is seated in a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and wine, 26 miles from Toro, Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 42. 5. N.

* **VILLARDONNEL**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-Montes, and capital of a Comarca, seated very pleasantly at the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N. E. of Lamego, and 45 S. E. of Braga. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 26 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

VILLA-RICA, a sea-port town of North America, in Mexico, seated on the gulph of Mexico, 200 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 103. 36. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

* **VILLA-RICA**, a town of S. America, in Chili, seated on the Lake Malabaugen, 60 miles from Imperial, and 62 from the S. Sea. Lon. 72. 41. W. lat. 39. 15. S.

* **VILLA-VICIOSA**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with the title of a marquise, an old strong castle, M m m

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tle, and a handsome palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided; some call it Villa-Vizosa. It is a pretty large place, fortified in the modern taste, and in the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine, as appears from the inscriptions. The soil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards in 1667, which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the success of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles S. W. of Elvas, and 83 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles N. E. of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

* **VILLE-COMTAT**, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Rouergue.

* **VILLE-COMTE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with a bailiwick.

* **VILLE-DAGNE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne.

* **VILLE-DIEU**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances, with a commandery of Malta, 18 miles S. E. of Coutances, and 12 N. N. E. of Avranches. Lon. 1. 8. W. lat. 48. 52. N.

* **VILLE-FORT**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Uzès, with a castle.

* **VILLE-FRANCHE**, a handsome town of France, and capital of Beaujolais, with an academy of Beaux Esprits. There is one large, handsome street, which runs from one end to the other, and it is as broad as a square; in the middle of it is a handsome fountain, from whence may be seen the two gates of the town. It is surrounded with strong walls, and seated on the river Moron, 12 miles S. E. of Beaujeu, and 233 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

* **VILLE-FRANCHE**, a strong town of France, in Rouffillon, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, on the other side of which Lewis XIV. built a castle, 22 miles N. E. of Puycerda, and 300 S. of Paris. In one of the mountains which surround this place, there is a curious cavern. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the government of Guienne, and capital

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of the Lower Marche of Rouergue, and in the diocese of Rhodéz. It carries on a great trade in linen cloth, and is seated on the river Avirou, 18 miles W. of Rhodéz, and 260 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

* **VILLE-JUIFVE**, a town of France, 4 miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

* **VILLELOIN**, a town of France, in the diocese of Tours, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **VILLEMUR**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Tarn, 12 miles from Toulouse. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, on the frontiers of New-Castile, with the title of a marquisate. When the Allies were besieging this place in 1707, they heard the Spanish army was marched to Almanza, after which the siege was raised, and the battle of Almanza was fought, when most of the English were killed or taken prisoners. It is 55 miles N. W. of Murcia, and 175 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

* **VILLENAUXE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Troyes.

* **VILLERS COTERETS**, a town of France, in the isle of France, with a handsome castle, built by the dukes of Valois, to whom it belongs. It has an abbey of the Premonstrance, and is 11 miles S. W. of Soissons, and 10 S. E. of Compeigne. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

* **VILLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Brigaw, seated on the Black Forest, between the sources of the rivers Danube and Neckar. It is a considerable passage towards the Black Sea, in the time of war, and is of consequence upon that account, 28 miles E. by S. of Friburg, and 14 W. of Rotweil. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

VILVORDE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Brussels, seated on the canal that goes from this place to Antwerp, and on the river Senne, 7 miles N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 4. 31. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

* **VIMIEU**, a canton of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthieu, between the river Bresle and Somme. St. Valery is the principal town.

* **VIMOUNERS**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux, seated on the river Vie.

* **VINCA**, a town of France, in Rouffillon, and the viguerie of Conflent.

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VINCENT, CAPE, a promontory of Portugal, which lies more to the S. W. than any of the rest, and is 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 37. 2. N.

*VINCENT, SAN, a considerable town in the island of Madeira. See MADEIRA. VINCENT, ST. an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, to the S. of Santa-Lucia. It is 20 miles in length, and near as much in breadth, being almost of a round figure. It is the most populous of those which the ancient inhabitants yet possess. The duke of Montague sent a colony thither in 1722, to people this island, but they were driven back by the French. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 61. 20. W. lat. 13. 50. N.

VINCENT, ST. a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, and in the county of Rioxa, with a castle. It is seated on a hill near the river Ebro, 138 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

VINCENT, ST. a maritime province of S. America, in Brasil; bounded on the N. by the republic of St. Paul, and the captainship of Rio Janeiro; on the E. by the same captainship, and the sea; and on the W. by the province of Gualacos; subject to Portugal. The capital town is of the same name, and has a good harbour on the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 46. 30. W. lat. 24. 15. S.

VINTIMIGLIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a bishop's see, a small harbour, and a strong castle, which is all its defence. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the rivers Bibera and Rotta, 8 miles N. E. of Monaco, and 70 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 43. E. lat. 43. 53. N.

VIRE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the Bailiwick of Caen, with several woollen manufactories. It is seated on the river Vire, 30 miles S. E. of Coutances, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 48. 48. N.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, are in the American Ocean, but very small, and reckoned part of the Caribbees. They are 12 or 13 in number, and lie to the E. of St. John de Porto Rico. They are very high, and are not worth inhabiting.

VIRGINIA, a country of N. America, planted by colonies from England. It is bounded on the S. by Carolina; on the N. by Maryland; on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and part of Maryland; but on the

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W. the bounds are not settled. The entrance into Virginia for shipping, is by the mouth of Chelapeak bay, which runs up into the land above 200 miles; likewise all ships must pass through it that are bound to Maryland. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Patomack, all which are full of conchients and safe harbours. There are also many small rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The soil of Virginia is various, and seems fitted for the production of vegetables, and trees of all sorts. The lands towards the mouth of the rivers are generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though they are at present well stocked with many sorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with springs; but there are here and there some small hills. That near the sea is generally sandy, and without stones, for which reason they seldom shoe their horses. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The names of the trees are not taken notice of, because, properly speaking, they all differ, in some respect or other, from those in Europe. At the heads of the rivers there are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and indeed not many years ago, the whole country seemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the roots of the trees had been grubbed up. But it is to be supposed, that as the country grows more populous, most of the trees will be cut down, and it will be well if they don't run into the other extreme, and leave the country destitute of wood. There are also great varieties of earth for medicine, scowering, making all sorts of earthen ware, and pipes; and there is also marl for manuring the land. There are others for painting, such as red and yellow oker; and in the upper parts are mines of animony, talc, coal, with quarries of slate and stone for building, as also pebble-stones. However, the coal is at present of no use, for plenty of wood for firing grows at every man's door. In process of time there is great reason to believe, that there will be mines of various kinds found in the mountains, which at present the inhabitants do not think it worth while to enquire after. There are a great variety of fruits, some of which grow there naturally, and some have been transplanted from England, particularly peaches, which grow almost every where upon standard trees, and yet are exceeding good. There are very few

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few towns in Virginia, or even villages, for the planters have houses scattered every where up and down the country, where they cultivate tobacco, which is the principal commodity. James-town was formerly the principal, but of late Williamsburg, where there is a college. It consists of one long broad street, with a few houses at some distance from each other. The English inhabitants are of the church of England, and the clergy have a pretty good maintenance. In general it is an hospitable country, and they are so ready to entertain each other, and strangers, that a man may travel thro' it without any expence. They have a few forts, but their principal defence by land is a militia, and by sea, the men of war sent from England; for they have no ships of their own, though they have all conveniences for building them. However, there is little doubt to be made, but the face of affairs will be quite altered in a very few years. There are now no original Americans, improperly called Indians, in the eastern parts of Virginia, because they rather chuse to live by themselves, and follow their own customs. With regard to their complexion, stature, and manner of living, they resemble the other Americans. However, they have a language of their own, and indeed there is such a vast variety of different tongues, in different parts of America, that it is very hard to give any tolerable reason for this variation. However, this is not peculiar to them, for in Africa, where the negroes nearly resemble each other, their language is various, insomuch that those who understand any one, may travel 20 or 30 miles, and meet with those who have not a word made use of in the same sense. The original natives here are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, black eyes, and without beards, as they are in all other parts of America; and of this I am the more certain, because I have made it my business to enquire into, and examine these particulars upon the spot. Most authors tell us that they have beards, and that they pluck them out by the roots; but this is a mere fiction, which I can affirm upon my own knowledge.

VIRTON, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxembourg, on the frontiers of Lorrain, 22 miles W. of Luxembourg, and 10 N. E. of Montmédi. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

VISAPORE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, by some called Decan. It is one of the largest cities in these parts, being 12 miles in circum-

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ference, and surrounded by very high walls, and a large ditch. The king's palace is in the middle of the town, from which it is separated by a double ditch, and is 3 miles in circumference. There are besides, 5 large suburbs, in which most of the merchants live. This kingdom was conquered by the Great Mogul in 1685, and has been tributary to him ever since. The extent of this kingdom is uncertain, but it is said the king can bring 100,000 men into the field: there are a great number of precious stones found here, and the women are the most dissolute of any in these parts. It is seated on the river Mandua or Mindoux, 100 miles E. of Dabul, and 100 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 74. 25. E. lat. 16. 50. N.

VISET, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, and formerly fortified. It is seated on the eastern shore of the river Maese, 7 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

* VISSOGRAD, a town of Great Poland, and in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on the river Vistula, with a castle.

VISTULA, or WEISSEL, the largest river of Proper Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Upper Hungary, crosses Little Poland, a part of Masovia, of Great Poland, and of Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic Sea below Dantzick. The Bug is the most considerable river that falls into this, which passes by Cracow, Sandomir, Czerlisko, Warsaw, Ploczko, Dobrezin, Whadillau, Thorn, Culm, Marienburg, Elbing, and Dantzick.

VITERBO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, 16 parish-churches, a great number of handsome palaces and fountains, and near it is a spring, so hot that it will not only boil an egg, but flesh that is put therein. It is seated at the foot of a mountain in a country watered by several streams, and is the best place in the pope's territories. It is 20 miles S. E. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

* VITRA, a town of France, in Brittany, which carries on a great trade in linen cloth, knit-stockings, and gloves; seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles N. E. of Rennes, and 52 S. E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 48. 14. N.

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a considerable town of France, and one of the principal in Champagne, and in Pertois. It is well built, though the houses are only of wood, and there is a very fine square, in which the parish-

parish church stands. It is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade. It is seated on the river Marne, over which there is a bridge, 15 miles S. E. of Chalons, 25 W. of Bar-le-duc, and 100 E. of Paris, Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

*VITTEAUX, a town of France, in Burgundy; seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 27 miles W. of Dijon, and 12 S. E. of Semur. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 57. 20. N.

VITTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, and capital of the province of Alava. It is surrounded with double walls, and in the principal square are the town-house, two convents, several well-built houses, and the middle is adorned with a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. There are very rich merchants here, who carry on a great trade in hard-ware, which they send to different parts of the kingdom. They also deal in wool and wines, and particularly in sword blades, which they make in large quantities. It is seated at the end of a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and grapes; 32 miles S. E. of Bilbao, 40 S. W. of Toluola, and 155 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 42. 55. N.

*VIVERAIS, a small province of France, in the government of Languedoc; bounded on the N. by Lyonnois; on the E. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Dauphiny; on the S. by the diocese of Uzes; and on the W. by Velay and Gevaudan. It is about 65 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Viviers is the capital.

*VIVERO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the small river Landrova, whose mouth forms a good and large harbour in the ocean, 30 miles N. W. of Mondonedo. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 43. 50. N.

VIVERS, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of Viverrais, with a bishop's see. It is a little dirty place, seated among the mountains, on the top of which is the cathedral church. It stands on the river Rhone, 20 miles N. of Orange, and 70 N. E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 29. N.

*VIVONE, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers, seated on the river Clain, with a castle.

*VIVY, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the election of Saumur.

*VIZA, a town of Turkey, in Europe,

and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicinero.

*UKERNUNDE, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Grosse-laff, at the mouth of the Uker, with a fortified castle. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 53. 51. N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe; bounded on the N. by Poland and Muscovy; on the S. by Little Tartary, and the country of the Oczakow-Tartars; and on the W. by Moldavia. This country is crossed by the river Nieper, or Boristhenes, which divides it into two parts. It is inhabited by the refuse of several nations, who came from the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, among whom are Poles, Russians, Hungarians, Turks, and Tartars, who, however, pretend to be Christians. These vagabonds first inhabited the small islands of the Black Sea; and when they went to ravage the neighbouring countries, left their wives, children, and valuable effects there; but multiplying apace, they enlarged their bounds, insomuch that at present they can bring an army of 40,000 men into the field, who are called Cossacks. They are noted for their cruelties; and there is no sort of crime they are not ready to commit: however, these Cossacks are distinguished into two sorts, the Zapovaniens, and the Don-skiens, which last have always been tributary to the Russian empire. There are several other rivers besides the Nieper, and it would be an exceeding plentiful country if well cultivated; but often infested with swarms of locusts, which devour every thing that is green where they alight, and leave the fields and trees quite naked of grafs and leaves.

ULADISLAW. See INOWLADISLAW.
*ULCAMI, or ULCUMA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between those of Ardres and Benin, where the traders get a great number of slaves.

ULLERBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 11 miles S. E. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 2 E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

*ULIETEA, one of the Society Isles, in the S. Sea. Lat. 16. 45. S. Lon. 151. 26. W.

ULM, a free and imperial fortified city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral church, which is a handsome structure, there are sixty-three copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire, and no less than 401 steps to the

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the top of the steeples! It is one of the largest and best places in Germany; and the town house is a very handsome edifice. It is seated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller; and the inhabitants are merchants. There is a handsome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, fustians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria became master of it in 1702, by a stratagem; but after the battle of Hochstet, in 1704, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation; but the fortifications had suffered greatly. It is 36 miles W. of Augsburg, 47 S. E. of Stuttgart, 65 N. of Munich, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Mentz, on the frontiers of the duchy of Deux-ponts, 30 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

*ULPHO, a village in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Monday before Easter, and June 5, for cloth and yarn.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland; bounded on the E. by St. George's channel; on the W. by the Northern Ocean; on the N. by the Western Ocean; on the S. by the province of Leinster, and on the S. W. by the char of Connaught; being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Lough-foyle, the Swilly, the Mewry-Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes, and the soil in general is fruitful in corn and grass, and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and bees. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. This province contains one archbishoprick, six bishopricks, 10 counties, 115,539 inhabitants, 55 baronies, 29 boroughs that return parliament-men, 30 castles, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULZERY, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Luncenburg. It had a famous convent, which was secularised in 1531, and the benefices were chiefly applied to pious uses. It is seated on the river Ilmenau, 22 miles S. of Luncenburg, and is subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and the first Thursday after October 23, for pedlars ware. The country people call it Oulton, and it is seated between the branches of a river which, at a small distance, falls into the sea. It

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is a pretty good place, and the market is well supplied with corn, sheep, fish, and other provisions; 18 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 240 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in Western Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulph of Bothnia, which gives name to part of Swedish Lapland, in which it has its source. The houses are built of wood, and it was twice burnt down by the Russians in the late wars. It is the residence of the governor of West Bothnia, and is 280 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 29. 9. E. lat. 63. 38. N.

*UMAGO, a town of Italy, in Istria, seated on the western coast between the gulph of Lagona and the mouth of the river Quiceto, with a harbour. It belongs to the Venetians.

*UMAGIAGUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in a province of the same name, advantageously seated on the top of a mountain.

UMBRIA. See SPOLETO.

UMBRIATICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, though now reduced to a village, having no more than 30 houses. It is seated on the river Lipuda, 15 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 39. 29. N.

*UNDERSWEN, or UNDERSEEN, a handsome town of Germany, in the canton of Bern, and in Oberland; charmingly seated on the lake Thoun, and near it is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles S. S. E. of Bern, and 30 S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

UNDERWOLD, a canton of Switzerland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Uri; on the S. by the mountain of Brunick, which part it from the canton of Bern; and on the W. by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a large forest of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the forest, and that below it; for this reason there are two councils, two justices, and two land aminies. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants arises from cattle, and the fish taken in five small lakes. They are all Roman Catholics, and the grand council is composed of 5 members.

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* **UNDERWOOD**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on July 5. for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the river Ungh. It is strong by situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 50 miles N. E. of Tokay, and 47 E. of Cassovia, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lon. 22. 23. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, are seven in all, namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overysel, Groningen, and Friesland. They are no more than 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and their situation is very indifferent; for the soil is marshy, and a great part covered with water and ice in the winter; inasmuch that in the spring they are forced to drain off the water to dry the land. The air is gross and unhealthy, on account of the exhalations. The water is generally bad, and their fires are commonly made of peat, which they dig out of the 'spongy' land. They have also pit-coal, which some pretend is prejudicial to health, though the contrary is found in Great-Britain; for fine coals have been principally used in London, the plague has never been known there. Notwithstanding all this, those that are used to the climate and manner of living, know how to turn all these inconveniences to their advantage. The numerous canals which are cut to drain the land are very commodious for travelling from one place to another in boats, and in the winter they slide from one place to another with incredible swiftness, by means of sleds, in which exercise the women are as skilful as the men. The thickness of the air, which is prejudicial to health, seems to contribute to fatten their cattle; and their milk, butter, and cheese, are excellent. The inhabitants are robust, laborious, patient, free, open, affable, and pleasant in conversation. They are all politicians, not excepting the women and servants: however, the boors, and especially the sailors, are very rude, clownish and nasty. A Dutchman is naturally phlegmatic, and slow to anger, but when heated is not easily appeased. The women are well made, handy, neat, even to an excess, but impatient, and jealous of their rights with regard to the management of affairs, inasmuch that when a husband abuses his wife, they can easily bring him to reason by shutting him up in a house of correction. The principal virtue of this nation is frugality; and they are contented with moderate meals at all times, and never make extravagant feasts. Very often a biscuit, with a bit of butter, cheese, or a herring, and a glass of beer or brandy, suffices them for a repast. The United Provinces are an allied body, the foundation of whose union was laid in 1579. It is a free republic, that acknowledges no other sovereign but God. This independence was acknowledged by other nations at the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Each of these seven provinces is a separate republic, who govern themselves by their own laws and customs, and the supreme government belongs to the seven provinces conjointly, and is administered by different councils. The chief of these is composed of their high mightinesses the States-Generals, who are the deputies of each of the seven provinces, and who generally assemble at the Hague. It is lawful for each province to send one or more deputies, though they can give but one voice. This council does not always sit, and yet they change the president every week. The other councils are, the council of state, the board of accounts, the council of the grand admiralty, the council of Brabant, which assemble at the Hague, and the council of Flanders, which meet at Middleburg in Zealand. The highest officer in this country is the stadtholder; for he is at the same time governor general of the Seven United Provinces, captain-general, and grand-admiral. In the infancy of the republic they had but one stadtholder, who was a prince of the house of Nassau; but this lasted only till 1650, when they determined to abolish this office for ever; however, the disorders of this republic obliged them to elect another in 1672; nay, they had two; for Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overysel, chose William III. prince of Nassau, who continued in this office 30 years: the provinces of Friesland and Groningen chose Henry Casimir, prince of Nassau-Dieux, for stadtholder. King William dying in 1702, without issue, it was thought the other stadtholder would be chosen for the whole, which however did not happen. However, these two last provinces seemed to make for prince William Charles in 1708, when they elected him stadtholder; but the other provinces refused to come in, though it has since been made hereditary. The trade of the Dutch consists of plenty of butter, cheese, fine linen-cloth, books, and the product of their gardens; but they are obliged to have their corn and wine from Germany; wool, lead, and tin, from England; horned cattle,

gality; and they are contented with moderate meals at all times, and never make extravagant feasts. Very often a biscuit, with a bit of butter, cheese, or a herring, and a glass of beer or brandy, suffices them for a repast. The United Provinces are an allied body, the foundation of whose union was laid in 1579. It is a free republic, that acknowledges no other sovereign but God. This independence was acknowledged by other nations at the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Each of these seven provinces is a separate republic, who govern themselves by their own laws and customs, and the supreme government belongs to the seven provinces conjointly, and is administered by different councils. The chief of these is composed of their high mightinesses the States-Generals, who are the deputies of each of the seven provinces, and who generally assemble at the Hague. It is lawful for each province to send one or more deputies, though they can give but one voice. This council does not always sit, and yet they change the president every week. The other councils are, the council of state, the board of accounts, the council of the grand admiralty, the council of Brabant, which assemble at the Hague, and the council of Flanders, which meet at Middleburg in Zealand. The highest officer in this country is the stadtholder; for he is at the same time governor general of the Seven United Provinces, captain-general, and grand-admiral. In the infancy of the republic they had but one stadtholder, who was a prince of the house of Nassau; but this lasted only till 1650, when they determined to abolish this office for ever; however, the disorders of this republic obliged them to elect another in 1672; nay, they had two; for Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overysel, chose William III. prince of Nassau, who continued in this office 30 years: the provinces of Friesland and Groningen chose Henry Casimir, prince of Nassau-Dieux, for stadtholder. King William dying in 1702, without issue, it was thought the other stadtholder would be chosen for the whole, which however did not happen. However, these two last provinces seemed to make for prince William Charles in 1708, when they elected him stadtholder; but the other provinces refused to come in, though it has since been made hereditary. The trade of the Dutch consists of plenty of butter, cheese, fine linen-cloth, books, and the product of their gardens; but they are obliged to have their corn and wine from Germany; wool, lead, and tin, from England; horned cattle,

estate, pulse, and skins, from Denmark; wood, and dried fish from Norway; iron, cotton, and timber for ships, from Sweden; honey and wax, from Poland; corn from Prussia; hemp, leather, tallow, pitch, and furs, from Russia; whalebone, from Greenland; herrings, from the North Sea; wine and fruits, from Portugal and Italy. They send their merchant ships within the freights of Gibraltar to Spain, France, Italy, and the Levant, as also to Guinea, the East Indies, Moscow, and several other parts; however, their principal trade depends upon the East India company, which is the most considerable in the world, and was first established in 1602. It is said they have 15,000 troops in the East Indies, with 160 ships, and 80,000 persons to man them, and for their service, whose names are registered at an office in Amsterdam. When any foreigners are in their service, and die abroad, the company takes care their effects shall go to the right heir. The goods and merchandizes they bring from the East Indies, are almost universally known, and therefore need not be here enumerated. The herring-fishery is another great advantage, carried on chiefly about the North parts of Scotland, where they commonly send 1000 sail of ships. One part of the fish is employed in victualling their ships, and the rest they send to other nations. It is said the value of this trade to the Dutch is worth 6,000,000 florins per annum, each of which is one shilling and nine-pence English. The forces of the United Provinces, in times of peace, are about 35,000 men, for guards and garri- sons, and for their men of war. In time of war they are about 50,000; but if occasion requires, they can raise 80,000, and there was a time when they had 100,000 in their pay, chiefly consisting of men from other nations. With regard to sea affairs, they have very good mariners of their own. In times of peace they usually had 30 men of war to serve as convoys, which were ready to raise their anchors at the first signal; but of late their naval force has been greatly neglected, and they have suffered their principal vessels almost to rot in their harbours. With regard to their merchant-ships, they have always great numbers, and are generally said to have had 25,000 large vessels, and 300,000 small ones of different kinds. The revenues of this republic are raised by taxes, duties, and excises, paid by all the inhabitants in general, inasmuch that there is not a dish of meat brought to the table, but what is said to be taxed ten times over. The duties upon merchandizes

bring in considerable sums; but these must be always in proportion to their trade. From these, and other resources, the Dutch are said to raise annually between 2 and 3,000,000 l. sterling in times of peace; and in the time of war they have generally a poll-tax, a land-tax, and hearth-money, which considerably increase the revenue. With regard to their religion, there is no sect in the world but what is tolerated, inasmuch that there are said to be 72 in all; however, none but those of the established religion, which is the reformed, are permitted to be concerned in state-affairs. The Dutch are no very good Christians; for in Japan they are contented to lay aside the open profession of their faith; and in many other instances they seem to be of opinion that godliness is gain. They boggle at no cruelties to gain their ends; of which we have an instance in wretching the Spice Islands from the English, and which they now possess without a competitor, inasmuch that all the trade for spices goes through their hands.

UNNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Mark. It was formerly a considerable Hanfiatic town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on a small river, 10 miles N. E. of Dortmund, and 35 S. of Munster. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

UNNA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Whitiz and Dubitzza, and falls a little after into the Sade.

*VODABLE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and the chief place of a chateallany of great extent.

*VOERDEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and on the frontiers of Utrecht; seated on the Rhine, which passes through it, 8 miles from Utrecht, and 16 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the territory of Pavaria. It is very pleasant, well fortified, and seated on the river Staffora, 14 miles S. W. of Pavia, and 30 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

*VOID, a town of France, in the diocese of Toul, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles from Toul.

VOICHTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is in the form of a triangle, and bounded on the E. by Bohemia; on the N. by the duchy of

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of Alenburg; and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. The principal place is Zwickau, and belongs to the elector of Saxony.

*VOLIRON, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble, with the title of a barony.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMAROE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Carinthia, seated on the river Drave, 26 miles S. E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

VOLANO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Ferrara; seated on the gulph of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland; bounded on the N. by that of Brzelesia; on the N. by Kiovia; on the S. by Podolia; and on the W. by Belz; being about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It consists chiefly of plains, watered by a great number of rivers, and would be very fertile if cultivated; but they are thin of people, on account of the frequent incursions of the Tartars. Luck is the capital town.

*VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysseel, and capital of a territory of the same name on the Zuider-Zee, with a strong castle, 8 miles from Steenwick, and 12 from Zwol. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

*VOLLORE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with the title of a county.

*VOLO, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a strong citadel and a fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1655, who almost ruined it, but is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 22. 55. E. lat. 39. 21. N.

VOLTA, a river of Africa, in Guinea, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the ocean, E. of Acra.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Pisa, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with strong walls, contains several antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is seated on a mountain, 32 miles S. E. of Pisa, and 30 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennine mountains, passes by Isernia, to the county of Molise, then to Capua,

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in the Terra-di-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Gaeta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see, seated at the foot of the Appennines, 27 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 32 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the river Maese. Brill is the capital town. This island, with that of Goeree and Overflacket, which are near it, make the territory called Voornland, which was anciently part of Zealand.

*VOVERRE, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble.

*VOBOTINSK, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name in Moscowite Russia, seated on the river Octa, 100 miles S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 53. 30. N. The province is bounded on the N. and E. by the river Ugra, and the duchy of Rezan, on the S. by the country of the Cossacks, and on the W. by the duchy of Severia.

VOGES, or VAUGES, a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, which separate Alsace and the Franche Comté from Lorrain, reaching as far as the forest of Ardennes. They give name to a province of Lorrain, which is on the frontiers of Alsace.

VOUTENA. See FONTENOY.

*UPHAVEN, a village in Wiltshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough, with one fair, on Oct. 18, for horses, cows, and sheep.

*UPHOLLAND, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 15, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a sort of a peninsula, bounded on the W. by Westmania and Gasticia, on the N. E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by the sea of Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is about seventy miles in length, and forty-five in breadth, and is very populous, and fertile in corn; and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital town.

*UPOTTERY, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on October 24, for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday, and two fairs, on March 7, and July 7, for horses, horned cattle, and coarse linen-cloth. It is seated on an eminence, and is a pretty compact well built place, with a very good free-school, and an hospital; 6 miles S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

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UPSALA, a considerable town of Sweden, in Uppland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. The streets are long, and so straight, that from the market-place the four gates of the town may be seen. It has neither walls nor ramparts, but magnificent palaces. In 1702 there was a fire, which reduced three public buildings to ashes: namely, the ancient royal palace, which is now level with the ground; the cathedral church, which had two handsome steeples and clocks, now rebuilt, but the steeples are not so high as before. The other was the royal college of the university, which makes much the same appearance as it did before. The public library, which is one of the handomest buildings of these northern countries, escaped the flames, and contains above 60,000 volumes. The archbishop is primate of the kingdom, and consecrates the king in the cathedral church. It is seated on the river Sala, which divides it in two, and is 35 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 135 W. S. W. of Abo. Lon. 17. 48. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

URTON, a town of Worcester-shire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Thursday after Midlent, and on Thursday in Whitsun-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep, and on July 10, on Thursday before September 21, for horses, sheep, and leather. It is seated on the river Severn, over which there is a bridge, and is a well built place, said to be of great account in the time of the Romans. It is 11 miles S. of Worcester, and 101 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

URUBA, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying on a gulph of the same name, in the government of Carthagena, to the E. of the province of Darien.

URANIBURG, was formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the little island of Huen, in the middle of the Sound. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who made his observations there, which are since published. The castle is now in ruins. Lon. 12. 58. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

* **URBAIN**, ST. a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Chalons, seated on the river Marne, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **URBANESE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the river Metro, 12 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

URBINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an old citadel, an archbishop's see, and a handsome palace, where

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the dukes formerly resided. The houses are very well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is seated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S. of Rimini, 38 E. of Florence, and 120 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

URBINO, the duchy of, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Venice, on the S. by Perugino and Umbria, on the E. by the Mark of Marche of Ancona, and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna, being about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of game, as well as fish; but the air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. Urbino is the capital town.

* **URGEISE**, ST. a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of St. Flour.

* **UREANTZ**, or **JURACANTZ**, a town of Asia, in the county of the Turkomans, 240 miles E. of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S. of the Lake Aral. It was formerly a very considerable place, having been 4 miles in circumference. The houses were all built with mud-walls, and there was one bazar, or long covered street, where merchandise were sold; but in 1746 a traveller, who saw it, affirms it is now in ruins, and that no other public buildings remain but a mosque. Lon. 60. 35. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

URGERE, an ancient town of Spain, in

Catalonia, and capital of a county of the

same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated

on the river Sagra, in a plain fertile in

corn, and in the midst of very high moun-

tains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W.

of Perpignan, and 75 N. by W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

URR, the most southern canton of Swit-

zerland, and the fourth in rank, whose in-

habitants are Roman Catholics. It is bound-

ed on the N. by the canton of Schwitz, and

the lake of the four cantons, on the E. by

the Grisons, and the canton of Glaris, on

the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on

the W. by the canton of Underwald, and

part of Bern. It is about 30 miles in length,

and 12 in breadth, and full of dreadful

mountains, among which is the celebrated

Mount St. Gothard; however, there is a

valley tolerably fertile. Aلدorf is the pri-

ncipal town.

* **URCONS**, a town of France, in Gas-

cony, in the Landes, and in the diocese of

Dax.

URQUHART, a castle of Scotland, in the

shire of Inverness, seated on the N. side of

Lochness.

URBECKS, See BOCHARIA.

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U T R

USCOPIA. See SCOPIA.

USUDOM, an island of Germany, in Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltic Sea, between which and the island of Wollan, is a passage called the Swin. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and had formerly a considerable town of the same name, which was almost reduced to ashes in 1478. Lon. 14. 11. E. lat. 54. 6. N.

USERCHE. See UZARCHA.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of Brittany, and opposite to Conquet. It is 8 miles in circumference, containing several hamlets, and a castle. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

USK, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Monday after Trinity and October 18, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlars ware, seated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge, and is a large place, with well built stone-houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 108 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

USK, a river of Wales, which rises on the W. of Brecknockshire, runs S. E. thro' that county and Monmouthshire, and falls into the mouth of the Severn, having passed by Brecon, or Brecknock, Usk, and Newport.

* USSEL, a town of France, in Limosin, and the chief place of the duchy of Ventadour, 5 miles from a castle of that name. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

* USSON, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquise, 10 miles from Brioud; but it is come to nothing since the castle was demolished.

USTIANO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the river Oglio, 12 miles N. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 8. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

UTICA, a town of Africa, famous for the death of Cato, supposed to be the modern Biserta; which see.

UTOXETER, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 6, and July 31, for horned cattle and sheep, and on September 19, for strong black colts and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, among excellent pastures for feeding and breeding cattle. It is pretty large, but not very well built, and its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is 14 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 125 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

UTRECHT, a handsome, pleasant, and

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celebrated town of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is large, well fortified, of a square form, and about 3 miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handiwork in the United Provinces. There are a great number of churches, as also hospitals for orphans and foundlings, and old men and women. All the avenues to this city are very handsome, and the environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, renders Utrecht one of the most agreeable places to live in in these parts, and accordingly a great many people of distinction resort hither. Here the peace was concluded in 1713, between France, England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and Holland; and here the Union of the Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. It is seated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 18 miles S. E. of Amsterdam, 27 N. E. of Rotterdam, and 35 N. W. of Nimwegen. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces, in the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuyder-Zee, and part of Holland, on the E. by Veluwe and Guelderland, on the S. by the Rhine, which separates it from Betau, and on the W. by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; besides, the soil is fertile, and the country pleasant; the length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20.

* UTZNACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, the capital of an ancient canton, seated pretty near the lake of Zurich.

USBECKS. See BOGHARA.

* UXBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 31, and October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is a large place, a mile in length upon the road, containing about 200 houses, and has several convenient inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is 18 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

* UZESPA, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, 20 miles N. W. of Alcala. Lon. 3. 13. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

* UZZEL, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of St. Brieux. It carries on a very good trade, and is 17 miles S. W. of Brieux. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 48. 16. N.

* UZERCH, an ancient town of France, in Limosin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on a craggy

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craggy rock, at the foot of which the river Veltre runs. It is 27 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 217 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 37. E. lat. 45. 27. N.

UZÈS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, capital of Uzgé, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, cattle, and good wine, 12 miles N. of Nîmes, 20 W. of Avignon, and 20 S. W. of Orange. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

W.

W A A G, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland, runs first from E. to W. and then turning S. passes by Leopoldstadt, falling into the Danube opposite to the island of Schut.

W A A L, or W A H A L, a river of the United Provinces, one of the branches of the Rhine, and runs from E. to W. thro' Betre, in the province of Guelderland. It passes by Nimwegen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and proceeding westward joins the Maese, then passes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean below Briel.

* W A C H T E N D O N C K, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated in a morass, which, with the river Niers, is all its strength. It is five miles from Guedres. Lon. 6. 7. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

* W A D D A H S, a savage people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon. They live by themselves, and neither till the land nor feed cattle, but depend entirely upon their bows and arrows for subsistence, except being in quest for honey, which they meet with in the hollow trees. They have neither village nor house, and dwell near the rivers, under large trees. They go intirely naked, except a piece of cloth, which they wrap round their middles. They have a species of worship, but it is hard to say what it is, though the most civilized of them have a sort of temples, erected to some particular god. They preserve the flesh of the game they kill, by putting it into hollow trees, with honey, and covering the hole through which they put it, with clay.

W A D E B R I D G E. See W A R E B R I D G E.

* W A D H U R S T, a village in Suffex, 14 miles E. of East Grinstead, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 1, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* W A D L E Y, a village in Berkshire, a mile and a half N. E. of Farringdon, with one fair on April 5, for horses and cows.

W A E S, a territory of the Netherlands, in

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the E. part of Austrian Flanders, extending from Ghent to Yfendick, along the river Scheldt. There are fine meadows and good pastures, with plenty of corn and flax, besides horses that are in high esteem. St. Nicholas and Rupelmond are the principal places.

W A G I N I N G E N, or W A C H E N H E I M, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the river Leeth, 10 miles N. W. of Nimwegen. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

W A G R I A, a territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N. E. by the Baltic Sea, on the S. by the river Trave, and on the W. by Proper Holstein, and Stormaria, being about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile in corn, and Lubeck is the principal town.

* W A H L E S T A T, a handsome town of Switzerland, and the chief place of a bailiwick of the same name, common to the Protestant cantons, and the canton of Glaris. It lies on the great road from Switzerland to Germany, to the country of the Grisons, and is seated at the E. end of a lake of the same name, 15 miles N. W. of Coira. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

W A I G A T S, are straits between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N. E. passage to China, and failed as far as the lon. of 75 deg. Lat. 72. 25. N.

* W A I N F L E E T, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the third Saturday in May, for cattle of all sorts, on July, and August 24, chiefly for pleasure, and on October 24, for rams and ewes. It is seated near the sea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham; it is a well-com-pacted town, with an excellent free-school, 14 miles N. E. of Boston, and 124 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

W A K E F I E L D, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, and two fairs, on July 4, and 5, for horses and hardware, and on November 15, for horses. It is an ancient and large town, seated on the river Colder; the houses are built chiefly with brick, and there is a handsome stone-bridge, on which Edward IV. erected a fine chapel, in remembrance of those who lost their lives in battle near that place. It is also noted for its cloth manufactory, and the market is large for wool, woolen stuffs, corn and provisions. It is 28 miles S. W. of York, and 179 N. N. W.

W A L

of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 41.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, and in Upper Hungary, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transilvania, on the E. and S. by the river Danube, and on the W. by Transilvania, being 225 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. In the last war between the Turks and Christians, the latter having lost the fatal battle of Crotaka, were obliged to abandon the whole province to the Turks; in consequence of the treaty of Belgrade, concluded in 1739. It abounds in good horses and cattle, and there are mines of several kinds. The inhabitants consist of Hungarians, Saxons, and original natives, who are very indolent; a few only take the trouble to till the ground. However, the soil is so fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good pastures with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church, and the religion is tolerated, as in all other parts of the Turkish dominions.

WALCHEREN, an island of the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, and the principal of Zealand. It is separated from the islands of N. and S. Beveland, by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the river Scheldt; being surrounded on the other side by the German Ocean. It is about 9 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and lying very low, is subject to inundations, but is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and pasture lands. The capital town of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

WALCOURT, or **WALENCOURT**, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, and on the confines of Hainault, between the rivers Maese and Sambre. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were obliged to retreat with great loss. It is seated on the river Eure, 12 miles S. of Charleroy, and 27 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle, seated on the river Steinbach, 25 miles S. W. of Cassel, and 32 N. E. of Marburg. Lon. 19. 4. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

WALDECK, a county of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the E. and S. by the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, on the W. by the duchy of Westphalia, and on the N. by the bishoprick of Paderborn, being about thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods,

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and there are mines of iron, copper, quick-silver, and alum. The principal town is of the same name, and subject to its own prince.

WALDEN, commonly called **SAFERON-WALDEN**, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Midlent-Saturday, for horses, and on November 1. for cows. It is well inhabited, and seated on an ascent, among pleasant fields of saffron, which is here cultivated. It was formerly noted for its castle and abbey; and not far from it was the barely house called Audley-end, accounted as magnificent as any in the kingdom, in the reign of king Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder. It has a fine large old church of the Gothic order, with a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Quakers meeting-house. It is a large straggling place, with the streets not paved. A great deal of malt is made here. It is twenty-seven miles N. W. by N. of Chelmsford, and forty-two N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

WALDENIS. See **VAUDOIS**.

***WALDERSHARE**, a village in Kent, five miles S. of Sandwich, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

WALDKIRK, a small town of Germany, in Austrian Brissgaw, and in an island formed by the river Eltz, five miles from Friburg. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

WALDSCHUT, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four forest-towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated at the place where the river Schult falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 17 miles W. of Schaffhausen, and eight N. E. of Lauffenburg. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

WALEs, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties, namely, Anglesea, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales; Brecknockshire, Cardiganhire, Carmarthenhire, Glamorganshire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire, in S. Wales. This country is, for the most part, mountainous, but its produce sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons, are now called Welch, and continue to preserve their own language. The western part is bounded by St. George's Channel, and the Irish Sea; the southern by the Bristol Channel; the northern by the Irish Sea; and the eastern by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and

W A L

and Montmouth. It contains 761 parishes, 58 market-towns, and above 300,000 people. The air is clear and sharp, but the cattle small, and provisions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; for fewel they use wood, coal, and turfs. They have several creeks and harbours for ships, but the most remarkable is Milford-Haven, where 1000 vessels may safely ride at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Ufe, Conway, Clwyd, and Tywi. The principal towns must be sought for under the names of the counties.

W A L E S, New, a country of North America, on the S. W. coast of Hudson's Bay, now in possession of the Hudson's Bay company.

W A L K E N R E I D, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia. It is seated on the river Sorge, in the county of Hoenstein, and on the confines of the principality of Calenberg, 20 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 51. 53. N.

* W A L L E N B O R G, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle or Basle, with a castle, built on a high rock, seated at the foot of Mount Jura, an important passage. It is 13 miles S. of Basle, and 13 N. E. of Soleure. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 47. 22. North.

W A L L I N G F O R D, a town in Berkshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Tuesday before Easter, for pleasure, June 24, for horses, September 29, for hiring servants, and December 17, for fat hogs. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, and is a place of great antiquity, having been surrounded with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It had also a strong castle, now demolished. It had likewise four parish-churches, two of which were demolished in the late civil wars. It is now a corporation, sends two members to parliament, has a free-school, and a handsome market-house, in which the magistrates keep the sessions. It is 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and forty-six W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

W A L L O O N S, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of Flanders, and to those of the Austrian and French Netherlands.

W A L P O, a town of Hungary in Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a fortified castle, seated on the river Walpo, twenty miles W. of Esseck,

W A L

and 110 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

W A L S A L L, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Feb. 24, Whit-Tuesday, and Tuesday before October 10, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, is a corporation, with pretty good houses, several manufactories in iron, such as nails, bridle-bits, stirrups, spurs, and other things of that kind; and has been also greatly used for bellows. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 113 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 52. 46. N.

W A L S H A M, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is seated upon a level, not far from the sea, and is a pretty handsome place, 7 miles E. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 31. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

* W A L S H A M, NORTH, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Aiclenon-day, for bullocks and horses: It has one church, but part of the steeple has been down for several years, and about 400 houses, with pretty good streets, paved and tolerably wide. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

W A L S I N G H A M, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Mondays, for horses and pedlars ware. It is seated near the sea, and is but a small place to what it was formerly; it having been much frequented by pilgrims, who came to pay their devotions at a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and where there is a spring called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy-Well; and upon a stone at the edge of it is a cross, where the people used to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold, while they wished for anything they wanted. Here are also the ruins of an old abbey, and a friary, both demolished in the reign of Henry VIII. It has still one church, a quakers meetings, and about 300 houses, mostly mean ones; the streets are not paved, and generally dirty. It is 25 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

W A L T H A M O N T H E W O U L D, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on September 19, for horses, horned cattle, hogs, and goods of all sorts. It is a pretty good town, seated in a wholesome air; but the market is almost disused. It is 19 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 91 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 51. N.

* W A L T H A M, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on the second Friday in May, for horses and toys,

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toys, on July 24, for cheese and toys, and the first Friday after October 10, for horses, stockings, and toys. It is eight miles S. of Winchester, and sixty-five W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25 and 26, for horses, cows, and hogs. It is so called from its abbey, and is seated on the river Lee, where it forms several small islands. It is a pretty good place, considering it is so near London, from which it is only twelve miles N. by E. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, a village in Berkshire, five miles S. W. of Maidenhead, with one fair on August 10, for horses and cattle.

***WALTINGBROUGH**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the right bank of the river Aich.

***WALTON ON THAMES**, a village in Surrey, eight miles W. of Kingston, with one fair, on Wednesday in Easter-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep. There is now a bridge over the Thames at this place, which has been lately built.

***WANBOROW**, a village in Surrey, three miles W. of Guildford, with one fair on September 4, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

WANGEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. The inhabitants are papists, and carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the river Overarg, seventeen miles N. E. of Lindau, and thirty E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

***WANGEN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, in the bailiwick of Wassalone, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded with a wall three feet thick; it is eight miles N. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on the first Saturday in March, July 18, and September 17, for horses, cows, calves, logs, cheese, and hops. It is seated on a branch of the river Ock, and was formerly noted for the cheapness of butcher's meat in its market. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 59 W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WARADIN, a large and strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks

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in 1660, but the Imperialists retook it in 1694. It is seated on the river Sebes Kerer, 17 miles N. of Julia, and 120 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

***WARADIN**, a strong town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to the house of Austria; seated on the river Drave, on the confines of Syria, 30 miles S. W. of Kapissa, and 34 N. E. of Zagrab. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

***WARBERG**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, and in the province of Halland, 30 miles S. of Gottenburg, with a castle and a harbour. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 57. 18. N.

WARBOURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishoprick of Paderborn, and on the frontiers of the landgraviate of Hesse. It is moderately large, having two suburbs, and was formerly imperial and hanseatic, but now belongs to the bishoprick of Paderborn, and is seated on the river Dymel, 20 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

WARBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused, but it has three fairs, on May 12, June 22, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Camel, and is noted for its bridge over that river, which is the handomest and strongest in the county, being supported by about 90 arches. It is 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 237 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 50. 35. N.

***WARDE**, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, 15 miles from Ripen, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

WARDHUY'S, a sea-port town of Norwegian Lapland, seated on an island of the same name, very small, and near the continent. It has an old fort where the governor resides, and a street consisting of poor cottages. The government of this province extends from the gulph of Ostrasion to Muscovite Lapland, and comprehends the most northern part of Norway, which produces little or nothing, except a few pastures. The town is 120 miles E. N. E. of the N. Cape. Lon. 31. 12. E. lat. 70. 23. N.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on the first Tuesday in September, for horses, and other cattle. It is seated on the river Lee, and is a handsome thoroughfare place, with several good inns, and is particularly noted for its great bed, and for the New River which begins to be cut not far from thence, and brings water to London, for the service of

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of that city. It is 21 miles N. of London. Corn and malt are almost constantly sent from thence to London, by the river Lee, which falls into the Thames near Bow. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 7, July 5, and September 11, for hogs and cheese. It is seated between the rivers Frome and Biddle, where they fall into Luckford Lake, and where there is a good harbour for ships. It was a very large place, and had several churches, now reduced to three; it also had a wall and a castle; but has suffered so much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the shadow of what it was, and its harbour is choked up; however, it still sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E. of Dorchester, and 109 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

WAREHORN, a village in Kent, six miles S. of Ashford, with one fair, on October 2, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

WARKA, a handsome town of Poland, in the duchy of Masovia, and in the palatinate of Czerik; seated on the river Pilsa. Lon. 21. 15. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, 5 miles S. E. of Alnwick, seated on the river Coquet, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock. It has two fairs, on April 25, if on Thursday, if not, on Thursday before, for hats, shoes, linen, and woollen cloth; and on November 22, if on Thursday, if not, on Thursday before, for horned cattle, shoes, hats, and pedlars ware.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 11, August 10, and September 11, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and cheese. It is seated at the spring-head of the river Wilbyborne, was formerly a place of good account, and is now a pretty large town, having one church, with a chapel, and several good mns. It is 22 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 99 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg. It is a fortified bulwark, seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the river Warne. The Swedes had a house here to take toll, but in 1710, when their affairs were upon the decline, the duke of Mecklenburgh put a garrison in it. It is 26 miles N. E. of Wismar. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

WARNETON, a town of the Austrian

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Netherlands, in Flanders; seated on the river Lys, 5 miles from Ypres, and 8 N. W. of Lille. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

WARNHAM, a village in Sussex, two miles N. W. of Horsham, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

WARINGTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 18, and November 13, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a curious stone-bridge, leading into Cheshire. It is a large handsome place, whose market is well supplied with corn, cattle, provisions, and fish. It is 33 miles N. N. W. of Newcastle under Lyne, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

WARSAW, a large and populous town of Poland, and capital of Mazovia, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by a fort. It contains a magnificent palace, where the king usually resides; besides which there is another, which goes by the name of Casimir. It is divided into the Old and New Town, to which may be added the suburbs of Cracow and Praga, both very well built. It is looked upon as the capital of Poland, because it is the residence of the kings, the place where they are elected, and where the diets meet. The election is made in a field called Colo, about a mile from the town, in the middle of which is a building like a hall. It is seated at the end of large open fields, on the river Vistula, 160 miles S. E. by S. of Dantzack, 130 N. N. E. of Cracow, and 300 N. E. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 21. 6. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

WARSOPE, a village in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles S. of Mansfield, with 2 fairs, on Whit-Monday, and November 17, for cattle and horses.

WARSOVIA. See MAZOVIA.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which has its source in the palatinate of Cracow, and crosses those of Sirad, Kalisch, and Polonia; and having received the Netec, on the confines of the marquisate of Brandenburg, it proceeds to discharge itself into the Oder at Custrin.

WARTA, a town of Lower Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, seated on the river Warta, 12 miles below Sirad, and 57 miles S. E. of Pofna. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a lordship of the same name, near the confines of Poland. It was surrounded with walls and ditches, and

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and defended by a castle; but in 1742, entirely reduced to ashes, except the castle. It is 22 miles N. E. of Bresslaw. Lon. 17. 42. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

WARWICK, the capital town of Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, cows, and sheep; and on September 4, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheefe. It is seated on a rock near the river Avon, and all the passages to it are cut through the rock: nor is there any way to go to this place, but over a water. It was fortified with a wall, which is now in ruins; but it has still a strong and stately castle, the seat of lord Brooke. It is a large corporation, contains two parishes, churches, and in that of St. Mary's are several handsome tombs. The houses are well-built, and the town principally consists of one regular built street, at each end of which is an ancient gate; the almshouses and general quarter sessions are held here. It is adorned with a good free-school, and a market-house. It has also a noted hospital called St. James's, for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a year, and the chaplain 50. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, sends two members to parliament, and is 39 miles N. E. of Gloucester, 15 S. W. of Coventry, and 84 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

WARWICKSHIRE, an English county, 47 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Worcester-shire; on the S. by Oxford and Gloucestershire; on the E. by Northampton and Leicestershire; and on the N. by Staffordshire. It contains 21,970 houses, 131,800 inhabitants, 158 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil fertile, producing corn and pastures, particularly in the S. part called the Vale of Red Horse. The commodities are much the same as in other counties; and it has iron-mines. Warwick is the shire town.

WARWICK, or **VARWICK**, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lys, 8 miles S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

WASEIGNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles from the town of Namur. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

WASCOU, a territory of France, comprehending a great part of Lower Alsace.

WASSELÖNE, a town of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Massick, with a strong castle, built upon a high mountain. There is a weekly market here, well frequented.

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*** WASSERBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and regency of Munich. It is a well-built place, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and has a castle, which the Austrians became masters of in 1742. It is 25 miles E. by S. of Munich, and 28 N. W. of Salzburg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

WATCHET, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 25, for cattle; seated on the Severn Sea, at the mouth of a pretty good harbour, frequented by coal ships. It is 14 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WATERFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and is a wealthy, populous city, enjoying many ample privileges. The streets are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, seated as well for trade as any in the world, and ships of the greatest burthen may ride at the key. It stands on the river Sure, 8 miles N. of the sea, 26 S. of Kilkenny, and 75 nearly S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 54. W. lat. 52. 18. N. It contains 2,628 houses.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 46 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cork; on the N. by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford-Haven, which parts it from the county of Wexford. It contains 9,485 houses, 71 parishes, 7 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is a fine country, very pleasant and rich, and the principal place is of the same name.

*** WATERLEICH**, a village in Gloucestershire, with one fair on September 19, for cattle and horses.

*** WATFORD**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Trinity - Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Colne, and is a large well inhabited place, whose market is supplied with plenty of corn. It is 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 17 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Lady-day, for pleasure, and on October 10, for cattle and hogs. It is seated under Chiltern-hills, on a small brook, which with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 43 W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

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* **WARTEN**, a town of French Flanders, in the Chateallany of Bouthour, seated on the river Aa, 5 miles from St. Omer's, with an Augustine abbey.

* **WATLESBURY**, a village in Shropshire, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury, with one fair, on August 5, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

* **WATTON**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 29, and October 28, for toys and pleasure. It is seated in a flat, on the high road, and is a long place full of inns, it is 18 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 90 N. N. E. of London. Lon. o. 53. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **WAXHILL**. See **WEYHILL**.

* **WEDMORE**, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. of Axbridge, with one fair, on August 2, for cattle and sheep.

* **WEEK, ST. MARY**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on September 19, and Wednesday three weeks before Christmas day, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* **WEERT**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and in the quarter of Bolduc, 12 miles from Kuremonde. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

* **WEERTON**, a village in Lancashire, 12 miles W. of Preston, with one fair, on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, and small ware.

* **WEETWOOD-BANK**, a place in Northumberland, one mile N. E. of Wooler, and 16 S. of Berwick, with one fair on White-Tuesday, for black cattle, Sheep, horses, and mercantile goods.

* **WEIRSTANT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the bishoprick of Spire, 20 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 10 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

* **WEICHTERBACH**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Iffenburg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle where the count of Iffenburg resides.

* **WEIDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a halliwick belonging to the elector of Bavaria; seated on the river Nab, 15 miles above Pfenib, and 10 N. W. of Leuchtemburg. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

* **WEICHTON**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles W. of Wetherby, with two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses and sheep.

* **WEILL, or WEYILL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is free and imperial, and the

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inhabitants, are Roman Catholics. It is seated on the river Worm, 18 miles W. of Sturgard, and 20 N. of Tubingen. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

* **WEILBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Weteravia, and county of Nassau. It is seated on the river Lohan, 23 miles N. E. of Nassau, 22 N. W. of Francfort, and 29 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

* **WEILLHESSEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Lauter, with the title of a county.

* **WEIMAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with a large and magnificent castle, where the duke resides, and which has been lately built. The most remarkable things in this place are, the spacious hall in the castle, the rich library, the curious cabinet of medals and curiosities. It was formerly a particular county, but now belongs to the duchy of Saxe-Weimar. It is seated on the river Ilm, 20 miles N. E. of Erford, and 20 W. S. W. of Naumburg. Lon. 11. 52. E. lat. 51. 6. N. The duchy of Weimar is about 17 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and lies between the territory of Erford, the bishoprick of Ekarshurg, and the river Salt in the county of Scharburg.

* **WEINGARTIN**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector Palatine; seated on the river Printz, 4 miles N. E. of Dourlach, and 9 S. of Philipshurg. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* **WEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the confines of the electorate of Mentz, subject to the elector Palatine. It is 10 miles N. of Heidelberg, and 5 E. of Worms. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* **WEISHADEN**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Weteravia, and county of Nassau, where there are mineral waters of high esteem. It is 13 miles W. of Frankfurt. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* **WEISELMUNDE**, a fortress of Poland, in Regal Prussia, seated at the mouth of the river Vistula, below Dantzick, whose harbour it serves to defend. Lon. 18. 49. E. lat. 54. 24. N.

* **WEISEL-RIVER**. See **VASTULA**.

* **WEISSENBURG**, a town of France, in Alsace, and in the territory of Wagaw, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, and the place of a bailiwick. It was formerly free and imperial, but was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ryfwick, who demolished the fortifications. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines which

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French obliged the Austrians to abandon in 1744. It is seated on the river Lauter, 10 miles S. W. of Landau, and 99 N. E. of Straßburg. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

WEISSENBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Aichsfadt. The inhabitants are Protestants, who have two churches in this place, and in the territory of the Forest of Oaks, from which the inhabitants reap great advantages. It is seated on the river Rednitz, 5 miles N. of Papenheim, and 30 S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 2. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

* WEISSENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Saxony, on the frontiers of Brandenburg. It is 20 miles from Wirttemberg, and 20 from Dessau. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

WEISSENBURG, or ALBA JULIA, a town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Ompy, 37 miles S. of Claufenburg, with a strong citadel, an academy, and a bishop's see. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

* WEISSENBURG, or STULWEISENBURG, a town of Lower Hungary, seated at the W. end of the Platten Sea, 36 miles S. W. of Buda; subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

WEISSENFELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquissate of Misnia, where the duke of Saxe-Weissenfels resides. It is seated on the river Sala, 17 miles S. W. of Leipsick, and is remarkable for the victory which the Swedes gained here over the Austrians. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

WELCHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and six fairs, on the second Monday in March, the first Monday before Easter, June 5, first Monday after June 29, September 12, and December 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale, is the largest and best built corporation in the county, and has a very good trade. The market is considerable for cattle, provisions, and flannels. The castle, now called Powis Castle, is built of a reddish-stone, and is a large stately structure. It is 19 miles W. of Shrewsbury, 7 N. of Montgomery, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

* WELDON, a village in Northamptonshire, 8 miles N. W. of Oundle, with four fairs, on February 19, May 21, August 20, and September 19, for brass, pewter, hats, linen, and woollen cloth.

WELLAND, a river of Leicestershire that runs callward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards proceeds N. W. by Stamford, and through that part of Lincolnshire called Holland, falling into a bay which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs on Easter-Wednesday, for horses and hogs; and on Whit-Wednesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the ascent of a hill, and on the western banks of the river Nen. It is a large well inhabited place, enjoys a good trade, and is adorned with a handsome church, and a free-school. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1738, which, in fix hours time, consumed above 800 dwelling houses; but it has been since rebuilt in a more handsome manner. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on November 29, June 22, and November 17, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated near Wrekin-hill, 12 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 134 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

* WELLINGTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Thursday before Easter, and Holy-Thursday, for cattle. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, bearing three quarters of a mile in length upon the road. It is 15 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

* WELLINGTON, a village in Suffex, 2 miles N. of Lewes, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware.

* WELLOW, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. of Bath, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 17, for cattle.

* WELLS, a sea-port town in Norfolk, seated in the northern part of the county. It has no market nor fair; but a large church, and a quakers meeting, with about 700 houses, and 4000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow, but some of them well paved. This town has a considerable corn trade, and is 27 miles N. of Swaffham, and 121 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 1. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

WELLS, a city of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on May 30, June 24, October 19, October 14, November 17, and November 30, for horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs. It is seated at the foot of a hill,

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and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and though it is but a small city, it is well inhabited, and is a bishop's see, together with Bath. The public and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular is a stately pile, whose frontispiece at the W. end is adorned with images and carving. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat; the houses of the prebendaries are handsome, and the market-house is a fine structure, supported by pillars. This city sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and other officers. It is 16 miles S. of Bristol, and 190 W. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the river Trawn, 18 miles S. of Lintz. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on May 6, and Holy-Thursdays, for horned cattle, sheep, linen, and flax seed; on June 29, and November 22, for horned cattle, horses, linen-cloth and hogs. It is seated on the river Roden, and is a small place, but the market large for cattle and provisions. It is 9 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 148 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

WENDOVER, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 12, for cattle. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 7 miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 39 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

WENER, a lake of Sweden, in Westrogothia, or West-Gothland, to the W. of the lake Weter, being about 75 miles in length, and, in some places, 37 in breadth.

WENLOCK, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on May 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep; July 5, for sheep; October 17, and December 4, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the road from Worcester to Shrewsbury, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

* **WENSYSSSEL**, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, and capital of a prefecture of the same name; seated on the river Ryaa, 17 miles N. W. of Alburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 57. 4. N.

WENSYSSSEL, a small peninsula in Denmark, which makes the N. part of Jutland; bounded on the S. E. by the canal of Al-

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burg; on the E. by the strait of Denmark; and on the N. and W. by the German Ocean. The principal town is of the same name.

WEZELY, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays for horned cattle and horses; and the Thursdays three weeks after, for horned cattle, horses, and coarse linen-cloth. It is pretty well seated, is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. It had a pretty good trade formerly, which is now removed to Keynton. It is 8 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 52. 9. N.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg; formerly a very strong and a well fortified passage on the river Elbe; but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is seated at the place where the river Habel falls into the Elbe, 60 miles N. W. of Berlin, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 12. 12. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the confluence of the rivers Demat and Dely, 9 miles E. of Mechlin, Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

WERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, with an abbey. The inhabitants are Protestants, under the protection of Prussia. It is seated on the river Rour, 10 miles N. E. of Dusseldorp, and 10 E. of Duyfburg. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

WERDENBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, and capital of a county of the same name, near the western banks of the Rhine, 16 miles E. of Glaris. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

WERLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Munster, seated on the river Sisek; subject to the elector of Cologne. It is 30 miles S. of Munster. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in Westrogothia, or West-Gothland, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Westmania and Nericia; on the S. by the lakes Wenar and Dalia; and on the W. by the mountains of Norway; being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; but full of lakes and marshes, thin of people, and badly cultivated. Carensfadt is the principal town.

* **WERN**, a town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster, with a handsome monastery; seated

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seated near the river Lippe. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WERTHEIM, a town in Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, where the counts reside. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Turber and Maine, 20 miles W. of Wurtzburg. The county lies near the river Maine, between the archbishoprick of Mentz, and the archbishoprick of Wurtzburg, being 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth.

WESSEL, a town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, with a very strong citadel. It is a large handsome place, and the citadel stands on the Rhine, near the confluence of the Lippe. There are two Calvinist churches here, one for the Lutherans, and another for the Papists; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calvinists. It was formerly imperial and hanziatic, but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 25 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 45 N. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

WESSENBURG, a town of the Russian empire, in Esthonia, and in Wigland. It is pretty well fortified, and seated on the river Wifs, 45 miles S. E. of Revel, and 65 N. W. of Narva. Lon. 25. 48. E. lat. 59. 10. N.

WESER, a considerable river of Germany, and in Lower Saxony. It rises in the county of Henneburg, in Franconia, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalcald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulda at Munden. Then it assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Corway, Hamelen, Minden, and Hoya; then it receives the Aller, runs by Bremen and Carlsburg, or Carlstadt, and falls into the German Sea, on the confines of the duchy of Bremen.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on the first Friday in Lent, and White-Monday, for pedlars ware. It is a pretty good place, sends two members to parliament, and the market is considerable for corn. It is 26 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

* WESTBURY, a village in Shropshire, seven miles W. of Shrewsbury, with one fair, on August 5, for sheep, horned cattle, and horsec.

* WESTERAS, a considerable town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It is a pretty large place, where they hold

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frequent fairs, and carry on a great trade in iron. Here, in the reign of Gustavus I. the kingdom of Sweden was made hereditary, which was before elective. It is seated on the Lake Meller, twelve miles N. E. of Coping, and 45 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Weteravia, with a castle, thirty-five miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

* WESTFIELD, a village in Suffex, six miles W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on May 18, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZORES.

WESTERWICK, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, seated on the Baltic Sea, fifty miles N. of Colmar, and 120 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 57. 40. N.

WEST GOTHLAND, or WESTERCO-THIA, the western part of Gothland, in Sweden, comprehending three provinces, West Gothland Proper, Walia, and Westmeland. West Gothland Proper is bounded on the N. by the lake Wenar and Wermland, on the E. by the lake Weter, on the S. by Smaland and Halland, and on the W. by Catagat and Trolhetta, which separates it from Dalia and the government of Halluys, being about 112 miles in length, and 58 in breadth; the capital town is Gottenburg.

* WESTHAM, a village in Suffex, 12 miles W. of Haslings, with one fair, on September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* WEST-HADDON, a village in Northamptonshire, six miles N. E. of Daventry, with one fair, on May 2, for hats, hardware, and cloth.

* WEST-HOFF, a town of France, in Lower Alface, and the chief place of a bailiwick, with a fortified castle, seated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 48. 37. N.

WESTLOW. See EASTLOW.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a province of Proper Sweden, between Sundermania, Gefricia, Nefricia, and Upland, being about 75 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The soil is not very fertile, but abounds in mines of iron, copper, lead, and sulphur. There are also mines of silver; but they have given over working them.

WEST-MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by East-Meath, on the S. by King's County, and on

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on the W. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Roscommon. It contains 9971 houses, 69 parishes, 12 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. It is one of the most populous and fertile counties in Ireland, and the principal town is Mullingar.

WESTMINSTER, a city now generally included in London, but under a distinct government, whose power has been lately regulated by act of parliament. The dean and chapter of Westminster appoint the high steward and high bailiff. The buildings within the liberty of Westminster have of late been exceedingly increased, so that now they contain the houses of all the prime nobility and gentry in the kingdom. In Westminster, properly so called, is the palace of Whitehall, the Parliament-house, and Westminster-hall, where the supreme courts of justice for the kingdom are held. There is no bishop, but a dean and chapter belonging to the abbey, and which, with the liberty, sends two members to parliament. See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, bounded on the N. W. by Cumberland, on the W. and S. by Lancashire, and on the E. by Yorkshire. It contains about 6500 houses, 39,000 inhabitants, 26 parishes, 8 market-towns, and sends four members to parliament. The air is very sharp and cold, but healthy to those whose constitutions are able to bear it. It is a mountainous country, two of whose ridges cross the county, and run towards the sea to the S. W. where a bay of it washes this county. There are some valleys fruitful in corn and pastures, and the hills serve to feed a great number of sheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eamon, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunna, the Winsler, the Lavennet-beck, and the Blin-kern-beck. There are also four noted meers or lakes, called Ulles-water, Broad-water, Horas-water, and Winnander-meer. The principal town is Appleby.

* **WESTON-ZOYLAND**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on September 29, for all sorts of cattle.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by the circle of Lower Saxony, on the S. by Hesse, Westerwalde, and the Rhine, on the W. by the United Provinces, and on the N. by the German Sea. The air is cold, but the soil produces pastures and some corn, tho' there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of

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Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Rouer. It contains several sovereignties, as the bishopricks of Osnaburg, Munster, and Paderborn, the abbey of Corvey, the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Embden, East Friesland, Bentzen, Lingen, and Stenfor. These are to the N. of the river Lippe. To the S. of it are the abbeyes of Essen and Verden, the town of Dortmund, the counties of Mark, Homburg, and Rencklinckhausen, the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, and Cleves. It has no capital; but Munster is the most considerable town.

* **WESTPHALIA**, the duchy of, is in the circle of Westphalia, and bounded on the N. by the bishopricks of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe, on the W. by that of Mark, on the S. by the territories of Nassau, and on the E. by the counties of Wigenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgraviate of Hesse, being about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, full of wood, but moderately fertile. Arensburg is the capital town.

WESTRAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on September 19, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surrey, 14 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 24 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

WESTROGOTHIA. See WESTGOTH-LAND.

WETER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W. of the lake Wener. It is very large, being about 80 miles in length from N. to S. and 25 in breadth from E. to W.

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany in the circle of the Rhine, having the electorate of the Rhine on the W. and Hesse and the abbey of Fulda on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn, one of which is called Weteravia Proper, and the other North Weteravia, or Weterwald.

WETHERBY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, August 25, and November 22, for horses and hogs. It is seated on the river Wharfe, 14 miles W. of York, and 17 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 53. 57. N.

WETZLAR, a free and imperial town, German.

Germany, in Weteravia, surrounded with ditches and walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants are Protestants, and they have a council of 24 members. In 1693 the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the Palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Lohr, Disle, and Dillen, five miles S. of Solmes, and 78 N. by E. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

* **WEYELSFELD**, a village in Suffex, 12 miles S. of E. Grinstead, with one fair, on July 29, for pedlars ware.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Wicklow, on the E. and S. by the Ocean, and on the W. by Waterford. It contains 13,551 houses, 109 parishes, 8 baronies, 8 boroughs, and sends 18 members to parliament. It is a fruitful country in corn and grass; and the principal town is of the same name.

WEXFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the first colony of the English, and is still a large handsome town, with a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the river Slaney, on a bay of the Irish channel, 63 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 52. 18. N. It contains 1004 houses.

WEXIO, a sea-port town of Sweden, in South Gothland, with a bishop's see, seated on the lake Salen, 50 miles W. of Calmar, and 155 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 57. E. lat. 56. 41. N.

* **WEYHILL**, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles W. of Andover, with the largest fair in England, on October 10, for sheep, leather, hops, cheese, and other things of less consequence.

* **WHERWEL**, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles E. of Andover, with one fair, on September 14, for sheep and bullocks.

WEYMOUTH. See **MEICOMBE REGIS**.

WHIDAH, or **FIDAH**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and to the W. of the Gold Coast; but its extent is uncertain. However, it is about 10 miles along the sea-shore. It is a very populous country, and very well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musquet-shot from each other. The houses are small, and round at the top, and encompassed with mud-walls or hedges, together with a great number of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the most beautiful prospect in the world, inasmuch that those that

have been here, represent it as a perfect paradise. The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; nor will the negroes here let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Besides, they sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized, and very respectful to each other, especially to their superiors, and they are also so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the product as well as in slaves; for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of the latter every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal contains 3 or 400, and the king 4 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europeans for slaves. If any one happens to touch one of the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. This being considered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable life. The king sets little value upon his daughters, for he will dispose of them to the factors of the English company, or the masters of ships that come there. They live in a manner by guess, for they have no festivals nor distinction of days, hours, weeks, months, or years. The custom of circumcision is used here, but they are not able to tell why they use it, nor from whence it is derived. They are such great gamesters, that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. Their religion is very superstitious; for they have a vast number of idols; and they deify the most contemptible animal that they see first in a morning, not excepting even stocks and stones. However, they have a principal regard for snakes, very high trees, and the sea. An English factor new come over, found a snake in the house belonging to the factory, and killed it without the least scruple; which so incensed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the snake, not only upon him that killed it, but upon the whole factory, but by the force of presents, and the interposition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the snake honourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents, they gave them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, and hogs,

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hogs, as well as tame fowls; such as turkeys, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plentiful. There are many wild beads within land, such as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares, with several uncommon animals, which we have not room to describe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, and several others; and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea, only they have a cloth or clout to cover their nakedness. There has been strange revolutions in these parts not many years ago: for the king, whose country is called Dahomy, has not only conquered this kingdom, but that of Ardra, next to it, and entirely ruined them. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E. of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assaguays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation.

WHITBY, a sea-port town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is commodiously seated on the river Esk, near the place where it falls into the sea, over which there is a wooden-bridge. It has a custom-house, and near 100 vessels belonging to the place. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, of which there are some ruins still remaining. Among the lands on the shore are stones found resembling snakes without heads; but they are not peculiar to this place. It is 50 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 242 N. of London. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 23, June 20, and July 7, for toys, and October 19, for sheep. It was anciently more considerable than at present; for it is now a poor place, though it is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 59 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Whit-Monday, and October 28, for sheep, horned cattle, horses, hogs, flaxen and hemped cloth, and some woollen cloth. It is seated on the confines of the county, near Cheshire, and is a pretty good place, whose old church was lately taken down, and a very large new one built in the room of it. It is 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

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* **WHITDOWN**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and horses.

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, and one fair, on August 1, for merchandize and toys. It is seated on a creek on the sea, on the N. end of a great berg, or bill, washed by the tide of flood on the west side, where there is a large rock, or quarry of hard white stone, which gives name to the place, and which, with the help of a strong stone wall, secures the harbour, into which small barks may enter. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and noted for its trade in pit-coal and salt, there being near it a prodigious coal-mine, which runs a considerable way under the sea. They have a custom-house here, and they carry on a good trade to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, Bristol, and other parts. It is 10 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, and 289 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 54. 36. N.

WHITE-SEA, is a bay of the Frozen Ocean, so called, in the N. part of Muscovy, lying between Russian Lapland, and Samoieda, at the bottom of which stands the city of Archangel. This was the chief port the Russians had before their conquest of Livonia.

* **WHITE-SMITH**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle and horses, and on July 3, for horses.

* **WHITSUN ISLAND**, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, in 15 d. 45 m. S. lat. and 168 d. 28 m. E. long. About the size of Aurora. See **AURORA**.

* **WIATKA**, a duchy of Russia, bounded on the N. by Pernia; on the S. by Casan; on the E. by Siberia; and on the W. by the Ostiacks. The chief town is of the same name, which has a bishop's see, and is defended by a citadel, 180 miles N. W. of Casan. Lon. 51. 35. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

WIBURG, a rich and trading town of the Russian empire, and capital of Carelia, in Finland, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It was ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1721, and is seated at the bottom of a gulph, where it has a harbour 67 miles N. by W. of Nortburg, and 230 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 60. 56. N.

WIBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a bishop's see, remarkable for being the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. The hall where the council assembles has the archives of the country, and escaped the terrible

rible fire that happened in the year 1726, and which burnt the cathedral church, that of the Black Friars, the town-house, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt more magnificent than before. It is seated on the lake Weter, in a peninsula, ninety-five miles N. of Sleswick, and 110 N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

WICK, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Cathness, seated on the German Ocean, 10 miles S. of Dungeness-Head. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 58. 30. N.

WICK. See DUERSTEDT.

WICK. See MAESTRICHT.

* WICKHAM, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on May 20, for horses.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; bounded on the N. W. by the county of Dublin; on the E. by the Irish Channel; on the S. by Wexford; and on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough. It is 33 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and indifferently fruitful. It contains 7,464 houses, 54 parishes, six baronies, four boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. Wicklow is the principal town, and seated on the sea side, with a narrow harbour at the mouth of the river Lettrim, over which stands a rock instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, 24 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

WICKWARE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 5, and July 2, for oxen and horses. It is a mayor town, and well seated; 17 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 101 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

* WIELIKIELOKI, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the western part of the duchy of Arzeva, seated on the river Lovast, with a good castle. Lon. 30. 45. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* WIELUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, on the confines of Silicia. It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has since been rebuilt, and has a good castle. It is seated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S. of Sirad. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

WIGAN, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, and October 13, for horses, horned cattle, and cloth; and on June 27, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Douglas, is a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has or had a manufacture of

weaving rugs, coverlets, and ticking, for beds. It is particularly noted for its coal-pits, which produce kannel coal, that will burn like a candle. It is 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 53. 34. N.

WIGHT, an island lying on the S. coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and consists of arable and pasture lands, and has plenty of game. It is exceeding pleasant, has a wholesome air, and on the coast are plenty of excellent fish. It is strong both by art and nature; for besides its castles, block-houses, and forts, it is surrounded with craggy rocks and cliffs, as well as dangerous banks. The narrowest part of the channel of the W. end of the island, is called the Needles, through which ships pass, but not without some danger. The land is not level, but diversified with hills and valleys, which render it a delightful place to dwell in; and indeed it is very populous, having 36 parish-churches, and several towns, the chief of which is Newport. There is always a governor of this island, who is generally a superior officer of the army. A little distance from it is Spithead, where the men of war generally rendezvous.

* WIGHTON, a small town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses and sheep. It is seated at the spring head of the river Skelfer, sixteen miles S. E. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

* WIGMORE, a village in Herefordshire, 7 miles N. W. of Ludlow, with two fairs, on April 25, and July 25, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

* WIGTON, a little town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on March 26, for merchandize and toys. It is seated among the Moors, 12 miles S. W. of Carlisle, and 289 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

WIGTOWN, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway; seated at the mouth of the river Cree, 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on a bay of the Irish channel, and has nothing remarkable besides its harbour. The shire of Wigtown sends one member to parliament. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

WIMATSCHE, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna,

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40 miles S. E. of Carlsbad. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

* **WILDESHUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the circles of Westphalia, on the confines of the bishoprick of Munster, and capital of a small bailiwick. It is seated on the river Hunder, and is united to the duchy of Bremen; but the bishops of Munster think they have just pretensions to it. It is 18 miles S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

* **WILKOMIR**, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Wilna; seated on the river Swicta, 45 miles N. W. of Wilna. Lon. 24. 54. E. lat. 55. 19. N.

* **WILLIAMSBURG**, a town of N. America, in Virginia, and capital of that colony. It is at present but the rudiments of a town, there being no more than 50 or 60 scattering houses, though they are well built, and stand on each side a long broad street. There is a college at the upper end, designed at first for the instruction of the native Americans. It is well endowed, but does not answer the original design, those people being averse to all sorts of learning; and therefore is now made use of for instructing the sons of the planters. It is 7 miles N. of Jamestown, and 50 W. of Cape Charles. Lon. 76. 30. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

* **WILLIAM'S FORT**, is a factory of Asia, belonging to the East-India company, seated on one of the branches of the river Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal. The fort was first built in the shape of an irregular tetragon, of brick and mortar, and the town has nothing regular in it, because every one built a house as he liked best, and for his own convenience. The governor's house is within the fort, and is the best piece of architecture in these parts. Here there are also convenient lodgings for the factors and writers, with storehouses for the company's goods, and magazines for ammunition. About fifty yards from the fort is the church, built by the charity of merchants residing here. The town is called Calcutta, and has a pretty good hospital for the sick, though few come out of it alive. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, as most of the company's factories in the East-Indies now are. In 1757 it was surprised by the nabob of Bengal, who took it, and put most of those that had made resistance into a place called the Black Hole, where most of them were smothered. This nabob was afterwards killed, and another set up in his room, more friendly to the English; and

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the factory is now re-established. It is 35 miles S. of Hugely, and 38 N. of the sea. Lon. 88. 34. E. lat. 22. 35. N.

* **WILLIAMSTADT**, a sea-port town of Holland. It is a handsome strong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William, prince of Orange, in 1585; and in 1798 belonged to the holder of Friesland. The river near which it is built, is called IJsterfiet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant, where they always keep a garrison. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 S. W. of Dordrecht. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 39. N.

* **WILLISAW**, a small but handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, seated among high mountains on the river Wiger.

* **WILLITON**, a village in Somersetshire, 8 miles E. of Minehead, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for hard-ware and toys.

* **WILMINGTON**, a village in Sussex, 6 miles N. W. of East Bourn, with one fair, on September 17, for sheep and pedlars ware.

* **WILNA**, a large, rich, populous, and trading town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, an university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood, and it is the seat of the palatinate, of a castellan, and of the parliament of Lithuania. It is inhabited by different nations, who come thither to trade; and seated at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 19 miles E. by S. of Troki, and 15 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 54. 41. N.

* **WILNA**, the palatinate of, a country of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Semigalia, Livonia, and the palatinate of Pultesk; on the E. by those of Wirepsk and Minski; on the S. by the same, and that of Troki; and on the W. by the same, and that of Samogitia. Wilna is the capital town.

* **WILSHOVEN**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the river Wils with the Danube. It was taken by General Brown in 1745.

* **WILSNACH**, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from thence into the Elb.

* **WILTON**, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 4, September 19, and November 2 for sheep. It is seated near the river Wil

ley, is an ancient place, and formerly the chief of the county. It is now but a mean town, though it sends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the shire are chosen. It has a manufactory in carpets, and is 7 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 26 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

WILTSHIRE, an English county, 52 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Somersetshire; on the N. by Gloucestershire; on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire; and on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire; being 54 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It contains 28,000 houses, 168,000 inhabitants, 304 parishes, 21 market-towns, and sends 34 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Avon, the Kennet, the Dour, the Nadder, and the Wey. The air is generally good, though sharp upon the hills and down in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The N. part is hilly, the S. level, and the middle full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn fields. There are several towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture. Here is a famous trench which runs from E. to W. and is visible for many miles. The common people will have it to be the work of the devil, but it was probably the boundary of the W. Saxon monarchy. Salisbury is the principal town.

*** WIMBORNE**, or **WINDHAM**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on February 2, May 6, and September 7, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen. It is seated on a dirty bottom, and has been noted for stockings, wooden spoons, taps, and spindles, made here. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, in 1549. It is 9 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

WIMPFEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Craighou; seated on the river Neckar, 8 miles N. of Hailbron, and 22 E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

*** WIMBLE**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday se'night after September 1.

*** WINBORN**, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Good-Friday, and September 14, for bullocks and cheese. It is seated between two brooks, on the river Stour; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handsome church called the Minster, and was formerly

noted for its nunnery. It is 6 miles N. of Pool, and 81 S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

*** WINCAUTON**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the side of a pull on the London road, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 51. 1. N.

*** WINCHEOMB**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 16, and July 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated in a deep bottom near Sudley-castle, and dark, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It is a large place, containing about 300 houses, and is 16 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 89 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Suffex, which has no market, but has one fair, on May 14, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is an ancient place, at least the old town, which was swallowed up by the ocean in 1250. It is now dwindled to a mean place, though it retains its privileges, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choaked up. It had 18 parish churches, now reduced to one. The market-house is in the midst of the town, from whence run four paved streets, at the end of which are four ways, which had formerly buildings on each side for a considerable distance. It is two miles S. W. of Rye, and 71 S. E. of London. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, though it has but about 70 houses. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Lon. 0. 44. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itchen, and is about one mile and an half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates: however, there is some waste ground within the walls, and at present but five parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but he did not live to see it finished; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. A few years ago there was an infirmary erected here for the county, by

by voluntary subscription. It has a fair, kept on St. Giles's hill, on September 12, for horses, cheese, and leather; and another on Magdalen-hill, on August 2, for the same. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 67 W. by N. of London. The city is governed by a mayor, a recorder, several aldermen, six of whom are always justices, with a sheriff, two bailiffs, and four constables. It at present consists of about 500 houses, has one pretty broad street, but the rest are mostly narrow; the houses are indifferently built, and the walls greatly decayed. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

* **WINDAW**, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the river Wetaw, on the Baltic Sea, 100 miles N. of Memel, and 70 N. W. of Mittaw. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 57. 20. N.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Germany in the circle of Austria, and forms the eastern part of Carniola. It is bounded on the E. by Croatia; on the S. by Morlachia; and on the N. by the county of Cilley, from which it is separated by the river Save. Metling is the capital town.

* **WINDLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 12 miles from Stuttgart.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses and cattle; June 5, for horses, cattle, sheep, and wool; and October 13, for horses and cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air; and is a handsome, large, well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace. It is a place of great strength, on account of its situation, as it stands on an eminence, and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect over the country to a considerable distance. Here the ceremony of installing the knights of the garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the east end of it, is also paved with marble, and adorned with carved work, exceeding curious. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the garter are installed, is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the stalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the sovereign. As the knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coat

of arms engraved on little copper plates and nailed to the stalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of this palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, inasmuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. The parish church is large, having a ring of 8 bells, and in the High-street there is a handsome town hall, with a statue of queen Anne at one end, and prince George of Denmark at the other. It sends 9 members to parliament, and is 24 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

* **WINGHAM**, a village in Kent, five miles W. of Sandwich, with two fairs, on May 1, and November 1, for cattle.

* **WINGURLA**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Visapour, seated on the sea-side, a little to the N. of Goa, where the Dutch have a factory.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the palatinate of Bracław, with a castle. It was taken by the Cossacks in 1638; but the Poles retook it soon after. It is seated on the river Bog, 35 miles N. of Bracław. Lon. 28. 12. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

WINOXBERG, or **BERGUES**, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders,

seated on the river Colme, 6 miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the prince of Orange defeated the Spaniards in 1548.

It is 6 miles S. W. of Dollart-bay, and 16 S. E. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

WINSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lüneburg, seated on the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Ilmenau, 13 miles N. W. of Lüneburg. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

* **WINSHEIM**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquisate of Anspach. It is surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in 1730 a fire happened here, which almost reduced the place to ashes. It is seated on the river Aisch, 30 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 40 S. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and Aug. 21, for cattle. It is seated in a good soil, where there is plenty of wood, 7 miles N. W. of Aylesbury, and 45 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

WINSREX, a town of Derbyshire, which has

has no market, but a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturdays. It is 5 miles N. W. of Derby, and 133 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

* WINTERBORN, a village in Gloucestershire, eight miles N. E. of Bristol, with two fairs, on June 29, and October 18, for cattle and sheep.

* WINTERTON, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 5, for several sorts of goods.

* WINTERINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 14, for horned cattle and goods.

* WINTERTHOUR, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral spring. It is seated on the river Ulach, in a pleasant fertile plain, fifteen miles N. E. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

* WINTON, a village in Hampshire, three miles N. of Christ-Church, with two fairs, on the first Monday in Lent, for bacon, cheese, leather, and horses, and on October 24, for leather, horses, bullocks, and sheep.

* WINSCHOTE, a town of the United Provinces, in the lordship of Groningen, twelve miles from the town of that name; here the prince of Orange defeated an army of the Spaniards, in 1548.

WINTERTONNESS, the N. E. Cape of the county of Norfolk, four miles N. of Yarmouth.

WIRKS WORTH, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 3, for horned cattle. It is seated in a valley near the spring-head of the river Eccleborn, and is a pretty large populous place, with a handsome church, a free-school, and an almshouse. It is remarkable for having the greatest lead-market in England. It is eight miles N. by W. of Derby, and 108 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

WIRTEMBURG. See WURTEMBURG.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and a chief place of a lordship of that name, famous for its mineral waters. It belongs to the count of Nassau, and is five miles from Menz, and 13 W. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

WISBEACH, a town of Cambridgehire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on the Saturday and Sunday before Palm-Sunday, the Saturday before Whit-Sunday, August 1, and 28, for hemp and flax, and on Monday before Whit-Sunday, and July 25, for horses. It is seated in a

fenny part of the county, in the Isle of Ely, between two rivers, and is a place of some account. It is eighteen miles N. of Ely, and eighty-eight N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WISBY, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the Isle of Gothland, whose harbour is defended by a castle. It has received so much damage from the sea, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic Sea, eighty-eight miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 18. 41. E. lat. 57. 36. N.

* WISSET, a small fortified town of the Netherlands, seated on the river Maese, 8 miles S. of Maestricht, and 3 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the province of Warlovia, and palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the river Wislula, 50 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the Elektor Palatine. It is seated on the river Elfsatz, 8 miles S. of Heideburg. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

WISMAR, a large and strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a harbour. It was bombarded by the king of Denmark in 1711, and in 1715 forced to surrender to the allies of the North, who demolished all the fortifications, and blew up the fort. In 1721 it was restored to Sweden, but upon condition they should never fortify it again. It is the handiomest and largest town in Mecklenburg, and the harbour, which is on the Baltic Sea, is very safe for ships, being at the bottom of a gulph, or bay. It is 36 miles E. of Lubeck, 54 N. E. of Lunenburg, and 66 W. by S. of Stralsund. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokehire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on November 8, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is but a mean place, though it has a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is 10 miles N. of Pembroke, and 191 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 51. 53. N.

* WITCHBURY, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on November 6, for hogs.

WITEPSKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a morass, which renders its approach difficult; and its fortifications are so good, that the Russians have besieged it several times in vain. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Dwina and Widwa, 50 miles N. of Polock,

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Polock, 89 N. W. of Smolensko, and 165 N. E. of Wilna. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Roshko, on the E. by Biela, and the palatinate of Smolensko, on the S. by the palatinates of Mscislaw and Minsk, and on the W. by Wilna and Polesch.

WITHAM, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two little fairs, on Monday before Whit-Sunday, and September 14, for toys. It is seated on the branch of the river Black-Water, and is a good thoroughfare town, half a mile in length. It is governed by a high-bailiff, &c. and has one church, which is an ancient Gothic structure. The houses amount to about 500, and are in general tolerably good, and pretty lofty; but the streets, though wide, are not paved, and no manufactory is carried on here. This town is eight miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and thirty-six E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

* **WITHERIDGE,** a village in Devonshire, eight miles W. of Tiverton, with two fairs, on June 24, and Wednesday before April 16, for cattle.

* **WITHIAM,** a village in Sussex, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Thursdays, and June 29, for all sorts of cattle, and on November 23 for the same, and cheese. It is a large, long, straggling place, whose inhabitants have the greatest manufactory in England for blankets. It is eight miles N. W. of Oxford, and sixty-three W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

WITTEMBERG, or **WITTENBERG,** a strong and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university and a good castle. It is not very large, but is well fortified, and it has a consistory, or court of justice, and the place where the general assemblies of the circle are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university; and he is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, twelve miles E. by S. of Dessau, forty-five S. W. of Berlin, and fifty-five N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 47. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

WITTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Elb, sixty miles N. of Brandenburg. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

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WITTENSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in Livonia, now subject to Russia, forty miles S. E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 39. E. lat. 58. 47. N.

* **WITTERSHAM,** a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 1, for pedlars ware.

* **WITTESEEA,** a village in Cambridge-shire, four miles E. of Peterborough, with three fairs, on January 25, June 13, and October 25, for horses and cattle. That on June 13 is a great fair for horses, and if it falls on a Saturday, it is kept on Monday.

* **WITLITH,** a town in Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Triers, or Treves, seated on the river Leser, with a cattle.

* **WITSHAUSEN,** a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, and the chief place of a small territory of the same name, seated on the river Weser, between Allendorf and Munden, eight miles from Cassel.

WITTLASEY-MEER, a lake of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridge-shire, on the confines of Huntingdonshire, which is six miles in length, and three in breadth, and is twelve miles W. of Ely.

WITTIMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Embden, seated near the German Sea, 19 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 53. 41. N.

WIVLESCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated among rich and pleasant fields, twenty miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and one hundred and fifty-three W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

WLIADSLAW. See **INOWLADSLAW.** * **WLOSIMEITZ,** a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhinia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, seated on the rivulet Luv, which falls into the Bug, fifty-six miles N. of Limburg, and thirty-six W. of Luc. Lon. 24. 30. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on March 30, July 23, and October 6, for cattle. It is seated on a rising ground, on the high road from London to Northampton; was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Before the house is a lagoon, near half a mile in compass, on which is a pleasant yacht. It stands in a park, 9 miles in circumference, surrounded with a brick-wall ten feet high. This place was burnt

burnt down in 1724, but has since been neatly rebuilt, with a handsome market-place. It has also a free-school, and a charity-school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fallers earth. It is twelve miles S. of Bedford, and forty-three N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, seated on the river Bianta, twelve miles N. W. of Budweis, and fifty-six S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S. of Amsterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications and the castle. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

WOLAW, a town in Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is surrounded with strong walls, and a morals; and one part of the houses are built with stone. The castle is also encompassed with deep ditches, and the greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufactory. In 1709 a Protestant church was allowed to be built here. It is seated near the river Oder, 20 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 32 S. E. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

WOLFENBUTTEL, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunswick, with a castle, where the duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, though the fortifications want repairing in several places. There is an excellent library, kept in a building lately erected for that purpose, consisting of 116,000 printed books; and 2030 uncommon books, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. It is seated on the river Ocker, 7 miles S. of Brunswick, and 30 W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

WOLFERDYKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N. Beveland and S. Beveland, from which it has been separated by the violence of the sea. It contains nothing considerable.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is seated on the river Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, from whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, and thought

to be the greatest in Europe. It rises in a small lake of the same name, in the duchy of Retchow, near the confines of Lithuania, and running N. E. to the confines of the duchy of Muscovy, runs directly N. till it reaches that of Bielogorod; and from thence runs E. by S. to Casan; whence it proceeds directly S. forming several large islands, till it comes to Astrachan; and below it falls into the Caspian Sea. In its course it passes by Twer, Jerislaw, where it is a mile and a half in breadth. From thence it runs on to Nis-Novogorod, where it is 3 miles in breadth; thence it passes to Casan, Samara, Saratof, Tzaritza, Tzenowar, and Astrachan, as before. It runs a course of above 2000 miles, and is deep enough the greatest part of the way to carry large ships. At the mouth of this river near Astrachan, are prodigious large sturgeons; and it is confidently affirmed, that one of their roes will weigh 300 pounds. Of these they make caviare, so well known in most parts of Europe.

WOLGAST, a pretty considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic Sea. It is a well built place, subject to Sweden, and seated on the river Psin, 12 miles S. E. of Gripswald, 25 S. E. of Stralsund, and 45 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

WOLSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Novogorod, 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat. 57. 30. N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Novogrodeck; seated on the river Ros, 23 miles S. E. of Grodno, and 55 W. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 24. 46. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland, with a considerable market on Thursdays for corn, and two fairs, on May 4, and October 17, for black cattle, horses, sheep, and mercantile goods. It is seated on the side of a hill, 14 miles S. of Berwick, and 326 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 55. 34. N.

WOLLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, with a harbour. It is the capital of an island of the same name, formed by the mouth of the rivers Oder, Swina, Diwelow, Groschaff, and the Baltic Sea. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 10 miles W. of Camin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

WOJMAR, a town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, and in the territory of Lettonia;

Letonia) built in 1318, on the field of battle, after the king of Denmark had defeated the Livonians. It is 28 miles N. of Riga. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 57. 32. N.

WOLODIMER, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name; seated on the river Clefma-Reka, 120 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 41. 25. E. lat. 55. 58. N.

* WOLODIMER, a province of the Russian empire; bounded on the N. by the river Wolga; on the E. by Lower Novogorod; on the S. by the duchy of Moscow; and on the W. by Suzald. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are so many swarms of bees, that one would hardly think there were hollow trees enough to lodge them.

WOLOGDA, a large and strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It has a castle and a fortress, seated in a marsh, besides a large magnificent church, built by an Italian architect. There are also several other churches, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It is seated on a river of the same name, 125 miles from Jerslaw, and 250 N. of Moscow. Lon. 41. 50. E. lat. 59. 19. N.

WOLOGDA, a province of the Russian empire; bounded on the N. by Gargapoli; on the W. by Bielozero; on the S. by Bielisk, and Suzald; and on the E. by Osting. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool, and plenty of tallow.

WOLSTINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, which has no market, but one fair, on May 18, for linen cloth, and is 16 miles S. W. of Durham, and 233 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

WOOLBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, seated on the E. side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, about six miles from the sea, of which they have a pleasant prospect at high water. It has a good market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and Michaelmas-day, each of which lasts two days. It has a handsome church, and a quakers as well as a presbyterian meeting-house. The houses are about 600, and the streets are pretty wide, and paved. There is a good corn trade carried on here, and this place is famous for refining salt. It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ruins. It is 7 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

* WOODBURY-HILL, near Bere in Dorsetshire, has one fair, on September 18, for all sorts of cattle, hops, cloth, and haberdashery ware.

* WOODLAND, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horses, cheese, and toys.

WOOLVERHAMPTON, a large and flourishing town in Staffordshire, with a good market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on July 10, for all sorts of commodities. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, and the houses are pretty well built. It has an ancient

collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a very handsome chapel, with a presbyterian and a quakers meeting-house; as also a free-school, well endowed, and a market-house. It is chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-ferews, &c. It is very populous, governed by two constables, and the streets are for the most part broad, and paved. It is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 47. N.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on March 25, and Whit-Tuesday, for all kinds of cattle; on Tuesday after November 1, and October 2, for cheese, and all sorts of cattle; and on December 17, for cheese and hogs. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, and on a rivulet; a well compacted borough-town, and sends two members to parliament; but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians in August 1704. It was erected at the public expence, and is one of the noblest seats in Europe. One of the passages to it is over a bridge with one arch, 190 feet in diameter, resembling the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices, which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate 600 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furnished, and the staircases, statues, paintings, and tapestry, surpassingly fine. The town is about half a mile from the palace, having several good inns; and a manufactory of steel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. It is 8 miles N. W. of Oxford, and 60 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

* WOOLBRIDGE, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and toys.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, but no fair. It is seated

on the river Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. It is 9 miles E. of London. Lon. o. 10. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

WORCESTER, a city of Worcesterhire, and capital of that county; pleasantly and commodiously seated on the eastern banks of the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; and whence it rises with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It contains 9 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houses and streets, and is remarkable for the cloathing manufacture. It has also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a water-house, and a well-contrived key. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers; has three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, with four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on Saturday in Easter-week, for cattle, horses, and linen cloth: on August 15, and September 19, for cattle, horses, cheese, lambs, hops, and linen. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Bristol, and 112 W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, has a bishop's see, and the title of a marquise. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by Gloucestershire; on the W. by Herefordshire, and on the N. by Staffordshire and Shropshire; being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 20,630 houses, 123,780 inhabitants, 152 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salworp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture; while several of the hills feed large flocks of sheep. The principal things of this county are cyder, perry, and very fine salt. The principal town is Worcester.

WORCUM, a town of the United Provinces in Friesland, seated on the Zuiderzee, with a harbour, 18 miles S. W. of Lewardin. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 53. o. N.

* **WORINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 8 miles from the city of that name. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1288, and is seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

* **WORKINGTON**, or **WERKINGTON**, a town in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Wednesday before Holy-Thursdays, and October 18, for merchandize and toys. It is seated on the S. side of the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. There is a harbour for ships, and a good salmon fishery. It is 7 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 229 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on March 20, June 21, and October 3, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated in the forest of Sherwood, and noted for the great quantity of liquorish growing near it. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 133 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. o. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

WORMS, an ancient, large, and famous city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign and prince of the empire. It is a free and imperial city, and the inhabitants are Protestants. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. The bishop lately built a new palace in it; and it is famous for a diet held here in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The Protestants have lately built a handsome church, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. It is noted for the excellent wine that grows in the neighbourhood, which they call our Lady's milk. In the campaign of 1743, king George II. took up his quarters in this city, and lodged at the bishop's palace after the battle of Dettingen. It is seated on the western bank of the Rhine, 20 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, 20 S. E. of Mentz, and 32 S. W. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

WORNITZ. See **VERONIS**.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 3, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen. It is seated on a flat, and noted for being the place where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles N. of Norwich, and 118 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 52. 52. N.

WOTTON-BASSET, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 4, November 13, and December 19, for cows and hogs. It is seated near a large park, not far from the forest of Bredon, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Salisbury, and 78 W. of London. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for cattle and

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and cheese. It is a mayor-town, seated under the hills, and inhabited by clothiers; 20 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 99 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 11. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* **WRAGBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles S. of Market Raizen, with two fairs, on May 23, for sheep, and October 11, for horned cattle.

WREXHAM, a town in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and four fairs, on March 28, Holy-Thurday, June 16, and September 19, for cattle, hard-ware, Manchester goods, horses, and hops; that in March is for all sorts of seeds. It is pretty large, well built, well inhabited, and adorned with a handsome church, whose steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. It is seated on a river which falls into the Dee, in a country affording plenty of lead. It is 28 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 167 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

WEINTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fair. It is a pretty good town, seated among the Mendip-hills, 9 miles N. of Wells, and 124 W. of London. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Mr. Locke. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 51. 21. N.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on May 4, for horses and bullocks. It is seated in a plain, in the neighbourhood of hills, 11 miles N. W. by W. of Maidstone, and 36 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **WULPIT**, or **WOOLPIT**, a town in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 16, for horses, Scotch cattle, and toys. It is half a mile long, and in the road between St. Edmund's Bury and Ipswich, 8 miles from the former, 17 N. W. from the latter, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

WURTEMBERG, or **WIRTEMBERG**, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia; bounded on the N. by Franconia, the archbishoprick of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E. by the county of Oetting, the marquisate of Burgau, and the territory of Ulm; on the S. by the principality of Hoen-Zollern, Furslenburg, and the marquisate of Hohenburg; and on the W. by the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs almost through the middle of it from S. to N. Though there are many mountains and woods, yet it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, produ-

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cing plenty of pastures, corn, fruits, and a great deal of wine towards the confines of the palatinate. There are also mines and salt springs, with plenty of game and fish. It contains 645 villages, 88 towns, and 26 cities, of which Stutgard is the capital.

WURTZBURG, a large and handsome city of Germany, and one of the principal in the circle of Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace. There is a handsome hospital, in which are generally 400 poor men and women. The castle is at a small distance from the city, and commands it, as it stands upon an eminence. It communicates with the city by a stone-bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. The arsenal and the cellars of the bishops, deserve the attention of the curious. There is also an university, founded in 1409. It is seated on the river Maine, 40 miles S. W. of Bamberg, 45 N. W. of Nuremberg, and 300 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

WURTZBURG, the bishoprick of, a large country of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia. It is bounded by the county of Henneburg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fulda, the archbishoprick of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishoprick of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim; being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and divided into 50 bailiwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

* **WYCK-TE-DUERSTENDE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle; seated on the Rhine, at the mouth of the river Lech, 5 miles from Rheden, and 11 from Utrecht. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on March 24, and November 2, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and is a place of pretty good account. It is 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running S. E. divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock; then crosses Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and, turning directly S. runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

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WYNENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, where general Webb, as he was conveying a great supply of ammunition and provisions to the army before Lille, was attacked by 24,000 French; but though he had only 6,000 men, he defeated the enemy, and arrived safe at Lille in 1708.

* **WYL**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gall, where there is a handsome palace. It is very populous, and built upon an eminence, 16 miles S. S. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

WYNOLXBERG. See **BERG ST. WYNOX**.

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XACCA, or **SACCA**, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with a strong old castle, and a harbour; seated on the S. coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 20 mile S. E. of Mazara, and 41 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 37. 41. N.

* **XAGUA**, an harbour of America, on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, and lies between the isles of Pinos and Spiritu Santos.

XALISCO, a town of N. America, in Mexico, seated near the S. Sea, 400 miles W. of Mexico; subject to Spain. Lon. 110. 5. W. lat. 22. 30. N.

XANSI. See **CHANSI**.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, in the province of Segura. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1706, who totally destroyed it, but it has been since partly rebuilt. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Xucar, 32 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicante. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

XAVIER, ST. a town of S. America, in the province of La Plata, or Guaira, on the confines of Brasil, 200 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50. 6. W. lat. 24. 0. S.

* **XEREZ-DE-BADAJOS**, a considerable town of Spain, in Estremadura, in a territory called Tra-los-Guadiana, seated on the rivulet Ardilla, in a country abounding in pastures, 27 miles S. E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 32. W. lat. 38. 9. N.

XERES-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, 18 miles N. of Ayamonte. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTIERA, a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in the diocese of Seville; famous for its good wines, and seated near

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the river Guadaleta, in a pleasant fertile country, five miles N. from Port St. Mary, and 110 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

XERES-DE-LA-FRONTIERA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in New-Galicia. Lon. 104. 26. W. lat. 22. 35. N.

* **XICOCO**, an island of Asia, in Japan, lying between Niphon and Saikoku.

* **XICONA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valentia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle standing above the town. It is seated among the mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles S. W. of Alicante. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 38. 6. N.

XUCAR, a river in Spain, which has its source in New-Castile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and entering in the kingdom of Valencia, runs directly to discharge itself into the gulph of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

* **XUDNOROD**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Croatia, on the confines of Dalmatia, seventeen miles N. of Sebenico, and thirty-seven E. of Kzara. Lon. 16. 51. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

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* **YABAQUE**, an island of America, and one of the Luccas, or Bahama Islands, to the N. W. of the Isle of Meguana, and to the S. of St. Domingo. Lat. 22. 36. N.

* **YALE**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the same name, in the Island of Ceylon.

* **YAMBO**, a town of Asia, in Arabia, seated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, and on the road from Medina to Mecca, with a harbour and a castle. Lon. 40. 10. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

* **YARBOROUGH-CASTLE**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 22, for horses, sheep, cattle, and hogs.

* **YARDLEY**, a village of Northamptonshire, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle and horse-furniture.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the county. It passes by Norwich, whence it runs E. to Yarmouth, and falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for its plenty of ruffs.

YARMOUTH, a sea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair on Friday and Saturday in Easter-week, for petty chapmen. It is seated at the mouth of the river Yare, and is a place of great strength, both by

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ert and nature, being almost surrounded with water; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is esteemed the key of this coast, and is a clean handsome place, the houses are well built, and a considerable town for trade. It has one large church, and a neat chapel, and the steeple of St. Nicholas is so high that it serves for a landmark. It is remarkable, that this steeple appears crooked, which way soever it is looked at. It is noted for its red herrings, which are jocosely called Yarmouth capons; as also for its coaches, which are nothing more than sledges drove about with one horse, on a flat next the sea. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and 36 common-council, and sends two members to parliament. The town consists of about 1500 houses, and there are a few pretty wide streets; but they are chiefly very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. Besides the above churches, there is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Quakers meeting-house. The harbour is a very fine one, though very dangerous for strangers in windy weather; and it has for its security a pretty strong fort. It is twenty-seven miles E. of Norwich, and one hundred and twelve N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

YARMOUTH, a borough town of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is seated on the western part of the island, on the sea-shore, and is encompassed with water; for not many years ago a channel was cut through the peninsula, over which there is a draw-bridge, and it is defended by a strong castle on the key. It is a handsome place, whose houses are chiefly built with stone, and covered with slate; and it sends two members to parliament. The market is now disused. It is eight miles W. of Newport, and ninety-two S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

YARUM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before April 5, Holy Thursday, August 2, and October 9, for horned cattle, horses and sheep. It is seated on the river Teese, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, thirty-six miles N. of York, and two hundred and twelve N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 54. 31. N.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, which had a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on Holy Thursday, for horses and sheep. It is but a mean place, and the market is now disused. It is fourteen miles N. of Huntingdon, and seventy-one

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N. by W. of London. Lon. o. 30. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

***YDAUSQUERREIT**, a territory of Africa, in Biledulgerid, towards the Sahara, or Desert; it abounds in horses and horned cattle.

YEVOIL, or **EVIL**, a borough-town in Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 28, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and on November 17, for horses, sheep, bullocks, and lambs. It sends two members to parliament, is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, and the market is considerable for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions. It is 43 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and one hundred and twenty-three W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

YESB, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufactory, and the inhabitants make the finest carpets in the world. It is 900 miles E. Ispahan. Lon. 56. 50. E. lat. 32. o. N.

YONNE, a river of France, which rises in the confines of Nivernois, and Burgundy, passing by Chateau-Chalon, and Clamecy, in the first, and Auxerre in the last, and falls into the river Seine, a little above Montecau-lur-Yonne.

***YORIMAN**, a province of S. America, in Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river of the Amazons. The native inhabitants are strong, robust, and active, and both sexes go naked.

YORK, a city of Yorkshire, of which it is capital, with an archbishop's see, and four markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; as also four fairs, on Whit-Monday, July 10, August 12, November 22, and every other Thursday in the year, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and linen-cloth. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is generally counted the second city in England; though Bristol now pretends to that honour, on account of its extensive trade. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions; but is still a large beautiful place, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; is very populous, and inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradesmen. It contains 30 parish-churches and chapels, besides its cathedral, or minster, which is a most magnificent structure. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are united by a stately stone-bridge of five arches. The eastern part is most populous, the houses standing thicker, and the streets being narrower. It is surrounded by a strong wall,

wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houses, and there are four gates and five posterns. It is a city and a county of itself, enjoys large privileges, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is governed by a lord-mayor, twelve aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains thirty-six villages and hamlets. It is seventy miles S. by E. of Durham, eighty-nine E. of Lancaster, and one hundred and ninety-eight N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 53. 59. N.

YORKSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the N. by the county of Durham; on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. It is the largest county in England, being 90 miles in length from E. to W. and 75 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 106,150 houses 608,690 inhabitants, 568 parishes, 57 market-towns, and sends 30 member to parliament. The principal rivers are the Teese, that divides this county from Durham, the Swale, the Youre, the Nid, the Ouse, the Wart, the Aire, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun, and the Hull; besides the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills and on the borders of Durham. The soil in some places is very fruitful, in some barren, gravelly, and stony, and in others moorish, miry, and fenny. It is divided into three ridings, the North, West, and East; besides which, there is a fourth division, called Richmondshire, as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holderness, which are all included in the three ridings. In so extensive a county the productions must be various, as well as the manufactures, and there are mines of iron, lead, and coal. York is the principal place.

YORK, NEW, an English colony of N. America. It is bounded on the E. by New England; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New Jersey; and on the W. by the Delaware river. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fisheries. They supply the Caribbee Islands with flour, salt beef, pork, salt fish, horses, and timber. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe; as also logwood, train-oil, and whalebone to England, from whence they have their tools, cloathing, and furniture. The governor and council are appointed by the king; but they elect their own representatives, who are somewhat like our parliament-men. There are some forts on the north to defend them

against the native Americans. The principal town is of the same name, where there is usually a garrison of 400 men. Some, in describing this country, add the two Jerseys to this province, because they have frequently the same governor; but this is a distinction of no great importance.

YORK, NEW, the capital of the province of New York, in N. America, seated in an island at the mouth of Hudson's River. It stands on an eminence, and is surrounded with a wall, and has other fortifications. It has a spacious harbour, with commodious keys, or quays, as well as warehouses. It is frequented by a great number of ships employed in trade, and in the fisheries. Lon. 74. 5. W. lat. 40. 43. N.

* **YOUGHALL**, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a rich populous place, surrounded with walls, has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended quay, is seated at the mouth of the river Black Water, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

YPRES a handsome, large, and considerable town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufactory in cloth and serges, and every year in Lent there is a well frequented fair. This being a barrier-town, the Dutch had a garrison here; but it was besieged and taken by the French in June 1744. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ypre, twelve miles W. of Courtray, fifteen N. W. of Lisse, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 48. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* **YRIER-DE-LA-PERCHE**, ST. a town of France, in Limosin, seated on the river Isle, with a provostship and a collegiate church.

* **YSENDICK**, a small but strong town of the United Provinces, in Flanders, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, near the sea, in a low country, that may be overflowed when they please, eight miles E. of Sluys, and eighteen N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

* **YSSEL**. See **ISSEL**.

* **YSSELBURG**, a town of the Low Countries, in Guelderland, on the confines of the county of Zutphen, twelve miles E. of Cleves, and twenty-two N. E. of Gueldres. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 51. 42. North.

* **YSSENGEAUX**, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Velay, three miles from Loire, and ten from Puy.

* **YSSELSTEIN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in the district of

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of Rhinland, with a castle. It is seated on the river Yffel, on the frontiers of the province of Utrecht, five miles S. W. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

YSSOUDUN. See ISSOUDUN.

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

* YVERDUN, a small, strong, and ancient town of Swisserland, in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle where the bailiff resides. It is pleasantly seated at the head of the lake Neufchattel, on the rivers Orb and Thiele, over which there are two bridges, thirty-miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* YVETOTE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, five miles from Caudebec, and fifteen from Rouen, which had formerly the title of a principality.

YVICA. See IVICA.

* YUMA, an island of N. America, and one of the Lucayos, to the N. of the Isle of Cuba, which is fifty-five miles in length, and seventeen in breadth.

* YUMETO, an island of N. America and one of the Lucayos, to the N. of the Isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer, which is 37 miles in length.

* YVOY, a town of France, in Luxemburg, seated on the river Chier, 12 miles S. W. of Bouillon, and 10 S. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

* YUPI, a large kingdom of Asia, in Eastern Tartary, lying on the Eastern Sea. It is very little known.

YUN-NAM, a province of Asia, in China, lying near Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 of the second and third, and is well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. There is gold very often found in the sands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the same metal in the mountains of the eastern part. There are also copper mines, which they pretend is entirely white, which must be a mistake; for then it could not be copper. There are also several sorts of precious stones, besides musk, benjamin, lapis lazuli, and very fine marble, some of which is painted of divers colours: they have also excellent horses, which are strong and vigorous, but low; as also very small deer, which are kept for diversion.

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ZABA. See SAHARA.

ZABACH. See PALUS MEOTIS.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W. of

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Philipsburg, Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

* ZABOLA, a town of Transilvania, on the confines of Moldavia, 5 miles S. W. of Newmark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in Alsace, 15 miles N. of Straßburg. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

* ZACATULIA, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles from that city, at the mouth of a river of the same name, Lon. 104. 35. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

* ZAFRA, a small, but strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a good castle; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 29 miles S. W. of Medina. Lon. 6. 12. W. lat. 38. 19. N.

* ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe in Livadia, on the gulph of Corinth, and pretty near Parnassus. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almost always covered with snow.

ZAGRAB, a strong and populous town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Save, on the confines of Croatia, 25 miles N. E. of Carlstadt, and 137 S. W. of Buda. Lon. 15. 41. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* ZAHARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Granada. It is very strong, being situated on a rock, craggy on all sides, and defended by a strong citadel. It is 47 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 36. 52. N.

* ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the sea in 6 degrees of S. latitude.

ZAMORA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. In its environs there are fine Turkey-stones found. It is seated on a hill on the river Douro, over which there is a very handsome bridge, of 17 arches, 85 miles from Salamanca, and 150 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 18. W. lat. 41. 41. N.

* ZAMORA, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito, which is seated pretty near the mountains called the Andes, 175 miles from the S. Sea; in its neighbourhood there are rich mines of gold. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 75. 55. W. lat. 5. 6. S.

* ZAMORA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 250 miles W. of Hamametha. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

* ZAMOSKI, a very strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, and in the palatinate of Belz, with the title of a principality and a good citadel. It was besieged by the Tartar

Tartars in 1661, but to no purpose. It is 37 miles from Lemburg, 162 N. E. of Cracow, and 62 from Lublin. Lon. 23. 26. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* ZAMPANGO, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, seated on the road from Mexico to Guaxaca, near the mountains of Mistaka; the inhabitants are said to be very rich.

* ZANFARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the W. of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are of a tall stature, and of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and most savage and brutish dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a country in Africa, lying on the eastern coast, between three degrees of North latitude, and 18 South. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have various settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are all Mahometans, or Idolaters; and the latter much the more numerous. The names of the principal territories are Mombaza, Lamoni, Melinda, Quiola, and Mosambique. The Portuguese have built several forts in Mombaza and Mosambique, and have settled several colonies there. They trade with the negroes for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrichfeathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

ZANTE, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, seventeen miles S. E. of the Island of Cephalonia, belonging to the Venetians. It is about twenty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth, and very pleasant and fertile; but its principal riches consist in currants, with which it greatly abounds. They are cultivated in a very large plain, under the shelter of mountains on the shore of this island, for which reason the sun has greater power to bring them to perfect maturity. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, each of which weigh eight or ten ounces. Here are also cucumbers and excellent figs, as also a great deal of very good oil. In short, it would be a perfect paradise if wood was not so dear, though this island was formerly full of forests. The town called Zante may contain near 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for scarce a year passes without one; however, they do no great damage. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications, but there

is a fortress upon an eminence planted with cannon. In one part of this island is a place which shakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a spring which throws out a great deal of bitumen, especially at the time of an earthquake. It serves instead of pitch, to pay the bottoms of the ships, and about 100 barrels in a year are used for this purpose. The grapes are called currants, because they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This island belongs to the Venetians, who have constantly a governor residing in the fortress, or castle. There may be about 50 villages in all, but no other large towns besides Zante. It is seated on the eastern side of the island, and has a good harbour. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here. Lon. 21. 3. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

* ZANZIBAR, an island of the eastern coast of Africa, and near Zanguebar, between that of Pemba and Moncia, with the title of a kingdom. It abounds in sugarcanes and citrons; the inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

* ZAPOTECA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, extending from the province of Guaxaca, to the gulph of Mexico. It is a mountainous stony country, but indifferently fertile.

ZARA, an ancient, strong, and considerable city of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a good citadel, and an harbour. It is seated in a plain, upon a small peninsula joined to the continent by an isthmus, of about 25 paces in breadth. On the side of the citadel it is very well fortified, and has generally a pretty strong garrison. Near the church, handsome fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. This place was formerly much more considerable than at present, the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the number of the inhabitants not above 6000. There are very fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, which was brought from Judea, and is kept in a shrine, with a crystal before it. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 80 miles S. W. of Jaicza, and 150 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

* ZARNATE, a strong town of Greece, in the Morea, and in Brazzo-di-Mina. It is agreeably seated upon an eminence, 20 miles W. of Mistra.

ZARNAW, a town of Poland, in Little Poland, and in the palatinate of Sandomir,

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69 miles N. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

ZASLAW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, with the title of a principality, seated on the river Horin, 15 miles above Ostrog. Lon. 27. 11. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

ZATECAS-LOS, a province of N. America, and Mexico, and part of New Galicia. It is bounded on the N. by New Biscay; on the E. by the province of Panuco; on the S. by that of Guadaluaga; and on the W. by Culiacan, and Chiriquetan. It is said to abound in mines of silver.

ZATMAR, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Transilvania. It is strong by situation, being seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos; fifty miles E. by S. of Tockay, and 130 E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 34. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a fortified castle. It is seated on an eminence near the river Vistula, at the place where the Skauld falls into it, 20 miles S. W. of Cracow, and 50 S. E. of Ratibor. Lon. 19. 42. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

ZBOROW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the confines of Volhynia and Podolia; remarkable for the defeat of John Casimir, king of Poland, in 1647. It is seated between Lemburg and Zbaras, 52 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter. Lon. 25. 46. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

ZEALAND, an island of Denmark, almost of a round form, being about 70 miles in diameter, and 200 in circumference. It is seated at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, and bounded by the Schaggerach Sea on the N. by a strait called the Sound on the E. by the Baltic Sea on the S. and the strait called the Great Belt on the W. The soil is not very fruitful, except in rainy years, because it is sandy; and there are few streams, but many lakes abounding in fish. It produces a great deal of rye, of which the common people make their bread. A fourth part of this island consists of a forest, in which there is plenty of game; there are also a great many deer and wild boars, which are reserved for the king's own hunting. It is divided into 26 bailiwicks, which the inhabitants call Herrit, and contains 12 towns, 12 castles, and 347 parishes. The inhabitants are maintained entirely by the great number of fine cattle they feed. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.

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ZEELAND, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of Holland; by the Scheld on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders; and on the W. it is bounded by the ocean. It comprehends 8 islands, whereof three are pretty large. The names of which are, Walcheren, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tollen, Duveland, Wolferdyck, and St. Philip. There are likewise 6 or 7 others, of very little importance. The inhabitants are at a great deal of trouble to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dykes or banks, in which they expend great sums of money; they in general are extremely hardy, and even rash, and very good soldiers, especially for the sea service. They are maintained by their plentiful fisheries, and by their trade with foreign nations, especially the Spaniards; and in time of war, by the captures made by the privateers, for they have no manufactures of any moment. The soil is fruitful in these islands, but the air unhealthy, especially for strangers. The river Scheld having passed by Antwerp, divides it into two, and holds as it were the isles of Zealand between its arms. One of these runs eastward, and the other westward, which last the fishermen call Ston, or Hond. It is governed in the same manner as Holland, and the assemblies of states are composed of deputies of the nobility, and those of the two principal towns.

* **ZEB**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgetid, of which the Algerines possess a part.

* **ZEELAND, NEW**, two large islands in the South Sea are so called, lying between 166. and 189. E. lon. and between 48. and 34. S. lat. and separated by Cook's Straits. They are very mountainous, and in many places over-run with thick forests of various sorts of trees and shrubs, many of which are not known in Europe. The interior parts remain as yet unexplored. About Dusky Bay, at the southern extremity of these islands, where Captain Cook lay several weeks in 1773, are prodigious black rocks, covered with woods and shrubberies, abounding in a great variety of birds. There are also plenty of water-fowl, and fish, about the creeks, coves, and islands in the bay. The interior mountains tower up to a vast height, and their tops are covered with eternal snow. Captain Cooke's people saw no quadrupeds besides seals, sea-lions, rats, and dogs. The natives, who seem to be but few, are of a dark brown, or olive complexion, with black curling hair, smeared with oil and

and ruddle, which the men wear tied on the crown of their heads, but the women cut short. Their bodies are tolerably well proportioned, but they have remarkable slender, ill-made, and bandy legs. Their dress consists of mats made of the New Zealand flax-plant, interwoven with feathers; and in their ears they wear small pieces of white albatross skins stained with ruddle, or ochre. Their weapons are clubs, battle-axes, and spears. They seem to lead a Nomadic or wandering life, removing as the season, the convenience of fishing, and other circumstances, render it necessary. They are a brave, warlike, generous, open-hearted people, but of a temper so irascible, that they cannot brook the smallest injury. The climate of Dusky Bay is its greatest inconvenience, and can never be supposed a healthy one. During the whole of Captain Cooke's stay, there was only one week of continued fair weather, all the rest of the time the rain predominated. Another inconvenience at Dusky Bay is the want of celery, scurvy-grass, and other anisoforbites, which may be found in great plenty at Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the Southern side of Cooke's strait, and in other parts of New Zealand. With all its defects, Dusky Bay is one of the finest places in New Zealand for people to touch at, who have been exhausted with a long continuance of labours and hardships.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated from the kingdom of Cassena; on the E. it has that of Zantara; on the S. Benin; and on the W. the deserts. It is a country partly plain, and partly mountainous; the latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but about with water, and are exceeding fruitful.

ZEIGENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

*ZEITON, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see, though a small place, and thin of people. It is seated on a hill by a gulph of the same name, and near the river Faylada, fifty miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

ZEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, and in the duchy of Naumburg. It is a pretty handsome town, with a new castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the river Elster, 25 miles S. W. of Leipzick, and 45 E. of Erford; subject to a prince of the

house of Saxony. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ZELL, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburgh, capital of the duchy of Zell, and belongs to the elector of Hanover. It is surrounded with ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime-trees. It is not very large, but it has three considerable suburbs, and the houses in general are well built. The principal church is a handsome structure, adorned with stucco work. It has a castle whose architecture is not very modern, and where the dukes formerly resided, till this place devolved to the elector of Hanover, by marrying the heiress of the late duke of Zell. It is seated on the river Aller, 31 miles N. W. of Brunswick, and 47 S. by W. of Luncenburg. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

*ZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the marquisate of Baden, in Ortnaw. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the house of Austria, and the inhabitants Roman Catholics. It is seated on the river Nagolt, 15 miles S. of Baden, and 42 S. W. of Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

ZEMBLA, commonly called NOVA-ZEMBLA, a large country lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of the province of Petzora in Muscovy, from which it is separated by the strait of Weygate. It is now known to be an island of very large extent, but it has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes, and bears. In 1595 a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the ship's company were obliged to winter here; but they did not see the sun from the fourth of November to the beginning of February, and had much ado to keep themselves from being frozen to death. Some say they have seen inhabitants here, of a small size, a tawny complexion, black hair, and clothed in seal skins, and that they live by hunting and fishing.

ZEMPLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Bodrog, 25 miles S. E. of Cassovia, and 27 N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

ZERBST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Anhalt, chief place of a district of that name, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg, with a handsome castle, where the princes commonly reside. It is a handsome place, and the inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer; but it is remarkable that the women are more concerned in brewing it than the men. It is

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56 miles N. W. of Wütemberg, and subject to the prince of Anhalt. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* **ZERIGA**, a town of Persia, in Irac Arabi, seated in a very narrow plain or valley, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian authors.

* **ZIA**, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the N. of Thetmia, to the S. W. of Negropont, and 12 miles from Cape Colonna, which terminates Livadia on that side. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; is very well cultivated, and abounds in most of the necessaries of life, particularly barley, wine, and a great deal of silk. They have also a very fine sort of oak, whose fruit, called Villam, is the best trading commodity of the island, and of which they sell vast quantities in a year, it being used by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the same name, and seated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a disagreeable valley. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop who resides at Zia.

* **ZIBIT**, a territory of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha; being bounded on the E. by the principality of Tehama, and on the W. by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

* **ZIBIT**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and capital of the principality or territory of the same name, and seated on the river Zibit, 150 miles N. W. of Aden. It is a large trading place, and some have taken it for the ancient Saba, but this is very uncertain.

* **ZIRCHNITZERSEE**, a lake of Germany, in Lower Carniola, among the mountains and forests. In the month of June the water sinks under ground, and does not rise again till September, during which interval they feed their cattle in it.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handsome and strong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, at the mouth of the Scheld. One part of it was formerly swallowed up by the sea, but it is still a trading populous place, and has a pretty good harbour; 25 miles N. W. of Hulst, and 18 S. W. of Brielle. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

ZITTAW, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place, and surrounded with a double wall, and has good half moons, ditches,

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and bastions. The houses are handsome, and built in the modern taste. Besides the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages about 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittaw trade with those of Prague and Leipfick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral church is a very handsome structure, and has three organs, with two high steeples. Near it is a handsome college, where the languages, designing, dancing, and other arts are taught gratis. Joining to the cloyster is a library, the finest in all Lusatia, which is open twice a week; and at a small distance from it is the orphan-house, lately built. It is seated on the river Neifs, 17 miles S. W. of Gorlitz, and 25 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria. It is a large place, and has a handsome castle, though very ancient, and in which there are a great many Pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Tave, 24 miles S. W. of Brin, and 32 N. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* **ZOARA**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, which is fortified, and has a good harbour, 60 miles W. of Tripoly. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 32. 45. N.

ZOCATARA. See **SOCATARA**.

* **ZOFFENGEN**, an ancient and handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, 3 miles from Arburg. It has a very elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Swisserland. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

ZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, which gives name to a principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince of Hohen-Zollern is hereditary-chamberlain of the empire. The place is little else but a castle built on a mountain, 26 miles S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

ZOLNÖCK, a town in Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1685; is seated on the river Teyffe, where the river Szegeba falls into it, 62 miles N. E. of Colocza, and 62 E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 50. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

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***ZOQUES**, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Chiapa, on the frontiers of that of Tabasco. It produces plenty of silk and cochineal.

ZORNDOORFF, a village in Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, famous for a bloody battle fought here in September 1758, between the Prussians and Russians.

***ZUG**, a handsome and considerable town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name; seated near the lake Zug, at the foot of a mountain partly covered with trees. In 1435, the street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up, and therefore they built another upon an eminence. There are several fine houses, handsome churches, and a good town-hall. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lucern, and 42 S. E. of Basil. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

***ZUG**, one of the cantons of Switzerland; bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich; on the W. by that of Lucern, and the Free Provinces; and on the S. by that of Schwitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and it is divided into three parts, one of which is the town of Zug, and the others the villages about it, which comprehend three assemblies, namely, Bar, Mentzic, and Val Egeric. The government of this canton is democratic, and the sovereignty belongs to the town of Zug, and to the communities without it, though this place has a particular magistrature.

***ZULLICHAW**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Crossen, 16 miles N. E. of Crossen. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

***ZULPHA**, a town of Persia, almost close to Isfahan, to which it is a sort of a suburb, and separated from it by the river Senderou. It is peopled with a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Persia by Sha Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries.

***ZULPICH**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne; seated on the river Nessel, 10 miles S. of Juliers, and 10 W. of Bonn. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

ZURICH, an ancient, large, and populous city of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the same name; seated at the N. extremity of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat proceeds from it, and separates it into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It is one of the best built towns in this country, but the streets

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are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral church was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. The revenues of the rich college of the canons now serve to maintain the ministers of the church, the professors, and 10 canons, who have preserved their ancient dignities, with their benefices; but they are obliged to preach every day, or at least to read a public lecture in the college, where the languages, philosophy, and theology are taught. The convent for the daughters of the nobility is changed into a college, where 25 young students are educated, and provided with all necessaries. The fortifications are in the modern taste, and the arsenal has arms sufficient for 15,000 men. The inhabitants have made such a good use of the ecclesiastical benefices, which have been secularized, that they have an hospital which maintains 650 poor people. The inhabitants are divided into 13 companies, one of which consists of the nobility, and the rest of tradesmen. There are also two councils, the great and the little; the first consists of 162 members, who decide the most important affairs, and the second of 50 senators, and two burgomasters, who take care of affairs of state, and determine causes that are brought before them. They have several manufactures, and send part of their merchandizes to Italy. A great many French refugees are settled here, who have built handsome houses about the city. It is 35 miles S. W. of Constance, 40 S. E. of Basle, and 55 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

ZURICH, the canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the first in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen; on the S. by that of Schwitz; on the E. by Thurgau, and the county of Tockenbourg; and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the Free Provinces. The soil is fertile in corn, produces all sorts of fruits, and there are some vineyards, as well as rich pastures. This canton is well peopled, the inhabitants are very laborious, and have a famous manufactory in grapes. They were the first that embraced the reformation, and the famous reformer Zuinglius was born here.

ZURICH, the lake of, is one of the largest in Switzerland, being about 20 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The river Limmat runs through it lengthways, and at Ruperschwiel is a bridge over it 1850 paces in length. It is of great use for trade, and

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and the rather as it communicates with the Rhine.

*ZURITA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Tago, with an old castle, and a commandery of the order of the knights of Calatrava. It is very near Toledo. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

ZUTPHEN, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a magnificent church, and is surrounded with walls. It was taken by the French in 1672, who in 1674 delivered it up to the States General. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yffel, 9 miles S. by E. of Deventer, and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland; bounded on the N. by the river Yffel, which separates it from Velaw; on the W. by Over-Yffel; on the E. by the bishoprick of Munster; and on the S. by the duchy of Cleves. Zutphen is the capital town.

ZUIDER-ZEE, a great gulph or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Over-Yffel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is so called from its situation towards the S. and is said formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is swallowed up which united North-Holland with Friesland.

ZWICKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the frontiers of Voigtland, subject to the elector of Saxony. It was formerly imperial, and is now a handsome town, seated on the river Muldaw. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Misinians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. It is 20 miles N. E. of Plawen, and 15 S. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

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ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Hesse Darmstadt, 8 miles S. of Darmstadt, and 12 N. of Worms. It is subject to Hesse Darmstadt.

ZWOLL, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yffel, and in the district of Zailant. It is a handsome, large, and rich town, defended with some fortifications; and the canal which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yffel, is defended by several forts at proper distances from each other. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustin convent, in which Thomas à Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanseatic town, and is advantageously seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yffel, 8 miles S. E. of Campen, and 5 S. of Hasselt. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 52. 33. N.

*ZYGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated in a morass made by the river Alma, 10 miles N. of the Drave, and 50 N. W. of Esseck. It is a very strong place, and is defended by a citadel, surrounded with three walls, and three ditches full of water. It was besieged in 1566, by Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but it has since been retaken by the Austrians. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

*ZYGETH, the county of, a large territory, in Lower Hungary, separated from Slavonia by the river Drave on the S. W. on the N. W. by the lake Ballaton; and on the E. by the counties of Alba Regalis and Tolna.

*ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the river Ciscienef, 70 miles W. of Kiof, or Kiow, and 120 E. of Luck. Lon. 29. 22. lat. 50. 35. N.

The DIMENSIONS and true FIGURE of the EARTH determined.

IT cannot be thought improper to conclude a Geographical Dictionary with an elucidation of the dimensions and true figure of the earth; as these important problems have engaged the attention of the greatest men in all ages, and in every country, where the arts and sciences have flourished.

The most ancient geographers were convinced, from observations, that the earth was of a spherical figure; but soon perceived that this was not sufficient: it was necessary to know its real magnitude, before they could hope to carry their calculations to any degree of accuracy. The great importance of this problem induced them to have recourse to various methods for obtaining a solution; and their industry at last rendered their attempts practicable. But how could an object be measured, whose dimensions are so disproportionable to the human frame? Our eyes can command only the smallest parts at once; and our hands grasp nothing but atoms, when compared with the whole.

But it must be remembered, that though the human body be nothing when compared with the globe of the earth, yet it possesses something with which the whole mass of matter bears no proportion; that mind, by whose will bodies are moved, and whose sagacity discerns their several properties; that mind dared to attempt the enormous task of measuring the vast body of the earth.

An undertaking much easier to be performed had before appeared rash and impious to one of the greatest philosphers of antiquity. Pliny, speaking of the catalogue of the stars attempted by Hipparchus, calls it, *rem Deo improbam*, a difficult task for a Deity. But if experience has taught us, that the human understanding can surmount far greater difficulties, a more just idea of the divinity forbids all comparison.

It would carry us too far to give a detail of the first attempts for determining the magnitude of the earth. The labours of Aristotle, Eratosthenes, Pofidonius, and other great men of antiquity, serve only to demonstrate the advantages which the philosphers of all ages were persuaded would flow from solving this important problem: for the measures they have left us differ too widely from each other to lay any stress upon them. Some part of these differences, may, indeed, be imputed to the uncertainty we are in with regard to the length of the miles and stadia they made use of: though even this uncertainty is another reason for their calculations being useless to us.

But notwithstanding all the learning of these great men, and the remarkable assiduity with which they applied to so necessary an undertaking, they were so unhappy in their attempts, that about the last century, Snellius and Riccioli differed almost eleven miles with regard to a degree. Our countryman, Mr. Richard Norwood, was, however, more successful; for in the year 1635 he solved this grand problem with a very considerable degree of accuracy. The principle on which he proceeded was this: As every great circle, either in the celestial sphere or earth, is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and these circles are all considered as concentric to the centre of the earth; it follows, that if the distance in a great circle of the earth, corresponding to one or more of these degrees in a great circle of the heavens, can be measured, the whole circumference of the earth would be known by analogy in that measure; and consequently its diameter, magnitude, &c. easily calculated.

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The Dimensions and true Figure of the Earth determined.

Mr. Norwood therefore took the following method for solving this problem: He chose the two distant places, London and York, which were known to lie nearly north and south of each other; and by the method of traverse sailing, he found their difference of latitude, or the distance between parallels of latitude passing through these places, or, which is the same thing, the length of that arch of the terrestrial meridian. He also, with a good instrument, found the distance between the zeniths of those places, and consequently knew the length of the celestial arch, answering to the terrestrial one he had measured. Then saying, as that celestial arch is to a great circle of the sphere, or 360 degrees, so is the arch of the terrestrial great circle measured in feet, to the circumference of a great circle on the earth in the same measure.

And by this method he found, that about 69 English miles and a half answered to one degree: the circumference of the earth, therefore, will be about 25,020 miles, and its diameter about 8000 miles.

Nothing now seemed wanting to determine the dimensions of the earth, and calculate distances on its surface to a sufficient degree of accuracy: but in the year 1672, Mr. Richer being sent from France to Cayenne, in order to make astronomical observations, found, that his pendulum clock, which had been regulated at Paris to the mean motion of the sun, when carried to that island, which is not above five degrees distant from the equator, lost every day two minutes and fifty-eight seconds. At his return to France he reported this observation, as one of the most important ever made; and it accordingly engaged the attention of the greatest philosophers and mathematicians in Europe.

They were convinced, that, in consequence of this experiment, the effect of gravity was less at Cayenne than at Paris; for when the pendulum of a clock departs in its motion from the perpendicular, the force which brings it back again is gravity; and this is done quicker or slower, in proportion to the greater or lesser degree of gravity. The hand does not mark each second on the dial-plate till the pendulum has performed one of its oscillations. If, therefore, the hand points out fewer seconds during one revolution of the flars, the pendulum requires more time to return to the perpendicular, and the pressure that brings it back must be less in proportion. It is indeed true, that in warm climates the rod of the pendulum lengthens, as all metallic rods do, and consequently its oscillations are retarded; for the longer the rod is, supposing an equality in other respects, the slower its oscillations will be; but we know pretty exactly in what proportion heat lengthens pendulums; and consequently how much it retards their motion. The heats of Cayenne, however great, are not sufficient to produce so remarkable a difference, it was therefore no longer doubted but the pressure of gravity was less at Cayenne than at Paris.

But from what cause could this diminution proceed? Undoubtedly from this: Every body that describes a circle round a centre, makes a continual effort to recede from that centre. It is this effort that strains the sling with a stone in it while you whirl it round, and would break the sling were it whirled with sufficient velocity: this effort is called the centrifugal force. All bodies revolving round a centre are subject to this force; and in those that perform their revolutions in equal times, it is proportional to the greatness of the circle they describe.

As the earth revolves every day round its own axis, all the bodies and parts of matter that compose it must describe circles; and each partake of this centrifugal force, more or less in proportion to the circle it describes. This force is, at the poles, reduced to nothing; and is a maximum, or greatest,

The Dimensions and true Figure of the Earth determined.

greatest, under the equator; because it is the greatest of all the circles which the different points of the surface of the earth describe; and because the direction of the centrifugal force is there directly contrary to the pressure of gravity.

If, therefore, we consider, that, the waters of the sea are in equilibrio all over the earth; and suppose the earth to be formed of matter homogeneous or fluid, or that had been so originally; the figure of the earth may be determined by the laws of hydrostatics.

In order to continue this fluid matter at rest, the weight of a column of water, extended from the centre to the equator, must be equal to that of a column of water continued from the same centre to the pole. But the column corresponding to the equator, being formed of matter rendered lighter by the centrifugal force than the matter which forms the column corresponding to the pole; it follows, that it must be longer than the latter; consequently, the earth is an oblate spheroid, or flattened at the poles.

Sir Isaac Newton, to whose sagacity we owe this important discovery, carried his theory so far as to calculate the difference between the two diameters of the earth; and the result of this subtle disquisition is, that the diameter of the equator exceeds the axis of the earth the 230th part of its length; or that the two diameters of the terrestrial globe were in proportion to each other as 229 to 230.

If, therefore, we adopt the mensuration of Mr. Norwood, and suppose the axis of the earth to be 8000 miles, the diameter of the equator will be nearly 8035, and the circumference of that circle 252,399 miles.

We shall conclude with observing, that this theory of Sir Isaac's has been sufficiently confirmed, and the figure of the earth demonstrated to be that of an oblate spheroid, by actual mensurations, performed, with amazing accuracy, at the polar circle and equator, by the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

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